

STAFF SELECTION COMMISSION)

CENTRAL EXCISE

BRIGHT C

Career's Guide

TO

STAFF SELECTION

INCOME-TAX

AND

Central Excise etc.,

EXAMINATION

By

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Delhi

Fifteenth Revised & Enlarged Edition



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PREFACE TO THE FIFTEENTH EDITION

We have great pleasure in presenting the Fifteenth Edition of 'Career's Guide to Income-tax Inspectors' Examination'. It is concise, comprehensive and dependable.

The book has been written according to the latest syllabus of the examination. It contains Multiple Choice Objective questions in General Intelligence, General English, Arithmetical Ability and General Awareness. Questions have been framed according to the latest technique and instructions issued by the Staff Selection Commission. Almost all the questions asked in the Income-tax Inspectors' and similar competitive examinations have been covered in this book.

The present work has been designed to equip young men with as much knowledge on all the topics as is desirable from the point of view of brilliant success in the competitive examination. The book covers all topics on which questions are generally asked in the competitive examinations. The subjects incorporated have been treated comprehensively and topics dealt within their proper sequence in the context of latest examination papers, while omitting no topic in which questions may be expected in future.

Although basic knowledge is innate and does not grow beyond a certain stage, it can certainly be sharpened by being put to constant use. If the candidate familiarises himself with the various types of tests that are employed by the various examining bodies, his capacity to tackle different types of tests, correctly and with speed, increases through constant practice.

Since Current Events is an ever-changing subject, we would advise the candidates to read our monthly magazine, *Competition Refresher*. Here they will find the latest information regarding important persons, sports and current events national and international.

We shall feel grateful to the readers if they send us their valuable comments so that further improvements may be made in the subsequent editions of the book.

— Publishers

SYLLABUS

of the

INCOME-TAX INSPECTORS' EXAM.

The written Examination will consist of following tests :

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Test</i>	<i>Questions</i>	<i>Marks</i>	<i>Time</i>
1.	General Intelligence	80	160	} 2 hours
2.	General English	40	80	
3.	Arithmetical Ability	40	80	
4.	General Awareness	40	80	

N.B. (i) The questions in all the four tests will be "OBJECTIVE Multiple-Choice-Type".

(ii) Candidates will have to qualify in each of the four tests separately.

DETAILED SYLLABUS

1. General Intelligence : The questions in this test will be on understanding instructions, determining relationship, similarity, relevance, drawing conclusions and similar intellectual functions.

2. General English : Questions in this test will be designed to assess the knowledge of English language, its vocabulary, grammar, sentence structure, synonyms, antonyms etc. There will also be a question on comprehension of a passage.

3. Arithmetical Ability : Questions will be designed to test the ability of the candidate to perform fundamental arithmetic operations and his skill in working out problems relating to percentages, ratio and proportion, average estimation, rounding numbers, use of tables and graphs, mensuration, time and distance, ratio and time.

4. General Awareness : Questions will be designed to test the ability of the candidate's general awareness of the environment around him and its application to society. Questions will also be designed to test knowledge of current events and of such matters as everyday observations and experience in their scientific aspects as may be expected of an educated person. The test will also include questions relating to India and its neighbouring countries, especially pertaining to history, culture, geography, economic scene, government, polity and scientific research.

N.B (i) The written test is followed by **Personality** (interview), which will carry 100 marks.

(ii) **Initial Pay:** Rs. 2000 in the scale of 1640—60—2600—75—2900.

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1. S.P.S. MEMORY RETENTION CONTEST

We are glad to announce a unique contest for the candidates appearing in the S.S.C. Income-tax/Excise Inspectors' Exam. 1987. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in General Awareness, General Intelligence, English and Arithmetical Ability Tests which you can remember and send the same to us. Remember that (a) these are either neatly written or typed on one side of the paper ; (b) all the four choices of questions are there ; and (c) probable answer is marked on each question.

Three candidates, who recollect the maximum number of questions correctly and send them to us, will be awarded the following prizes :

First Prize	:	Our books worth Rs. 300/-
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Decision of the Editorial Board will be final. The last date for sending the entries addressed to the Director, Bright Careers Institute (Regd.) 1525, Nai Sarak, Delhi-110006, is within 30 days from the completion of the examination.

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Name
Address (in **BLOCK LETTERS**)

Name of Examination
Date of Examination

- N.B. (i) These questions are based upon the memory of the candidates as candidates are not allowed to take the question paper out of the examination hall. 58
(ii) We have tried to collect as much material as possible.

Income-tax/Excise Inspector's Exam.

***1985**

Recruitment Test

Time Allowed—2 hours

Maximum Marks – 400

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

1. This booklet contains 200 questions.
2. All questions are compulsory and carry equal marks.
3. You may check up this booklet and observe that no page is missing or repeated.
4. There will NOT be any negative marking for wrong answers.
5. You must write your Roll Number in the space provided on the top of the page.
6. Answers must be marked in the Answer Sheet which will be supplied to you along with this booklet.
7. You must not tear off or remove any sheet from this booklet.
8. Failure to comply with any of the above instructions will render a candidate liable to such action/penalty as the Commission may decide in their discretion.
9. The manner in which different questions are to be answered has been explained in the DIRECTIONS printed inside the booklet, which you should read carefully before actually answering the questions.
10. Answer the questions as quickly as possible. Some questions may be difficult and others easy. Do not spend too much time on any question.

**DO NOT OPEN THE SEAL OF THE BOOKLET
UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO**

***No examination was held in 1986**

MANNER IN WHICH ANSWERS ARE TO BE GIVEN

Directions : Each question or incomplete statement is followed by four suggested answers or completions. In each case, you are required to select the one that correctly answers the Question or completes the statement and put a cross mark (×) in the appropriate circle against the question concerned in the answer sheet. The following example illustrates the manner in which the Questions are required to be answered.

Example :

Question No. 'P'—The Olympic Games in 1984 were held in

A—Berlin

B—Buenos Aires

C—Stockholm

D—Los Angeles

Explanation : In the above example, the correct answer is 'Los Angeles' and this answer has been suggested at 'D'. Accordingly, the answer is to be indicated by putting a cross mark (×) in the circle below column 'D' against the question No. 'P' in the manner indicated below :

Question No. 'P'

A
○

B
○

C
○

D
⊕

Note that you are not required to mark anything inside the Question Booklet. The Answers must be indicated in the Answer Sheet only.

1. Economic planning started in India in the year

(A) 1947-48

(B) 1950-51

(C) 1955-56

(D) 1956-57

2. The two principal objectives, namely, growth with stability and progressive achievement of self-reliance were set forth in the

(A) Second Five-Year Plan

(B) Third Five-Year Plan

(C) Fourth Five-Year Plan

(D) Fifth Five Year Plan

3. By which constitutional amendment were the Fundamental Duties incorporated in the Constitution of India ?

(A) 24th Amendment

(B) 33rd Amendment

(C) 42nd Amendment

(D) 44th Amendment

4. Out of the following who do *not* participate in electing the President of India ?

(A) Elected Members of Rajya Sabha

(B) Elected Members of Lok Sabha

(C) Elected Members of Legislative Assembly

(D) Elected Members of Legislative Council

5. Which type of following functions are performed by the Supreme Court of India, but *not* by the State High Courts ?
(A) Hearing the Revenue Cases of appeals
(B) Protection of Fundamental Rights of the citizens
(C) Hearing of criminal cases of appeals
(D) Advising the Chief Executive in legal matters
6. For being eligible to be appointed as Governor of the State, a citizen of India must have attained the age of
(A) 30 years (B) 35 years
(C) 40 years (D) 45 years
7. Harisena's 'Prasati' (eulogy) preserved in Allahabad's inscription pertains to the reign of
(A) Chandragupta I (B) Samudragupta
(C) Chandragupta II (Vikramaditya)
(D) Skandgupta
8. Who visited India during the reign of Chandragupta II (Vikramaditya) ?
(A) It' Sing (B) Ou' Kong
(C) Tara Nath (D) Fa-hein
9. Who is known as the 'Morning Star of Indian Renaissance' ?
(A) Swami Dayanand (B) Raja Ram Mohun Roy
(C) Swami Vivekanand
(D) Maharshi Debendra Nath Tagore
10. Ocean appears to be blue because the sunlight falling on it is
(A) scattered (B) reflected
(C) refracted (D) absorbed
11. Aspirin is the common name of
(A) Salicyl aldehyde (B) Salicylic acid
(C) Acetyl Salicylic acid (D) Methyl salicylon
12. Which of the following parts represent the terminal colours of rainbow ?
(A) Violet and red (B) Indigo and violet
(C) Red and orange (D) Blue and green
13. Which among the following lies farthest away from the Sun ?
(A) Mercury (B) Mars
(C) Earth (D) Venus
14. The intensity of earthquake is recorded by a
(A) Hygrometer (B) Barometer
(C) Polygraph (D) Seismograph
15. Which of the following rocks is metamorphic ?
(A) Conglomerate (B) Basalt
(C) Granite (D) Marble

16. Thirty five years of planned development of economy has failed to reduce poverty in India. The main reason for this failure is
 - (A) the lack of programmes to uplift the poor
 - (B) the fall in the growth rate of Gross National Product
 - (C) the regressive taxation policy
 - (D) concentration of means of production in a few hands
17. Which of the following is associated with cricket ?
 - (A) Flag kick
 - (B) Bully
 - (C) Fly weight
 - (D) Googly
18. The world champion at 1985 Wimbledon Tournament was
 - (A) Boris Becker
 - (B) Jimmy Connors
 - (C) John McEnroe
 - (D) Mate Wilander
19. By what name is the shifting cultivation in Assam known ?
 - (A) Jhum
 - (B) Podu
 - (C) Ponam
 - (D) penda
20. The main producer of jute in India is
 - (A) Assam
 - (B) West Bengal
 - (C) Bihar
 - (D) Rajasthan
21. Which is the chief crop of Meghalaya ?
 - (A) Sugarcane
 - (B) Wheat
 - (C) Rice
 - (D) Maize
22. For what purpose has Sarkaria Commission been appointed ?
 - (A) To suggest electoral reforms
 - (B) To review the Centre-State relations
 - (C) To recommend administrative changes
 - (D) To solve inter-state disputes
23. How many times General Elections have been held to Lok Sabha so far ?
 - (A) 4 times
 - (B) 6 times
 - (C) 8 times
 - (D) 9 times
24. Gautam Buddha delivered his first sermon at
 - (A) Kushinagar
 - (B) Lumbini
 - (C) Rajgir
 - (D) Sarnath
25. 'Gita' is verily the cream of the
 - (A) Upanishads
 - (C) Vedas
 - (C) puranas
 - (D) Mahabharata
26. Which of the following four *yugas* is the epic Ramayana associated ?
 - (A) Dwapara-yuga
 - (B) Treta-yuga
 - (C) Satya-yuga
 - (D) Mahabharata

27. Palghat Mani Iyer was a maestro in
(A) Mridnagam (B) Violin
(C) Harmonium (D) Flute
28. 'Batik' is an art work which is done on
(A) Cloth (B) Paper
(C) Canvas (D) Metal Surface
29. The nature of N_2O is
(A) basic (B) acidic
(C) amphoteric (D) neutral
30. Which of the following is the weakest acid ?
(A) HF (B) HCl
(C) HBr (D) HI
31. The highest annual precipitation occurs in
(A) the Amazon Basin
(B) the great plains of North America
(C) the Congo Basin
(D) the Ganga Plains
32. The strategy accepted and adopted for the development of the Indian economy is the principle of
(A) unbalanced growth through comprehensive planning
(B) balanced growth through comprehensive planning
(C) 'up by the bootstraps' approach
(D) unbalanced growth through partial planning
33. If a needle smeared with vaseline is lowered slowly on the surface of water in a horizontal position it appears to float. The phenomenon is an example of
(A) Osmosis (B) Archimedes' principle
(C) Capillarity (D) Surface tension
34. A centigrade thermometer would have the same reading as in Fahrenheit one at
(A) -40 degrees (B) 273 degrees
(C) -32 degrees (D) 100 degrees
35. Rate of evaporation does *not* depend upon
(A) temperature of the liquid
(B) surface area of the liquid
(C) total mass of the liquid
(D) surface winds over the liquid
36. Bronze is an alloy of
(A) nickel and tin (B) copper and iron
(C) copper and tin (D) aluminium and iron
37. With which of the following geological formations the coal deposits of India is mostly associated ?
(A) Cuddapah (B) Gondwana
(C) Dharwar (D) Vindhya
38. The length of the land frontier in India is
(A) $5,600$ km (B) $10,400$ km
(C) $15,200$ km (D) $18,700$ km

MANNER IN WHICH ANSWERS ARE TO BE GIVEN

Direction : Each Question or incomplete statement is followed by four alternative suggested answers or completions. In each case, you are required to select the one that correctly answers the question or completes the statement and put a cross mark (×) in the appropriate circle against the question concerned in the Answer Sheet.

The following example illustrates the manner in which the questions are required to be answered.

Example :

Question No. 'Q'— Out of the four words given below three are alike in some way and one is different. Find the ODD word—

(A) Girl

(B) Boy

(C) Woman

(D) Soldier

Explanation : In the above example, the correct answer is 'Soldier' and this answer has been suggested at 'D'. Accordingly the answer is to be indicated by putting a cross mark (×) in the circle below column 'D' against the Question No. 'Q' in the manner indicated below.

Question No. Q.

A

B

C

D

☐

☐

☐

☒

There is only one correct answer to each question. You should put a cross (×) in the circle under the appropriate column *viz.*, A, B, C or D. If you put a cross mark (×) in more than one circle against any one question, the answers will be treated as wrong. If you wish to cancel any answer, 'you should completely blacken that circle in the Answer Sheet, as shown here (●)

TEST I

General Intelligence

Directions. Q. 1-5 : In each of the following questions, there are two words either to the left or to the right of the sign ' : ' and one word and a question mark on the other side, followed by four alternatives below it. There is some relationship between the two words on one side. The same relationship obtains between the other two words, one of which is missing, and given as an alternative below the question. Find the correct alternative and mark it in the answer-sheet in the usual manner.

Example : Day : Night :: ? : Moon

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| (A) Star | (B) Sky |
| (C) Sun | (D) Light |

DAY is followed by NIGHT, while MOON is followed by Sun, Hence 'Sun' is the correct answer which is at (C), Accordingly a cross is to be put in the circle under (C) against the question.

Now start answering questions.

1. ? : Angry :: Night : Day

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (A) Helpful | (B) Kind |
| (C) Pleased | (D) Loving |

2. Leader : Follower :: Captain : ?

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| (A) Soldier | (B) Game |
| (C) Ship | (D) Army |

3. ? : Knee :: Wrist : Elbow

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| (A) Foot | (B) Fingers |
| (C) Ankle | (D) Hand |

4. Intelligent : Clever :: Dull : ?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (A) Cunning | (B) Idiot |
| (C) Slow | (D) Foolish |

5. Bud : Flower :: ? : Fruit

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| (A) Flower | (B) Seed |
| (C) Teste | (D) Twit |

Directions. Q. 6-10 : These are based on letter sequences. In each sequence some letters are missing, which are given as one of the four alternatives under the sequence. Find the correct alternative in each question and indicate this by crossing the corresponding answer-number given against the question-number in the answer-sheet.

Example : —ba—a—ba—ab

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| (A) abbab | (B) aabba |
| (C) abbbb | (D) aabbbb |

Here it can be seen that the correct sequence is ababababab and therefore 'abbab' i.e. (A) is the correct answer.

Now start answering the questions.

6. ab - cba - bcc - aabccb - abc ba
 (A) cabac (B) cbaac
 (C) acbaa (D) caaaa
7. a - ab - babab - b
 (A) aaa (B) bba
 (C) aab (D) baa
8. a - baab - aab - aab - a
 (A) bbbb (B) bbaa
 (C) aaaa (D) aabb
9. a - bba - b - aab - a - bbaabb
 (A) ababa (B) aaaab
 (C) bbaba (D) aabba
10. mmmm - - m - m
 (A) mnmn (B) mnnn
 (C) nnnn (D) mmmm

Directions. Q. 11-16 : In each of the following questions a number of series arranged in some sequence has been given. One term in the series is *wrong*, which is given as one of the alternatives under it. Find the wrong term in each case and mark your answer on the answer sheet.

11. 2, 0, 5, 8, 17, 24, 37, 48
 (A) 2 (E) 6
 (C) 5 (D) 8
12. 1, 4, 3, 16, 6, 36, 7, 64, 9, 100
 (A) 6 (B) 36
 (C) 7 (D) 64
13. 1, 3, 7, 15, 31, 6, 127, 255
 (A) 7 (B) 15
 (C) 31 (D) 65
14. 2, 3, 5, 8, 15, 21, 34, 55
 (A) 5 (B) 8
 (C) 15 (D) 21
15. 1, 5, 13, 27, 41, 61, 85
 (A) 5 (B) 13
 (C) 27 (D) 4

16. 0, 1, 2, 4, 4, 9, 12, 16, 20, 25

(A) 4

(B) 9

(C) 12

(D) 16

Directions. Q. 17-20 : Each of the following questions has four alternative responses below it. You have to select the correct response and mark it in the answer sheet.

17. An elevator has capacity of 18 adults, or 30 children. How many children can board the elevator with 12 adults ?

(A) 5

(B) 10

(C) 15

(D) 16

18. My mother is twice as old as my brother. I am five years younger to my brother but three years older to my sister. If my sister is 12 years of age, how old is my mother ?

(A) 24 years

(C) 30 years

(C) 40 years

(D) 50 years

19. I went 15 m to the north, then turned west and covered 10 m, then turned south and covered 5 m and then turned east and covered 10 m. In which direction am I from the house ?

(A) North

(B) South

(C) East

(D) West

20. How many times does the digit 2 occur between 2001 to 2030 ?

(A) 13

(E) 23

(C) 33

(D) 43

Directions. Q. 21-25 : A solid cube painted red on two adjacent sides and black on the side opposite to the red side and green on the remaining sides, is cut into 27 smaller cubes of equal size. Now answer following questions based on this statement :

21. How many cubes are there which are red on one side and black on the opposite side ?

(A) 0

(B) 3

(C) 6

(D) 10

22. How many cubes are there with one side green and the adjacent side either red or black and painted on two sides only ?
 (A) 4 (B) 6
 (C) 8 (D) 12
23. How many cubes have of the two adjacent sides either red or black ?
 (A) 0 (B) 2
 (C) 4 (D) 6
24. How many cubes have at least one side red ?
 (A) 6 (B) 9
 (C) 12 (D) 15
25. How many cubes have at least one side painted ?
 (A) 7 (B) 20
 (C) 23 (D) 26

TEST II

General English

Directions. Q. 26-30 : Each sentence is followed by four responses A, B, C and D. Responses, A, B, C will provide improvements to the italicised part in the sentence while response D will indicate no improvement. Choose the correct response and indicate it in the Answer-sheet.

26. If you *will listen* to me, you will benefit.
 (A) may listen (B) must listen
 (C) listen (D) No improvement
27. You father said that you *have* malarial fever more than once,
 (A) have had (B) will have
 (C) might have (D) No improvement
28. But for the accident, we *will* have been there long before time.
 (A) might have (B) must have
 (C) would have (D) No improvement

29. He *stood on* his ground well in the debate.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| (A) stood by | (B) stood |
| (C) stood in | (D) No improvement |

30. This news is too good *for being true*.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (A) to be true | (B) for true |
| (C) to being true | (D) No improvement |

Directions. Q. 31-35 : In each of the following questions four words have been given and one of them is mis-spelt, You have to find out the mis-spelt word and put a cross in the Answer sheet in the circle under the Letter (A, B, C, D) against which the mis-spelt word occurs.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 31. (A) Torture | (B) Premature |
| (C) G-ature | (D) Amature |
| 32. (A) Preference | (B) Clearance |
| (C) Difference | (D) Occurence |
| 33. (A) Alliance | (B) Allegation |
| (C) Allegiance | (D) Allmighty |
| 34. (A) Effeminate | (B) Afable |
| (C) Affluence | (D) Affidavit |
| 35. (A) Addamant | (B) Adhesive |
| (C) Advisable | (D) Additional |

Directions. Q. 41-40 : In each of the questions one word in capital letters has been given. Below it are suggested four meanings. You have to choose the one which means most nearly the same as the word given in capital letters and mark it with a cross in the Answer-sheet.

36. DEFUNCT

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| (A) Unpopular | (B) Impracticble |
| (C) Dead | (D) Ancient |

37. ARROGANT

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (A) Proud | (B) Violent |
| (C) Merciless | (D) Quarrelsome |

38. BAFFLED

- (A) Bewildered
(C) Pleased

- (B) Satisfied
(D) Convinced

39. BEHAVIOUR

- (A) Attitude
(C) Discipline

- (B) Method
(D) Conduct

40. CENSURE

- (A) Comment
(C) Dislike

- (B) Abuse
(D) Blame

Directions. Q. 41-45 : In these questions sentences are given with blanks to be filled with prepositions. Four alternative sets of prepositions are suggested. Choose the correct set and indicate it in the Answer-sheet.

41. He disposed..... his bicycle practically a song.

- (A) up, over
(C) with, on

- (B) off, to
(D) of, for

42. He complained.....his master..... illtreatment.

- (A) off.
(C) against, over

- (B) with against
(D) to, of

43. We must provide ourselves.....food..... our journey,

- (A) by, upon
(C) for, on

- (B) with, for
(D) of, through

44. A wise man lives..... his income, but a fool liveshis means.

- (A) by, besides
(C) within, beyond

- (B) off, without
(D) on, above

45. You must not go out.....the daytime.....an umbrella.

- (A) during, without
(C) into, off

- (B) in, with
(D) upon, despite

Directions. Q. 46-50 : In these Questions some of the sentences have errors, some have none. Each is divided into three parts marked A, B, C. Find out which part has the error and put a cross under the letter (*viz.*, A, B, C). If there is no error put a cross under D in the answer-sheet.

46. Neither ^Amy friend / nor I ^Bare prepared to / ^Cundertake the long journey. No error.
^D
47. Many ^Aa man think / that it is ^Beasy to become rich / by be- fooling others. No error.
^C ^D
48. Walking ^Ain the garden / a snake bit ^Bmy dog / who ^Cfollowed me like my own shadow. No error.
^D
49. He lives ^Anext door to me ; / we ^Bare, therefore, neighbours / ^Cgood or bad I cannot say. No error.
^D
50. He asked ^Ame / if I ^Bcould go there / the ^Cnext day. No error.
^D

TEST III

Arithmetical Ability

51. What fraction of 16 metres is 32 centimetres ?
 (A) 0·08 (B) 0·2
 (C) 0·8 (D) 0·02
52. 0·001 of 250 is
 (A) 0·025 (B) 25
 (C) 2·5 (D) 0·25
53. Which of the following fractions is greater than $\frac{1}{2}$ and less than $\frac{5}{6}$?
 (A) $\frac{5}{12}$ (B) $\frac{1}{3}$
 (C) $\frac{2}{7}$ (D) $\frac{4}{5}$

54. 15th August, 1983 was a Monday. What day of the week will it be on 15th August, 1985 ?

- (A) Thursday (B) Sunday
(C) Monday (D) Tuesday

55. The value of $15.2 \div 0.0001$ is

- (A) 152000 (B) 15.20001
(C) 15.2 (D) 152

56. A sum of money lent out at simple interest amounts to Rs. 720 after 2 years and to Rs. 1020 after a further period of 5 years. The sum is

- (A) Rs. 710 (B) Rs. 500
(C) Rs. 600 (D) Rs. 700

57. On what sum of money lent out at 9% per annum simple interest for 6 years does the simple interest amount to Rs. 810 ?

- (A) Rs. 1,600 (B) Rs. 1,000
(C) Rs. 1,200 (D) Rs. 1,500

58. The difference between the simple interest and compound interest on a certain sum of money for 3 years at 10% per annum is Rs. 15, paise 50. The sum is

- (A) Rs. 5,000 (B) Rs. 500
(C) Rs. 550 (D) Rs. 1,500

59. A number when divided by 169 leaves 91 as remainder. What would be the remainder when the same number is divided by 13 ?

- (A) 9 (B) 0
(C) 1 (D) 6

60. The sum of the digits of a number of two digits is 9. When the digits are reversed, the number is decreased by 27. the number is

- (A) 81 (B) 36
(C) 54 (D) 63

61. A mixture contains milk and water in the ratio 3 : 2. If 4 litres of water is added to the mixture, milk and water in the mixture become equal. The quantity of milk in the mixture in litres is
- (A) 18 (E) 4
(C) 6 (D) 12
62. The price of milk increases by 25%. If a house-wife wants to spend on milk the same amount of money as before the increase, how much per cent less milk she must get ?
- (A) $33\frac{1}{3}$ (B) $16\frac{2}{3}$
(C) 20 (D) 25
63. 63 is 35% of certain number. The number is
- (A) 180 (B) 98
(C) 133 (D) 150
64. What sum of money lent out at compound interest will amount to Rs 968 in two years at 15% per annum, interest being payable annually ?
- (A) Rs. 880 (B) Rs. 600
(C) Rs. 700 (D) Rs. 800
65. The third proportional to 16 and 4 is
- (A) 16 (B) 1
(C) 2 (D) 8
66. Two successive discounts of 10% and 5% are equal to a single discount of
- (A) 15% (B) $7\frac{1}{2}\%$
(C) 12% (D) $14\frac{1}{2}\%$
67. By selling 44 articles a shopkeeper gains the selling price of 11 articles. He gains
- (A) $33\frac{1}{3}$ (B) 20%
(C) 25% (D) 30%

68. By selling an article for Rs. 450, I lose 20%. In order to make a profit of 20%, I must sell it for
- (A) Rs. 680 (B) Rs. 600
(C) Rs. 625 (D) Rs. 675
69. The average of 9 results is 50. The average of the first 4 results is 52 and the average of the last 4 results is 49. The fifth result is
- (A) 56 (B) 46
(C) 48 (D) 54
70. In a cricket team of eleven boys, one player weighing 42 kg is injured and his place is taken by another player. If the average weight of the team is increased by 100 grams as a result of this, the new player weighed
- (A) 44 kg (B) 42.1 kg
(C) 43.1 kg (D) 44.4 kg
71. A train, 150 metres long, takes 20 seconds to cross a platform 450 metres long. The speed of the train in metres per second is
- (A) 96 (B) 22.5
(C) 30 (D) 45
72. A and B can do a piece of work in 10 and 15 days respectively. They work together for 3 days and then B leaves. A finishes the remaining work alone. The whole work is finished in
- (A) 12 days (B) 5 days
(C) 8 days (D) 10 days
73. An electric pump can fill a tank in 3 hours. Because of a leak in the tank, it took $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours to fill the tank. The leak can drain all the water off the tank in
- (A) 21 hours (B) $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours
(C) $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours (D) 12 hours

74. For what amount should goods worth Rs. 37,000 be insured at $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ so that in case of loss both the value of the goods and the insurance premium may be recovered ?

(A) Rs. 45,000

(B) Rs. 37,850

(C) Rs. 39,785

(D) Rs. 40,000

75. A train moving at a speed of 36 metre per second takes 10 seconds to pass a man running at the rate of 4 metre train per second in the opposite direction. The length of the train in metres is

(A) 400

(E) 280

(C) 320

(D) 360

_____ Explanatory Answers _____

Q. 1. (C) : 'Day' is the antonym of 'night', while 'pleased' is the antonym of 'angry'.

Q. 2. (A) : A leader leads the followers, while a captain leads the soldiers.

Q. 3. (C) : Ankle is joint between foot and leg, while knee is joint between thigh and lower leg. Wrist is joint between hand and arm while elbow is joint between upper and fore-arm.

Q. 4. (D) : An intelligent person is a clever person while a dull person is a foolish person.

Q. 5. (D) : A bud changes into a flower, while a twig changes into fruit.

Q. 6. (A) : The series is *abccbb* repeated four times.

Q. 7. (D) : The series is *ab* repeated six times.

Q. 8. (A) : The series is *abba* repeated four times.

Q. 9. (D) : The series is *aabb* repeated five times.

Q. 10. (D) : The series is *mmmm* repeated twice.

Q. 11. (C) : The difference between alternate terms is 5, 10, 20,...

$$\text{3rd term} = \text{1st term} + 5 = 2 + 5 = 7$$

$$\text{5th term} = \text{3rd term} + 10 = 7 + 10 = 17$$

$$\text{7th term} = \text{5th term} + 15 = 17 + 20 = 37$$

Hence 3rd term should be 7 and not 5.

Q. 12. (A) : The difference between alternate terms is 2.

$$\text{3rd term} = \text{1st term} + 2 = 1 + 2 = 3$$

$$\text{5th term} = \text{3rd term} + 2 = 3 + 2 = 5$$

$$\text{7th term} = \text{5th term} + 2 = 5 + 2 = 7$$

$$\text{9th term} = \text{7th term} + 2 = 7 + 2 = 9$$

Hence 5th term should be 5 and not 6.

Q. 13. (D) : The difference between successive terms of the series is 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128. ..

$$\text{2nd term} = \text{1st term} + 2 = 1 + 2 = 3$$

$$\text{3rd term} = \text{2nd term} + 4 = 3 + 4 = 7$$

$$\text{4th term} = \text{3rd term} + 8 = 7 + 8 = 15$$

$$\text{5th term} = \text{4th term} + 16 = 15 + 16 = 31$$

$$\text{6th term} = \text{5th term} + 32 = 31 + 32 = 63$$

$$\text{7th term} = \text{6th term} + 64 = 63 + 64 = 127$$

Hence 6th term should be 63 and not 65.

Q. 14. (C) : Each term of the series is obtained by adding the previous two terms.

$$\text{3rd term} = \text{1st term} + \text{2nd term} = 2 + 3 = 5$$

$$\text{4th term} = \text{2nd term} + \text{3rd term} = 3 + 5 = 8$$

$$\text{5th term} = \text{3rd term} + \text{4th term} = 5 + 8 = 13$$

$$\text{6th term} = \text{4th term} + \text{5th term} = 8 + 13 = 21$$

Hence 5th term should be 13 and not 15.

Q. 15. (C) : The difference between successive terms of the series is 4, 8, 12, 16 ..

$$\text{2nd term} = \text{1st term} + 4 = 1 + 4 = 5$$

$$\text{3rd term} = \text{2nd term} + 8 = 5 + 8 = 13$$

$$\text{4th term} = \text{3rd term} + 12 = 13 + 12 = 25$$

$$\text{5th term} = \text{4th term} + 16 = 25 + 16 = 41$$

Hence 4th term should be 25 and not 27.

Q. 16. (A) : The difference between alternate terms is 2, 4, 6,...

$$\text{3rd term} = \text{1st term} + 2 = 0 + 2 = 2$$

$$\text{5th term} = \text{3rd term} + 4 = 2 + 4 = 6$$

$$\text{7th term} = \text{5th term} + 6 = 6 + 6 = 12$$

Hence 5th term should be 6 and not 4

Q. 17 : (B) 18 adults = 30 children

$$\therefore 12 \text{ adults} = \frac{30}{18} \times 12 = 20 \text{ children}$$

Hence $30 - 20 = 10$ more children can board the elevator.

Q. 18. (B) : This is obvious.

Q. 19 (A) : This is obvious by drawing a figure.

Q. 20. (C) : The reqd numbers are 2002, 2012. 2022 and the given 30 numbers.

Q. 21 (B)
 Q. 22 (C)
 Q. 23 (C)
 Q. 24 (D)
 Q. 25 (D)

} These are obvious

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 26. (C) | 27. (A) | 28. (C) | 29. (A) | 30. (A) |
| 31. (D) | 32. (D) | 33. (D) | 34. (C) | 35. (A) |
| 36. (C) | 37. (A) | 38. (A) | 39. (C) | 40. (B) |
| 41. (D) | 42. (D) | 43. (B) | 44. (C) | 45. (A) |
| 46. (B) | 47. (A) | 48. (A) | 49. (D) | 50. (D) |
| 51. (D) | 52. (D) | 53. (D) | 54. (D) | 55. (A) |
| 56. (C) | 57. (D) | 58. (B) | 59. (B) | 60. (D) |
| 61. (D) | 62. (C) | 63. (A) | 64. (D) | 65. (B) |
| 66. (D) | 67. (A) | 68. (D) | 69. (B) | 70. (C) |
| 71. (C) | 72. (B) | 73. (A) | 74. (D) | 75. (A) |

N.B. Remaining questions have been solved in the **Competition Refresher**

ANSWER SHEET

ROLL NUMBER..... NAME (In Block LETTERS)

[illegible]

Total No. of questions answered

Total No. of questions NOT attempted.....

Intelligence Tests

★Introductory

Definition

Through the Intelligence Tests, basic intelligence and aptitude of a candidate are tested. Intelligence has been defined as "innate ability to solve problems". 'Innate ability' is that which is present in a person from birth and is not created through self-study or as a result of class-room instructions. An Intelligence Test is a collection of problems—in increasing difficulty—which are required to be solved within a specified time limit. The problems may be put in the form of letters, words, patterns, pictures or any other material suitable for the purpose. The idea underlying an Intelligence Test is that a more intelligent person will be able to solve more problems, quicker and more accurately, as compared with a less intelligent person.

The Purpose of Intelligence Tests

The main purpose of Intelligence tests is to select suitable persons for various situations. A man who is fit to be a good doctor, may not make a good engineer or a good teacher. Every person has a special aptitude for a certain type of work and does well in that particular field; if he is put to another field, he may prove an utter failure. To avoid such an eventuality the task of selection of proper persons for special jobs, for which they are suited, has assumed great importance, and after a great deal of research and experimentation it has been found that intelligence tests are best suited for this purpose.

Intelligence and Normal Tests

- (1) The main difference between intelligence and normal or traditional type of tests is that the former is a measure of one's *intelligence or inborn capacity* to solve problems whereas the latter is a test of one's *acquired knowledge*.
- (2) The normal type of tests may be *short* but admit of *lengthy answers of subjective type*, whereas intelligence tests

*For further details, please refer to Career's "*Mental Ability Tests*".

may be lengthy but admit of *short answers*. These are *objective type* tests.

- (3) Intelligence tests have to be answered at a very *high speed* while this is not the case with normal tests
- (4) Mental alertness, keenness, quick thinking and keen observation are most essential for tackling the intelligence tests while for normal tests only already acquired knowledge helps.

Types of Intelligence Tests

There are two types of Intelligence tests, verbal and non-verbal. The items in a verbal test are stated in language form such as Analogy Test, Series Test, Same Class Test, etc. Non-verbal tests, on the other hand, are made up of materials such as patterns, lines drawings, pictures, wooden or plastic pieces and the like. Non-verbal tests are also called matrices or abstract reasoning tests

Nature of Intelligence Tests

As stated above in Intelligence tests, the questions are numerous and lengthy but admit of short answers as compared to the essay type questions, which are short but admit of lengthy answers. But the time at the disposal of the candidate is very short. He has to work can against time at a very high speed.

General Instructions

- (1) Before actually starting to solve an intelligence test paper, a candidate should study and understand carefully the instructions as to how he has to solve the questions or what is the requirement of the test.
- (2) Since the time is extremely limited, the candidates should not waste time on difficult problems which take time for proper comprehension. The candidate must attempt all easy and known problems in the first instance reserving the more difficult ones to be tackled later. In this way he can score more marks than by wasting time on difficult problems.
- (3) Accuracy is another factor which contributes for high marks. It is better to do one question rightly than attempting three questions incorrectly.

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★Analogy Tests

SYNOPSIS

Verbal Tests. As stated in the previous chapter, in verbal tests, the items are stated in language form. Some of the important types of verbal tests are : Analogy Test, Series Test, Same Class Test, Coding and Decoding Test, Direction Test, etc.

Analogy Test. In this type of test, an attempt is made to humanise mathematics and bring in the method of proportion into the ordinary affairs of human life. There is certain type of relationship between the two objects or ideas and by establishing the same kind of relationship between the third object and the fourth, the missing object is provided.

SOLVED EXAMPLES

Example 1

Q. Foot : Toes :: Hand : ?

- (a) Fingers
(c) Thumb

- ☐ (b) Palm
☐ (d) Nails

(Auditors' 1982)

Ans. (a).

Explanation : There is same relationship between 'Foot' and 'Toes', as there is between 'hand' and 'fingers'.

Example 2

Q. Dde : dDE :: Ppq : ?

- (a) PQR
(c) PpQ

- ☐ (b) pPQ
☐ (d) pPq

Ans. (d).

Explanation : The places of first and second letters interchange in the two terms before :: and so it should change in the other two after it i.e. pPq, which is at (d).

General Instructions

(1) Analogy tests mainly concentrate on "relationships". Therefore, the words that appear in the tests may be quite simple. Avoid the temptation to plunge into the 'answer choices'.

(2) What the analogy test ascertains is not your vocabulary skill, but your ability to *reason*.

(3) An analogy question may have one or two words missing.

(4) Three important hints to solve analogy tests are :

(a) understand the meaning of the question words ;

(b) figure out the meaning of the question words ; and

(c) from the answer choices, choose the word or words that have the same relationship to one another as the question words have to each other.

(5) Analogy tests contains symbols like those in a mathematical ratio. One colon (:) denotes the words "is to". Two colons (: :) stand for the words "in the same way as".

Study the example :

MANSION : RICH : : hut : poor

If the symbols are written out, the above example reads : "A mansion *is to* the rich *in the same way as* a hut *is to* the poor".

Remember this example and apply it when you solve the analogy tests.

(6) Remember that the order and sequence of words must be in the same order and sequence as of the question words. Thus, while MANSION : RICH : : hut : poor is a proper analogy. MANSION : RICH : : poor : hut is improper and, therefore, incorrect.

(7) Answer choices frequently contain words in the reverse order. Beware of this trick and think twice before answering a question that gives you even the slightest hint that the words are in the reverse order.

(8) Analogies are of typical kinds. Thus, in an analogy question.

(a) a part may be compared to the whole ;

(b) family relations may be compared ;

(c) time elements may be compared ;

(d) synonyms may be compared ;

(e) antonyms may be compared ;

(f) a cause may be compared to its effect ;

(g) parts of speech may be compared ;

- (h) a person may be compared to his profession or a particular characteristic ;
- (i) the means may be compared to an end ;
- (j) a broad category may be compared to a narrow category.

The above list is, by no means, exhaustive. You may get questions on relationships not mentioned above. But the list gives you an indication of the kind of questions that may appear in the analogy test.

SECTION I

Directions. In each of the following questions, there are two words or groups of letters on one side of the sign :: and one word or group of letters with a sign (?) on the other side. The relationship which occurs between the two words or groups of words on the one side of the sign :: is to be found in the word or group of letters and the word or group of letters indicated by (?) on the other side. The missing word or group of words is given as one of the four alternatives under it. Find the correct alternative and put a cross mark (X) in the answer box [☐] against the correct response

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

I

[From I.T. Inspectors' Exam. 1982]

1. Ignorance : ? :: Darkness : Light

(a) Sun	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Genius	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Intelligence	<input type="checkbox"/> (a) Knowledge	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. ? : MON :: EFG : CED

(a) OPQ	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) PQR	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) OQP	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) OQR	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. TMXK : ULYJ :: WQFZ : ?

(a) VREC	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) XPGA	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) XGPA	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) XGPY	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Back : Backbone :: Belly : ?

(a) Heart	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Throat	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Naval	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Ribs	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Drum : Beat :: Piano : ?

(a) Strike	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Play	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Ring	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Sing	<input type="checkbox"/>

II

[From Auditors' Exam. 1982]

6. Foot : Toes :: Hand : ?

(a) Fingers	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Palm	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Thumb	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Nails	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. ? : Toad :: Falcon : Bird

- | | | |
|-----------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Frog | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Water | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Snake | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Pond | <input type="checkbox"/> |

8. Cruelty : ? :: Kindness : Mercy

- | | | |
|----------------|--|--------------------------|
| (a) Savageness | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Wildness | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Death | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Destruction | <input type="checkbox"/> |

9. NML : MLN :: ? : TSU

- | | | |
|---------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) TUS | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) STU | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (b) SUT | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) UTS | <input type="checkbox"/> |

10. XVWV : YWXY :: MOTQ : ?

- | | | |
|----------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) LNSP | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) RUPN | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) NMUR | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) NPUR | <input type="checkbox"/> |

III

[From Railway S.C. 1982]

11. HEAD : CAP :: FINGER : ?

- | | | |
|----------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Nail | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Helmet | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Ring | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Thimble | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[Hint : Cap is worn on the head as thimble is worn on the finger tip.]

12. Drama : Director :: Magazine : ?

- | | | |
|-------------|--|--------------------------|
| (a) Printer | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Publisher | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Editor | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Reader | <input type="checkbox"/> |

13. Water : Dam :: Trade : ?

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Money | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Goods | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Embargo | <input type="checkbox"/> |

14. Argument : Debate :: Flight : ?

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Contest | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Quarrel | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Controversy | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Hit | <input type="checkbox"/> |

15. Bird : Feather :: Cat : ?

- | | | |
|----------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Paws | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Hair | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Ears | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Fur | <input type="checkbox"/> |

16. Year : Month :: Week : ?

- | | | |
|----------|--|--------------------------|
| (a) Hour | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Minute | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Day | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Fortnight | <input type="checkbox"/> |

IV

[From State Bank P. O. Exam. 1982]

17. Bakery : Bread :: Studio : ?

- | | | |
|-------------|--|--------------------------|
| (a) Camera | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Film actors | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Artists | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Film | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[Hint : Bread is made in a bakery and Films are made in a Studio.]

18. Ship : Dockyard :: Money : ?

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Wealthy man | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Poor man | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|

[*Hint* : Ships are made in a Dockyard and Money is minted in a Mint.]

19. Interest : Banker :: Salary : ?

- (a) Employee ☐ (b) Landlord ☐
(c) Labourer ☐ (d) Prisoner ☐

[*Hint* : An employee gets his salary and Banker his interest.]

20. Pitch : Cricket :: Ring : ?

- (a) Wrestling ☐ (b) Badminton ☐
(c) Boxing ☐ (d) Hockey ☐

[*Hint* : Pitch is a Sports term of Cricket, while Ring is a sports term of Boxing.]

21. Pinch : Salt :: Morsel : ?

- (a) Cake ☐ (b) Biscuit ☐
(c) Fruit ☐ (d) Food ☐

[*Hint* : Pinch of salt means just a fragment of salt, and a Morsel is a little fragment of food]

22. Red : Blood :: Sharp : ?

- (a) Tongue ☐ (b) Razor ☐
(c) River ☐ (d) Rock ☐

[*Hint* : Blood has the quality of redness and razor that of sharpness.]

23. Litter : Puppies :: Suite : ?

- (a) Ladies ☐ (b) Bees ☐
(c) Rooms ☐ (d) Cities ☐

[*Hint* : Litter means a collection of Puppies and a Suite means a collection of rooms.]

24. Cackle : Geese :: Hiss : ?

- (a) Camels ☐ (b) Elephants ☐
(c) Jackals ☐ (d) Serpents ☐

[*Hint* : The geese cackle and the serpents hiss.]

25. Patter : Rains :: Thunder : ?

- (a) Stream ☐ (b) Clouds ☐
(c) Bugles ☐ (d) Waves ☐

[*Hint* : Rains patter and clouds thunder.]

26. Heavy : Lead :: Cold : ?

- (a) Winter ☐ (b) Water ☐
(c) Ice ☐ (d) Air ☐

[*Hint* : Lead is always heavy, and Ice is always Cold]

V

[*From Auditors' Exam. 1980*]

27. Rest : Change :: Large : ?

- (a) Fine ☐ (b) Brute ☐
(c) Mixed ☐ (d) Variant ☐

28. Charge : Value :: Odd : ?

(a) Usual

☐ (b) Doubt

☐

(c) Bizarre

☐ (d) Common

☐

29. Black : White :: Value : ?

(a) Fancy

☐ (b) Busy

☐

(c) Snag

☐ (d) Aid

☐

30. Doctor : Patient :: Advocate : ?

(a) Judge

☐ (b) Court

☐

(c) Witness

☐ (d) Client

☐

31. Window : House :: Language : ?

(a) Mind

☐ (b) Book

☐

(c) Official

☐ (d) Alphabet

☐

ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (a) | 3. (b) | 4. (d) | 5. (d) |
| 6. (a) | 7. (a) | 8. (a) | 9. (d) | 10. (d) |
| 11. (d) | 12. (c) | 13. (d) | 14. (d) | 15. (d) |
| 16. (c) | 17. (d) | 18. (d) | 19. (a) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (d) | 22. (b) | 23. (c) | 24. (d) | 25. (b) |
| 26. (c) | 27. (d) | 28. (b) | 29. (d) | 30. (d) |
| 31. (a) | | | | |

EXERCISE I

1. Sleep : Weariness :: Food : ?

(a) Health

☐ (b) Rest

☐

(c) Night

☐ (d) Hunger

☐

2. Plate : Dine :: Cup : ?

(a) Super

☐ (b) Breakfast

☐

(c) Drink

☐ (d) Swallow

☐

3. Marble : Quarry :: Salt : ?

(a) Stone

☐ (b) Solid

☐

(c) Grave

☐ (d) Mine

☐

4. Window : Dowager :: Consort : ?

(a) Slave

☐ (b) Comrade

☐

(c) Companion

☐ (d) Enemy

☐

5. Building : Vertical :: Street : ?

(a) Wide

☐ (b) Narrow

☐

(c) Hawkers

☐ (d) Horizontal

☐

6. Aeroplane : Hanger :: Boat : ?

(a) Fort

☐ (b) Dock

☐

(c) Harbour

☐ (d) Float

☐

7. Intense : Persistent :: Acute : ?
 (a) Resistant ☐ (b) Acrimonious ☐
 (c) Acrid ☐ (d) Chronic ☐
8. Solution : Mystery :: Learning : ?
 (a) Books ☐ (b) Study ☐
 (c) Library ☐ (d) Detective ☐
9. Sugar : Molasses :: Gasoline : ?
 (a) Petroleum ☐ (b) Drill ☐
 (c) Quarry ☐ (d) Mine ☐
10. Large : Small :: Giant : ?
 (a) Heavy ☐ (b) Slim ☐
 (c) Lean ☐ (d) Dwarf ☐

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (a)
 6. (b) 7. (d) 8. (b) 9. (a) 10. (d)

*EXERCISE II

1. BCD : FGH :: LMN : ?
 (a) WXV ☐ (b) VWX ☐
 (c) STV ☐ (d) XWV ☐
2. ABD : CDF :: MNP : ?
 (a) KLM ☐ (b) LNO ☐
 (c) VXY ☐ (d) EFH ☐
3. UTS : EDC :: WVU : ?
 (a) XWV ☐ (b) WXY ☐
 (c) SJM ☐ (d) RPO ☐
4. Mgl : nHL :: ? : mSc
 (a) LrB ☐ (b) Lrn ☐
 (c) LRO ☐ (d) LRC ☐
5. Xgm E : Emg X :: ? : BacK
 (a) Ack B ☐ (b) Kca B ☐
 (c) Kac C ☐ (d) Kca C ☐
6. EFG : HIJ :: MNO : ?
 (a) STV ☐ (b) PQR ☐
 (c) CDE ☐ (d) XYZ ☐
7. 09 : 25 :: 49 : ?
 (a) 63 ☐ (b) 36 ☐
 (c) 64 ☐ (d) 81 ☐
8. 01 : 04 :: 06 : ?
 (a) 06 ☐ (b) 16 ☐
 (c) 25 ☐ (d) 36 ☐
9. 01 : 08 :: ? : 64
 (a) 09 ☐ (b) 16 ☐
 (c) 25 ☐ (d) 36 ☐

10. 07 : 125 : : ? : 343
 (a) 10 ☐ (b) 12 ☐
 (c) 06 ☐ (d) 09 ☐
11. ACEG : DFHJ : : QSUW : ?
 (a) TVXZ ☐ (b) MNPR ☐
 (c) OQST ☐ (d) KMNP ☐
12. LNPQ : ACEF : : TVXY : ?
 (a) MNPR ☐ (b) OQRT ☐
 (c) STVX ☐ (d) KMOP ☐
13. ZXV : WUS : : MKI : ?
 (a) OMK ☐ (b) VUS ☐
 (c) UWY ☐ (d) ONL ☐
14. UTS : EDC : : WVU : ?
 (a) WXY ☐ (b) SJM ☐
 (c) RPO ☐ (d) XWV ☐
15. ZWT : VSP : : OLI : ?
 (a) MKI ☐ (b) MJG ☐
 (c) URP ☐ (d) XUS ☐
16. WSO : NJF : : UQM : ?
 (a) FBA ☐ (b) OKH ☐
 (c) QNJ ☐ (d) LHD ☐
17. LFc : keB : : ? : OIf
 (a) QsT ☐ (b) RtV ☐
 (c) pRT ☐ (d) Pjg ☐
18. NLO : RPS : : ? : XVY
 (a) VUW ☐ (b) VTR ☐
 (c) VTW ☐ (d) TRP ☐
19. LKJ : pon : : ? : hgf
 (a) dCb ☐ (b) DCB ☐
 (c) dBc ☐ (d) dcb ☐
20. WUSQ : Nljh : : ? : Geca
 (a) ywUS ☐ (b) yWuS ☐
 (c) YwUS ☐ (d) YWUS ☐
21. MNeg : GEnm : : ? : ALsq
 (a) QSlA ☐ (b) qsLA ☐
 (c) QslA ☐ (d) qSLA ☐
22. WUtr : TwRu : : ? : MpKn
 (a) pNMK ☐ (b) PNmk ☐
 (c) nPmK ☐ (d) mPNK ☐
23. NpRt : OqSu : : ? : TvXz
 (a) sUwY ☐ (b) uSWy ☐
 (c) SuWy ☐ (d) SUWY ☐

24. CDFF : fghi :: ? : klmn
 (a) hiJK ☐ (b) FGHI ☐
 (c) NOPQ ☐ (d) HIJK ☐
25. BDEG : MOPR :: ? : oqrt
 (a) DEGI ☐ (b) dfgi ☐
 (c) dFGI ☐ (d) dFgi ☐

DETAILED ANSWERS

1. (b) The letters are in the natural sequential order of English alphabet.

2. (d) There is a gap of one letter between the second and the third letter of both the terms to the left of :: and the first and second letters are continuous. This condition is satisfied only in the case at (d).

3. (a) The letters are continuous, but in reverse order in each term, which is only at (e).

4. (a) The three letters of the second term are the next three letters in the sequential order of English alphabet over the first, second and third letters of the first term. Therefore the three letters of the third term should be the letters coming just before the three letters of the fourth term i.e. L (before m) R (before S) and B (before C). Here small letters and capital letters are alike).

5. (d) When we compare second term with the first, we find that last letter of the second term is the first letter of the first term, the last but one on the second is the second letter of the first term and the second letter of the second term is the third letter of the first term. The last letter of the first term is the letter immediately coming after the first letter of the second term. On the same analogy the first letter of the third term should be K followed by ca and C as at (d).

6. (b) The two terms to the left of :: are continuous letters of English alphabets. Hence the terms to the right should also be the same.

7. (d) The first two terms are squares of 2 and 5. The third is the square of 7. Therefore the fourth term should be the square of 9 i.e. 81.

8. (d) The second term is the square the number coming after the first in the natural sequence. So the required number should be square of 6 i.e. 36.

9. (a) The first term is 1, which can also be square or cube of 1. The second term is cube of 2. The fourth term is cube of 4. Therefore the required term should be 3 or square of 3 or cube of 3. From the given alternatives, (a) is the only correct answer.

10. (d) The second term is formed by subtracting from to the

first term and taking its cube. From the fourth term we find that it is the cube 6. Therefore required term should be $7+2$ i.e. 9.

11. (a) There is a gap of one letter between the four letters of each term, which is fulfilled only in the case of (a).

12. (d) There is a gap of one letter between first and Second and second and third letters of each term while Third and fourth letters are continuous.

13 (a) There is a gap of one letter each between first and second and second and third letters of each term in reverse order, which is at (a). The other term at (c) with a gap of one letter is in natural sequence, hence incorrect.

14. (d) The letters are continuous but in reverse order in each term, which is only at (d).

15. (b) There is a gap of 2 letters each in the reverse order between first the second and between second and the third letters of each term, which is at (b).

16 (d) The gap between first and second and second and third letters of each term is 3 letters each in the reverse order of alphabets. This condition is satisfied only in (d).

17. (d) (The small and capital letters in this question are to be taken alike). There is a gap of 5 letters between first and second and 2 letters between second and third letters of each term in the reverse order, which is only at (d).

18. (c) The first and Third letters of each term are continuous, while there is a gap of one letter in the reverse order between First and second letter, which is at (c).

19. (b) In this question two things are to be noted. One is that the three letters in the first term are capital, while all the three in the second term are small. Since fourth term has all small letters, the third should have all capitals. Secondly, we find that the third, Second and First letter of each term are in natural sequence of English alphabets. Both these conditions are fulfilled at (b).

20 (d) Here we find that alphabets in all alternatives are the same and in the same order. The arrangement of capital and small letters in the second and fourth term is identical, so there should be similar arrangement between the first and third term. The first term has all capital letters, which should also be in the third i.e. as at (d).

21. (a) We find that letters in the first and second term are the same but in the reverse order. Also, the first two letters of each term are capital ones and the last two small ones as at (a).

22. (b) Here also we find that the letters of the first and second

terms are the same but their order is changed and the letters which are capital in the first term are small in the second and vice-versa. The change in order is from First to Third, Second to Fourth, Third to First and Fourth to Second. (b) Fulfills all these conditions

23. (c) We find that Second and Fourth letters of each term are small letters while First and Third are capital ones. Also, the second term is formed by the letters coming immediately after the four letters of the first term. So the third term should be SuWy as at (c).

24. (d) The letters in each term are continuous. The first letter of the second term is the same as the last letter of the first term; also all letters in the first term are capital, while in second all small ones. Since Fourth term has also all small letters, the third term should have all capital ones. The last letter of the third term should be K and the term HIJK as at (d).

25. (b) There are all capital letters in the first and Second term. The fourth term has all small ones. Therefore the third term also should have all small letters as at (b).

SECTION II

Directions. In each of the following questions, a sentence is given with two blank spaces indicated by (?) at the beginning and at the end. Below each sentence is given a set of two questions each with four alternative responses marked a, b, c, d. You have to select one word from the first question set which will suitably fill in the blank space at the beginning of the sentence and one word from the second question set for filling in the blank at the end of the sentence and put a cross marks (X) in the answer boxes [] against the correct responses

Example. (?) is to sky as green is to (?)

Q. No. I (a) bird (b) blue (c) colour (d) high

Q. No. II (a) rain (b) hill (c) lake (d) grass

In the above example, the suitable word from Q. No. I is 'blue' to fill in the space (?) at the beginning of the sentence which is given as alternative (b) in Question No. I. Similarly the suitable word from Q. No. II to fill in the space marked (?) at the end of the sentence is 'grass' which is given as alternative (d) of the Question No. II. The correct sentence should read as 'Blue is to sky as green is to grass.' Hence the answer to Question No. I is (b) and to Question No. II is (d). You have therefore to put a cross in the answer box against (b) against in Question No. I and in the answer box (d) in Question No. II.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

I

[From I T. Inspectors' Exam. 1982]

(?) is to Bile as Gland is to (?)

1. (a) Liver
(c) Spleen

- ☐ (b) Gall bladder
☐ (d) Kidney

☐
☐

2. (a) Urine ☐ (b) Tears ☐
 (c) Blood ☐ (d) Phelgm ☐
 (?) is to Vegetable as Wheat is to (?)
3. (a) Plant ☐ (b) Cabbage ☐
 (c) Leaves ☐ (d) Barley ☐
 4. (a) Bread ☐ (b) Rice ☐
 (c) Corn ☐ (d) Flour ☐
 (?) is to Mother as Flower is to (?)
5. (a) Uncle ☐ (b) Son ☐
 (c) Father ☐ (d) Brother ☐
 6. (a) Leaf ☐ (b) Seed ☐
 (c) Bud ☐ (d) Fruit ☐
 (?) is to Tear as Mouth is to (?)
7. (a) Eye ☐ (b) Nose ☐
 (c) Tongue ☐ (d) Cheeks ☐
 8. (a) Lips ☐ (b) Salvia ☐
 (c) Tongue ☐ (d) Teeth ☐
 (?) is to Drum as Flute is to (?)
9. (a) Clarionet ☐ (b) Whistle ☐
 (c) Harp ☐ (d) Mouth organ ☐
 10. (a) Violin ☐ (b) Piano ☐
 (c) Bugle ☐ (d) Guitar ☐

II

[From Auditors' Exam. 1982]

- (?) is to Brain as Mouth is to (?)
11. (a) Skull ☐ (b) Hair ☐
 (c) Hat ☐ (d) Turban ☐
 12. (a) Salvia ☐ (b) Voice ☐
 (c) Tongue ☐ (d) Lips ☐
 (?) is to Cream as Paddy is to (?)
13. (a) Cow ☐ (b) Milk ☐
 (c) Butter ☐ (d) Curd ☐
 14. (a) Food ☐ (b) Husk ☐
 (c) Rice ☐ (d) Stalk ☐
 (?) is to Nose as Thigh is to (?)
15. (a) Forehead ☐ (b) Head ☐
 (c) Cheek ☐ (d) Nostril ☐
 16. (a) Foot ☐ (b) Skin ☐
 (c) Ankle ☐ (d) Knee ☐

(?) is to Falcon as Toad is to (?)

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 17. (a) Duck | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Eagle | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Crow | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Bird | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 18. (a) Frog | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Snake | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Water | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Pond | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (?) is to Sun as Rain is to (?) | | |
| 19. (a) Stars | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Sky | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Moon | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Light | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 20. (a) Cloud | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Sky | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Rainbow | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Wind | <input type="checkbox"/> |

III

[From I. T. Inspectors' Exam. 1981]

(?) is to Listener as Film is to (?)

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 21. (a) Sneaker | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Leader | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Teacher | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Friend | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 22. (a) Actor | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Critic | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Broadcaster | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Viewer | <input type="checkbox"/> |

(?) is to Part as Class is to (?)

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 23. (a) Section | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Whole | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) School | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Students | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 24. (a) Student | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) School | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Teachers | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Room | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Summit is to Apex as (?) is to (?)

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 25. (a) Beautiful | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Picture | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Attractive | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Enchanting | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 26. (a) Comfortable | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Pretty | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Healthy | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Brave | <input type="checkbox"/> |

(?) is to Purchase, as Give is to (?)

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 27. (a) Give | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Bring | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Sale | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Article | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 28. (a) Come | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Take | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Collect | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Deliver | <input type="checkbox"/> |

IV

[From Auditors' Exam. 1981]

(?) is to Destructive as Wind is to (?)

- | | | |
|---------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 29. (a) Instructive | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Restrictive | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Constructive | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Productive | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 30. (a) Breeze | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Quiet | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Air | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Torando | <input type="checkbox"/> |

(?) is Touch as Ear is to (?)

- | | | |
|-------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 31. (a) Closeness | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Skin | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Hand | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Leg | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 32. (a) Seeing | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Understanding | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Hearing | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Knowing | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Sugar is to (?) as (?) is to Heat

- | | | |
|--------------|--|--------------------------|
| 33. (a) Cone | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Whiteness | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Heat | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Energy | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 34. (a) Fire | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Wood | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Power | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Machine | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Table is to (?) as Cup is to (?)

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 35. (a) Furniture | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Wood | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Chair | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) White | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 36. (a) Tea | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Saucer | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Drink | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Hot | <input type="checkbox"/> |

V

[From Auditors' Exam. 1980]

(?) is to Masculine as Woman is to (?)

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 37. (a) Strength | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Disguise | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Man | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Virile | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 38. (a) Lady | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Feminine | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Sky | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Madame | <input type="checkbox"/> |

(?) is to Sky as Fish is to (?)

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 39. (a) Bird | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Tree | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Blue | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Open | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 40. (a) Swim | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Fin | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Water | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Colour | <input type="checkbox"/> |

(?) is to Sri Lanka as Delhi is to (?)

- | | | |
|-----------------|--|--------------------------|
| 41. (a) Burma | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) India | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Colombo | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Kathmandu | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 42. (a) Capital | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) India | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) City | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Big | <input type="checkbox"/> |

(?) is to Uncle as Mother is to (?)

- | | | |
|-------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 43. (a) Cousin | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Brother | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Father | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Aunt | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 44. (a) Affection | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Father | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Bring up | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Beautiful | <input type="checkbox"/> |

(?) is to Ivory as Deer is to (?)

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 45. (a) Big | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) White | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Elephant | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Marble | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 46. (a) Antler | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Costly | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Rare | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Hunt | <input type="checkbox"/> |

ANSWERS

1.	2. (b)	3. (b)	4. (c)	5. (b)
6. (c)	7. (a)	8. (b)	9. (a)	10. (c)
11. (a)	12. (c)	13. (b)	14. (c)	15. (a)
16. (d)	17. (b)	18. (a)	19. (d)	20. (a)
21. (a)	22. (d)	23. (b)	24. (b)	25. (a)
26. (b)	27. (c)	28. (b)	29. (c)	30. (d)
31. (c)	32. (c)	33. (d)	34. (a)	35. (c)
36. (b)	37. (c)	38. (b)	39. (a)	40. (c)
41. (c)	42. (b)	43. (d)	44. (b)	45. (d)
46. (a).				

EXERCISES

(?) is to Fear as Astonish is to (?)

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1. (a) Maintain | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Intimidate | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Soothe | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Feed | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. (a) Satisfaction | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Concern | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Wonder | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Hunger | <input type="checkbox"/> |

(?) is to Kitchen as Sink is to (?)

- | | | |
|----------------|--|--------------------------|
| 3. (a) Window | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Stove | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Television | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Fridge | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. (a) Bedroom | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Living room | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Bathroom | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Attic | <input type="checkbox"/> |

(?) to Marriage as Lament is to (?)

- | | | |
|-----------------|--|--------------------------|
| 5. (a) Announce | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Report | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Celebrate | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Face | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. (a) Birthday | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Injury | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Penalty | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Bereavement | <input type="checkbox"/> |

(?) is to Butter as Nylon is to (?)

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 7. (a) Cream | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Lace | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Margarine | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Egg | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. (a) Milk | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Cotton | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Chicken | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Silk | <input type="checkbox"/> |

(?) is to Requirement as Remiss is to (?)

- | | | |
|------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 9. (a) Careful | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Negligent | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Cautious | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Cogent | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. (a) Position | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Injury | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Duty | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Task | <input type="checkbox"/> |

(?) is Swift as Swan is to (?)

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 11. (a) Horse | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Wolf | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Gazelle | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Elephant | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12. (a) Slow | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Sly | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Gray | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Graceful | <input type="checkbox"/> |

(?) is to Disloyalty as Fame is to (?)

- | | | |
|------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 13. (a) Ignomity | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Castigation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Death | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Approbation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 14. (a) Praise | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Heroism | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Victory | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Martyr | <input type="checkbox"/> |

(?) is to Mercurical as Allegro is to (?)

- | | | |
|----------------|--|--------------------------|
| 15. (a) Saturn | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Happiness | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Redundant | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Saturine | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 16. (a) Adagio | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Alps | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Wordy | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Venus | <input type="checkbox"/> |

(?) is to Marmalade as Tomato is to (?)

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 17. (a) Potato | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Jelly | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Orange | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Cake | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 18. (a) Vegetable | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Jam | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Picnic | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Ketchup | <input type="checkbox"/> |

(?) is to Apostate as Welcome is to (?)

- | | | |
|----------------|---|--------------------------|
| 19. (a) Reward | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Request | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Remove | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Banish | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 20. (a) Ally | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Assistance | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Result | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Truce | <input type="checkbox"/> |

DETAILED ANSWERS

1. (b) } To intimidate is to inspire fear ; to astonish is to inspire
2. (c) } wonder.
3. (b) } A stove is an essential part of a kitchen, a sink is an
4. (c) } essential part of a bathroom.
5. (c) } You happily celebrate a marriage ; you sorrowfully
6. (d) } lament a bereavement.
7. (c) } Margarine is a manufactured substitute for butter ; nylon
8. (d) } is a manufactured substitute for silk.
9. (b) } A person may be negligent in meeting a requirement ; he
10. (c) } may similarly be remiss in performing his duty.
11. (c) } A gazelle is known to be swift ; a swam is known to
12. (d) } be graceful.
13. (a) } One falls into ignomity if he shows disloyalty ; one gains
14. (b) } fame if he shows heroism.
15. (d) } Saturnine and mercurial are antonyms ; so are allegro
16. (a) } and adagio
17. (c) } Marmalade is made from oranges ; ketchup is made from
18. (d) } tomatoes.
19. (d) } An apostate is banished (sent away) ; an ally is welcomed
20. (a) } (brought in).

Series Tests

SYNOPSIS

In this test, a number of digits or letters etc. are arranged in a given series which follow a particular sequence or order. In the series, some digits or letters are left out and the candidates are required to fill up those blanks by picking out appropriate digits or letters from the alternatives given.

SOLVED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Find the missing term in the series :

45, 34, 25, 18, 13, ?

(a) 5

☐ (b) 7

☐

(c) 9

☐ (d) 10

☐

Ans. (d).

Explanation. The terms of the series are formed by subtracting 11, 9, 7 and 5 respectively from the previous term. The required term will, therefore, be $13 - 3 = 10$.

Example 2. Find the missing term in the series :

720, 720, 360, 120, 30, 6,

(a) 1

☐ (b) 0

☐

(c) 2

☐ (d) 6

☐

Ans. (a).

Explanation. The terms are formed by dividing the previous number by 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 respectively. The required number should be $6 \div 6 = 1$.

Example 3. Find the correct sequence of missing letter from those given below the letter series :

—abbb—b—babb

(a) abb

☐ (b) aab

☐

(c) bba

☐ (d) bab

☐

Ans. (d).

Explanation. In this series, two alphabet, a and b have been arranged in a pattern which has been repeated. This pattern is

to be discovered by trying sequences given in the four alternatives. Only one of the sequence fits in the pattern. In this term 'bab' is the correct answer because these letters, when inserted in the three blank spaces respectively in the question, make the pattern babb, babb, babb

Example 4. Find the correct sequence of the missing letter from those given below the letter series .

ba—abaa—b—aa

(a) bbl

☐ (b) abb

☐

(c) bab

☐ (d) aaa

☐

Ans (d)

Explanation The series is baaa repeated thrice

SECTION I

Directions : In each of the following questions, a series of numbers has been arranged in some sequence. One term is missing in each series. Below each question are given four alternative numbers, one of which will fit in the blank space of the series. Find out the correct alternative and put a cross mark (X) in the answer box ☐ against the correct response

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

I

[From I T Inspectors' Exam. 1980]

1. 2, 6, 12, 20, 30, ?

(a) 38

☐ (b) 40

☐

(c) 42

☐ (d) 44

☐

2. 2, 5, 10, 17, 26, ?

(a) 29

☐ (b) 31

☐

(c) 33

☐ (d) 37

☐

3. 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, ?

(a) 29

☐ (b) 31

☐

(c) 25

☐ (d) 40

☐

4. 0, 7, 26, 63, 124, ?

(a) 195

☐ (b) 208

☐

(c) 215

☐ (d) 240

☐

5. 121, 169, 289, 361, 529, ?

(a) 841

☐ (b) 625

☐

(c) 784

☐ (d) 729

☐

II

[From I.A.S. Exam 1982]

6. 4, 196, 16, 144, 36, 100, 64, ?

(a) 36

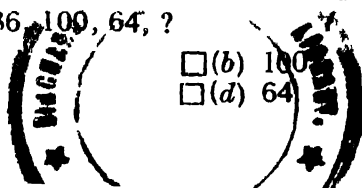
☐ (b) 100

☐

(c) 80

☐ (d) 64

☐



III

[From Railway S C. Exam. 1982]

7. 18, 10, 6, 4, ?

(a) 8

☐ (b) 6

☐

(c) 3

☐ (d) 5

☐

[Hint : The difference between the subsequent figures goes on decreasing by half of the difference between the preceding terms.]

8. 27, 64, 125, 216, 343, ?

(a) 416

☐ (b) 512

☐

(c) 686

☐ (d) 559

☐

[Hint : The numbers are cubes of 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.]

ANSWERS

1. (c)
6. (d)

2. (d)
7. (c)

3. (c)
8. (b)

4. (c)

5. (d)

EXERCISE I

1. 1, 5, 13, 25, 41, ?

(a) 61

☐ (b) 57

☐

(c) 51

☐ (d) 67

☐

2. 99, 91, 75, 67, 51, 43, ?

(a) 19

☐ (b) 29

☐

(c) 27

☐ (d) 31

☐

3. 3, 7, 13, 21, 31, ?

(a) 37

☐ (b) 38

☐

(c) 42

☐ (d) 45

☐

4. 0, 7, 26, 63, 124, 215, ?

(a) 342

☐ (b) 382

☐

(c) 296

☐ (d) 272

☐

5. 0, 6, 24, 60, 120, ?

(a) 160

☐ (b) 156

☒

(c) 210

☐ (d) 180

☒

6. 17, 14, 15, 12, 13, 10, ?

(a) 7

☐ (b) 11

☒

(c) 14

☐ (d) 12

☐

7. 10, 25, 46, 73, 106, ?
 (a) 133 ☐ (b) 139 ☐
 (c) 141 ☐ (d) 145 ☐
8. 2, 12, 36, 80, 150, ?
 (a) 252 ☐ (b) 256 ☐
 (c) 216 ☐ (d) 264 ☐
9. 3, 18, 43, 78, 123, ?
 (a) 169 ☐ (b) 178 ☐
 (c) 163 ☐ (d) 153 ☐
10. 17, 38, 34, 23, 17, ?
 (a) 14 ☐ (b) 10 ☐
 (c) 13 ☐ (d) 12 ☐
11. 3, 15, 35, 63, 99, ?
 (a) 125 ☐ (b) 136 ☐
 (c) 143 ☐ (d) 144 ☐
12. 480, 480, 240, 80, 20, 4, ?
 (a) 1 ☐ (b) $\frac{2}{3}$ ☐
 (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ ☐ (d) 2 ☐
13. 2, 6, 12, 20, 30, ?
 (a) 42 ☐ (b) 40 ☐
 (c) 36 ☐ (d) 44 ☐
14. 10, 8, 16, 13, 39, 35, ?
 (a) 140 ☐ (b) 175 ☐
 (c) 61 ☐ (d) 105 ☐
15. 1, 2, 5, 10, 17, ?
 (a) 19 ☐ (b) 21 ☐
 (c) 25 ☐ (d) 26 ☐
16. 1, 5, 11, 19, 29, 41, 55, ?
 (a) 68 ☐ (b) 70 ☐
 (c) 82 ☐ (d) 71 ☐
17. 99, 98, 94, 85, 69, 44, ?
 (a) 9 ☐ (b) 15 ☐
 (c) 4 ☐ (d) 8 ☐
18. 7, 8, 6, 9, 5, 10, 4, ?
 (a) 12 ☐ (b) 11 ☐
 (c) 9 ☐ (d) 8 ☐
19. 0.5, 2, 4.5, 8, 12.5, ?
 (a) 16 ☐ (b) 16.5 ☐
 (c) 17 ☐ (d) 18 ☐

20. 0, 5, 22, 57, 116, ?
 (a) 216 ☐ (b) 205 ☐
 (c) 207 ☐ (d) 192 ☐
21. 49, 51, 54, 27, 9, 11, 14, ?
 (a) 7 ☐ (b) 18 ☐
 (c) 12 ☐ (d) 6 ☐
22. 51, 36, 24, 15, 9, 6, ?
 (a) 0 ☐ (b) 3 ☐
 (c) 6 ☐ (d) 5 ☐
23. 9, 10, 13, 18, 25, ?
 (a) 32 ☐ (b) 33 ☐
 (c) 34 ☐ (d) 35 ☐
24. 0, 4, 18, 48, 100, 180, ?
 (a) 343 ☐ (b) 336 ☐
 (c) 294 ☐ (d) 304 ☐
25. 64, 32, 35, 5, 22, 11, 14, ?
 (a) 5 ☐ (b) 6 ☐
 (c) 4 ☐ (d) 2 ☐
26. 81, 49, 25, 9, ?
 (a) 3 ☐ (b) 11 ☐
 (c) 1 ☐ (d) 4 ☐
27. 1, 1, 2, 4, 7, 11, 16, ?
 (a) 20 ☐ (b) 21 ☐
 (c) 22 ☐ (d) 23 ☐
28. 0, 3, 15, 35, 63, 99, ?
 (a) 143 ☐ (b) 144 ☐
 (c) 142 ☐ (d) 140 ☐
29. $-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{6}, ?$
 (a) $1\frac{2}{3}$ ☐ (b) $1\frac{1}{3}$ ☐
 (c) $1\frac{1}{3}$ ☐ (d) $1\frac{1}{6}$ ☐
30. 30, 56, 90, 132, 182, ?
 (a) 196 ☐ (b) 198 ☐
 (c) 188 ☐ (d) 240 ☐

DETAILED ANSWERS

1. (a) The terms of the series are formed by adding 4, 8, 12 and 16 to the previous number. The next number should be $41+20=61$.

2. (c) The terms are formed by subtracting 8 and 16 alternately from the previous term. Therefore, required term will be $43-16=27$.

3. (d) The terms are formed by adding 4, 6, 8 and 10 to the previous term. Required number will be $31+12=43$.

4. (a) The terms are $1^3-1, 2^3-1, \dots 6^3-1$. The next term should be $7^3-1=342$.

5. (c) The terms are $0 \times 1 \times 2; 1 \times 2 \times 3; 2 \times 3 \times 4; 3 \times 4 \times 5$ and $4 \times 5 \times 6$. The next term should be $5 \times 6 \times 7=210$.

6. (b) The terms are formed by subtracting 3 and adding 1 alternately to the previous term. The required number will be $10+1=11$.

7. (d) The terms are formed by adding 15, 21, 27 and 33 to the previous term. The next term should be $106+39=145$.

8. (a) The terms are $1^2 \times 2, 2^2 \times 3, 3^2 \times 4, 4^2 \times 5$ and $5^2 \times 6$. The required term should be $6^2 \times 7=252$.

9. (b) The terms are formed by adding 15, 25, 35 and 45 to the previous terms. The required term should be $123+55=178$.

10. (d) The terms are formed by subtracting 9, 8, 7, 6 .. respectively to the previous term. The required term should be $17-5=12$.

11. (c) The terms are $1 \times 3, 3 \times 5, 5 \times 7, 7 \times 9, 9 \times 11$. The required term should be $11 \times 13=143$.

12. (b) Successive terms of the series are formed by dividing the previous term by 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 respectively. The required term should be $4 \div 6=\frac{2}{3}$.

13. (a) The terms are formed by adding 4, 6, 8 and 10 to the previous term. Required term will be $30+12=42$.

14. (a) The terms are formed by subtracting 2, multiplying by 2, subtracting 3, multiplying by 3, subtracting 4 and so on. The required term should be $35 \times 4=140$.

15. (d) The terms are formed by adding 1, 3, 5, 7 to the previous term. Required number should be $17+9=26$.

16. (d) The terms are $0 \times 1+1; 1 \times 2+3; 2 \times 3+5; \dots \dots \dots 6 \times 7+13$. The required term should be $7 \times 8+15=71$.

17. (d) The terms are formed by subtracting 1, 4, 9, 16 and 25 from the previous term. The required number should be $44-36=8$.

18. (b) The terms are formed by adding 1, subtracting 2, adding 3, subtracting 4, adding 5 and subtracting 6 to the previous terms. Required number will be $4+7=11$.

19. (d) The terms are formed by adding 1.5, 2.5, 3.5 and 4.5 to the previous terms. Required term will be $12.5+5.5=18$.

20. (b) The terms are $1^3-1, 2^3-3, 3^3-5, 4^3-7$ and 5^3-9 . The next term should be $6^3-11=205$.

21. (a) The series is formed by adding 2, adding 3, dividing by 2, dividing by 3 and repeating the process of adding 2 and adding 3. The next term should be $14 \div 2 = 7$

22. (c) The terms are formed by subtracting 15, 12, 9, 6 and 3 respectively to the previous term. The required term 1, 3, 5, 7, ... should be $6 - 6 = 0$

23. (c) The successive terms are formed by adding 1, 3, 5, 7, to each of the previous terms. Required term should be $25 + 9 = 34$.

24. (c) The terms are $1^3 - 1^2, 2^3 - 2^2, 3^3 - 3^2, \dots, 6^3 - 6^2$. The required term will be $7^3 - 7^2 = 294$

25. (d) The series consist of pair of numbers which are half and one-seventh of the previous number respectively, i.e., $64 \div 2 = 32$; $35 \div 7 = 5$; $22 \div 2 = 11$. The required number should be $14 \div 7 = 2$.

26. (c) The terms are squares of 9, 7, 5 and 3. The required term should be 1, i.e. 1.

27. (c) The terms are formed by adding 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 to each of the previous terms. Required term should be $16 + 6 = 22$.

28. (a) The terms are $0 \times 1, 1 \times 3, 3 \times 5, 5 \times 7, 7 \times 9, 9 \times 11$. The required term should be $11 \times 13 = 143$.

29. (d) The terms are formed by adding $\frac{1}{3}$ to the previous term. Required term will be $\frac{5}{6} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{7}{6}$.

30. (d) The terms are $3^2 + 5, 7^2 + 7, \dots, 15^2 + 13$. The required term should be $15^2 + 1 = 240$.

SECTION II

Directions: The following questions are based on letter sequences. In each sequence some letters are missing which are given as one of the four alternatives under the sequence. Find the correct alternative in each and indicate this by putting a cross mark (X) in the answer box [] against the correct response.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

I

[From I.T. Inspectors' Exam. 1981]

1. a--a--babab--b

(a) bab

[] (b) aab

☐

(c) baa

[] (d) aab

☐

2. aa--aaa--aaaa--aaaa--b

(a) baaa

[] (b) bbba

☐

(c) bbbb

[] (d) bbba

☐

3. aa--aabb--b--aa--aabb--bb

(a) babba

[] (b) bbbba

☐

(c) babba

[] (d) aabbb

☐

4. —cba—cca—cbabacbca—cb

(a) cbbc

☐ (b) abca

☐

(b) abba

☐ (d) aabb

☐

5. a—ba—ccabb—bbccb—bbc—ccc

(a) babcc

☐ (b) cabc

☐

(c) cbcb

☐ (d) bbcc

☐

II

[From Auditors' Exam. 1981]

6. a—ba—cb—ac—aa—ba

(a) ccbb

☐ (b) cabc

☐

(c) cbcb

☐ (d) bbcc

☐

7. ab—baabc—aabcb—abcb—

(a) bcaa

☐ (b) cbaa

☐

(d) abca

☐ (d) aacb

☐

8. aba—baca—ba—bacaabac—aca

(a) cacb

☐ (b) ccab

☐

(c) cabc

☐ (d) abcc

☐

9. aa—bbb—ccaaab—bc—c

(a) bbcc

☐ (b) baac

☐

(c) ccab

☐ (d) acbc

☐

10. ab—cba—bcc—aabccb—abc—ba

(a) caaaa

☐ (b) aabaa

☐

(c) cabac

☐ (d) cbaac

☐

11. ab—aabb—caa—bb—cccaaaa—

(a) cacca

☐ (b) ccabb

☐

(c) abccb

☐ (d) abacc

☐

ANSWERS

1. (c)

2. (d)

3. (a)

4. (c)

5. (a)

6. (b)

7. (b)

8. (a)

9. (d)

10. (c)

11. (b)

EXERCISE II

1. —ab aaaba—aa—a

(a) aba

☐ (b) abb

☐

(c) aab

☐ (d) bab

☐

2. a—bba—bba—ba

(a) aab

☐ (b) bab

☐

(c) bba

☐ (d) bbb

☐

3. —aabb—abba—b

(a) bab

☐ (b) aba

☐

(c) bba

☐ (d) baa

☐

- | | | | |
|-----|---|--|--|
| 4. | babbb—b—b—bb
(a) bba
(c) bbb | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) bab
<input type="checkbox"/> (d) aba | <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. | ba—baabba—b
(a) bab
(c) baa | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) aaa
<input type="checkbox"/> (d) aba | <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. | —baa—ba—aab
(a) baba
(c) abbb | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) bbaa
<input type="checkbox"/> (d) bbab | <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. | —aabb—a—ab—b
(a) bbaa
(c) baba | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) abab
<input type="checkbox"/> (d) baab | <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. | —aa—baa—ab—a
(a) abab
(c) abbb | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) bbaa
<input type="checkbox"/> (d) aabb | <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. | a—baa—aa—ab
(a) bbbb
(c) aaba | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) bbaa
<input type="checkbox"/> (d) aaaa | <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. | —aa—a—baaa—
(a) baba
(c) bbab | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) bbaa
<input type="checkbox"/> (d) baab | <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11. | —a—b—aaab—aa
(a) bbbb
(c) baab | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) aaab
<input type="checkbox"/> (d) abab | <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12. | —b—baaabb—a—
(a) abba
(c) baba | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) abab
<input type="checkbox"/> (d) baab | <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> |
| 13. | —a—abbb—aab—
(a) abba
(c) baab | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) aabb
<input type="checkbox"/> (d) bbab | <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> |
| 14. | —baa—ab—aaa—aaa
(a) baba
(c) aabb | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) abab
<input type="checkbox"/> (d) aaab | <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> |
| 15. | —a—bbbaabb—aa—b
(a) baab
(c) aabb | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) bbaa
<input type="checkbox"/> (d) baab | <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> |
| 16. | bba—a—a—bab—aba
(a) aabb
(c) bbaa | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) abba
<input type="checkbox"/> (d) bbba | <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> |
| 17. | a—b—aabbbaab—a—
(a) baba
(c) aabb | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) abab
<input type="checkbox"/> (d) aaab | <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> |

18. —a—abbaaa—baaa

(a) baba

(c) baab

☐ (b) babh☐ (d) abba☐☐

19. b—ab—b—aab—b

(a) aabb

(c) baaa

☐ (b) abba☐ (d) abbb☐☐

20. —b—baaa—bba—

(a) abbb

(c) abba

☐ (b) baab☐ (d) baba☐☐

21. a—a—baaaab—

(a) bbaa

(c) abab

☐ (b) baba☐ (d) abba☐☐

22. —ba—baa—ab—a

(a) baab

(c) aaab

☐ (b) baba☐ (d) abbb☐☐

23. b—a—b—bbaa—b

(a) abaa

(c) bbaa

☐ (a) babb☐ (d) baab☐☐

24. ababb—b—b—ab—bb

(a) bbaa

(c) aaba

☐ (b) bbab☐ (d) aabb☐☐

25. ——bbaaba—ba—

(a) bbaa

(c) abab

☐ (b) aabb☐ (d) baba☐☐

26. —baabbba—b—a

(a) aab

(c) bab

☐ (b) aba☐ (d) bba☐☐

27. ——abbbabbb—b

(a) bba

(c) aaa

☐ (b) aab☐ (d) bbb☐☐

28. b—bb—abbbab—

(a) aab

(c) aba

☐ (b) abb☐ (d) aaa☐☐

29. —bb—abbaabb—

(a) aab

(c) aaa

☐ (b) bbb☐ (d) abb☐☐

30. ——baabaa—aa—

(a) baab

(c) bbaa

☐ (b) abab☐ (d) aabb☐☐

DETAILED ANSWERS

1. (c) The series is aaba repeated thrice.
2. (d) The series is abba repeated thrice.
3. (d) The series is baab repeated thrice.
4. (d) The series is babb repeated thrice.
5. (d) The series is baab repeated thrice.
6. (c) The series is abaabb repeated twice.
7. (b) The series is aaabbb repeated twice.
8. (a) The series is aaabba repeated twice.
9. (c) The series is aabaab repeated twice.
10. (d) The series is baaaab repeated twice.
11. (d) The series is aabbba repeated twice.
12. (a) The series is abbbba repeated twice.
13. (c) The series is baaabb repeated twice.
14. (d) The series is abaaa repeated thrice.
15. (d) The series is baabb repeated thrice.
16. (c) The series is baaba repeated thrice.
17. (a) The series is abbaa repeated thrice.
18. (b) The series is baaab repeated thrice.
19. (d) The series is baabbb repeated twice.
20. (c) The series is abbbba repeated twice.
21. (d) The series is aaabba repeated twice.
22. (d) The series is ababba repeated twice.
23. (b) The series is bbaabb repeated twice.
24. (c) The series is ababb repeated thrice.
25. (d) The series is babbaa repeated twice.
26. (d) The series is bbaa repeated thrice.
27. (a) The series is bbab repeated thrice.
28. (b) The series is babb repeated thrice.
29. (c) The series is abba repeated thrice.
30. (d) The series is aabaab repeated twice.

N.B. For more exercises, please refer to Career's "Mental Ability Tests".

4

Same Class Test

SYNOPSIS

In this test, certain group of letters are given and the candidate has to stop the one that does not belong to the same class or is of a different class

SOLVED EXAMPLES

Example 1 Find ODD man out ?

(a) Boy

☐ (b) Girl

☐

(c) Man

☐ (d) Soldier

☐

(I.T. Inspectors' 1982)

Ans (d).

Explanation : The 'soldier' is the only person which does not belong to the family

Example 2 From the following group of letters, find out the one which is different from the others

(a) LLa

☐ (b) PPb

☐

(c) SeS

☐ (d) MMd

☐

Ans (c).

Explanation : Since (c) is different from others, as in others first two letters are the same and capital ones.

SECTION I

Directions. In each of the following questions, four words have been given of which three are alike in some way and one is different. Find the ODD word and put a cross (×) in the Answer Box [☐] against the odd word.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

I

[From I T. Inspectors' Exam. 1982]

1. (a) Unqualified

☐ (b) Unique

☐

(c) Commonplace

☐ (d) Peerless

☐

2. (a) Attachment

☐ (b) Intimacy

☐

(c) Friendship

☐ (d) Enmity

☐

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 3. (a) Ginger | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Potato | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Spinach | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Cabbage | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. (a) Plant | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Short | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Twig | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Spray | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 (a) Field | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Box | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Room | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Hall | <input type="checkbox"/> |

II

[From Auditors' Exam 1982]

- | | | |
|-----------------|--|--------------------------|
| 6 (a) Love | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Devotion | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Attachment | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Hatred | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. (a) Magician | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Trickster | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Musician | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Juggler | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 (a) Class | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Student | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) School | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Teacher | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9 (a) Reside | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Inhabit | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Dwell | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Vacate | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10 (a) Law | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Rule | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Custom | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Uncommon | <input type="checkbox"/> |

III

[From Railway S C 1982]

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 11. (a) Boy | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Dog | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Bull | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Bake | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| [Hint . Only Bull have double consonants] | | |
| 12. (a) Mica | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Bird | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Pair | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Desk | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| [Hint : Each of the other one stands for one thing. Pair stands for two.] | | |
| 13. (a) Jupiter | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Mercury | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Mars | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Neptune | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| [Hint : All other planets except mercury are lie outside the earth's orbit] | | |
| 14 (a) And | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Now | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) If | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) By | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| [Hint : Others are conjunctions, Now is Adverb.] | | |
| 15. (a) Short | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Mediocre | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Long | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Infinite | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| [Hint : 'Infinite' is so long as to be never ending and should have been placed after very long] | | |

IV

[From State Bank P O Exam. 1982]

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 16. (a) Bundle | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Cluster | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Pack | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Drum | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| [Hint : All except 'Drum' represent collections.] | | |

17. (a) Bleat ☐ (b) Bouquet ☐
 (c) Growl ☐ (d) Yeip ☐
 [Hint : All except 'Bouquet' represent sound of animals.]
18. (a) Kid ☐ (b) Kitten ☐
 (c) Horse ☐ (d) Lamb ☐
 [Hint : All except 'Horse' represent young ones of animals.]
19. (a) Kennel ☐ (b) Stable ☐
 (c) Den ☐ (d) Lock ☐
 [Hint : All except 'Lock' are places where animals live.]
20. (a) Intelligent ☐ (b) Comprehensive ☐
 (c) Precis ☐ (d) Stupid ☐
 [Hint : Precis is a noun, all others are Adjective.]
21. (a) Cobbler ☐ (b) Optician ☐
 (c) Cell ☐ (d) Draper ☐
 [Hint : All except 'Cell' are workers.]
22. (a) Persuade ☐ (b) Regenerate ☐
 (c) Degrade ☐ (d) Stag ☐
 [Hint : All except, stag, are verbs, Stag is a noun.]

V

[From I.T. Inspectors' Exam 1981]

23. (a) Gun ☐ (b) Revolver ☐
 (c) Rifle ☐ (d) Sword ☐
24. (a) Butter ☐ (b) Coffee ☐
 (c) Milk ☐ (d) Tea ☐
25. (a) Country ☐ (b) District ☐
 (c) Government ☐ (d) Province ☐
26. (a) Essay ☐ (b) Novel ☐
 (c) Poetry ☐ (d) Story ☐
27. (a) Earth ☐ (b) Jupiter ☐
 (c) Saturn ☐ (d) Moon ☐

VI

[From Auditors' Exam, 1981]

28. (a) Barley ☐ (b) Cotton ☐
 (c) Rice ☐ (d) Wheat ☐
29. (a) Brother ☐ (b) Father ☐
 (c) Uncle ☐ (d) Teacher ☐
30. (a) Curtain ☐ (b) Saree ☐
 (c) Shirt ☐ (d) Trousers ☐
31. (a) Horse ☐ (b) Tiger ☐
 (c) Whale ☐ (d) Zebra ☐
32. (a) Novel ☐ (b) Book ☐
 (c) Drama ☐ (d) Poem ☐

VII

[From Auditors' Exam. 1980]

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 33. (a) Father | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Brother | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Woman | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Sister | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 34. (a) Horse | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Sparrow | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Cow | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Pig | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 35. (a) Brinjal | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Orange | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Apple | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Grapes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 36. (a) Trousers | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Shoe | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Blouse | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Saree | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 37. (a) Lover | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Anger | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Thirst | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Joy | <input type="checkbox"/> |

ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (d) | 3. (a) | 4. (b) | 5. (a) |
| 6. (d) | 7. (c) | 8. (d) | 9. (d) | 10. (d) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (c) | 13. (b) | 14. (b) | 15. (d) |
| 16. (d) | 17. (b) | 18. (c) | 19. (d) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (c) | 22. (d) | 23. (d) | 24. (a) | 25. (c) |
| 26. (c) | 27. (d) | 28. (b) | 29. (d) | 30. (a) |
| 31. (c) | 32. (b) | 33. (c) | 34. (b) | 35. (a) |
| 36. (b) | 37. (a) | | | |

SECTION II

Directions. In each of the following questions, there are four groups of letters. Three of these are alike in some manner, while one is different. Find the one which is different and put a cross mark (X) in the answer box [] against the correct response.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

I

[From I.A.S. Exam. 1982]

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. (a) POKI | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) MIEA | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) SOKG | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) YUQM | <input type="checkbox"/> |

II

[From Railway S.C. 1982]

- | | | |
|----------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) DCBA | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) HGFE | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) MRUX | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) PONM | <input type="checkbox"/> |

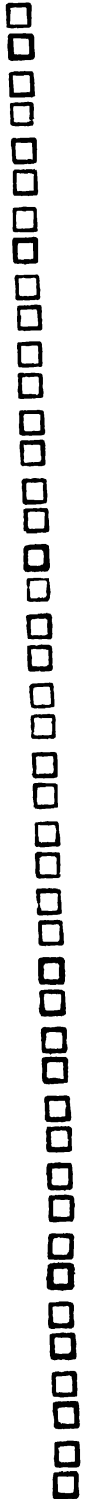
[Hint : Except in (c), other letters proceed backward strictly in alphabetical order.]

EXERCISE I

- | | | |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. (a) CaB | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) eFd | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) GiH | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) nuz | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. (a) BF | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) EH | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) JM | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) LO | <input type="checkbox"/> |

3. (a) ACF
(e) UWY
4. (a) ZXV
(e) MKI
5. (a) WTS
(e) GDB
6. (a) AF
(e) EH
7. (a) ABC
(e) KLM
8. (a) POM
(e) GFD
9. (a) ADG
(e) ZWT
10. (a) QstT
(e) EGhh
11. (a) AabD
(e) dDeF
12. (a) acef
(e) dfhj
13. (a) aABE
(e) cCDF
14. (a) ACEG
(e) LNPR
15. (a) xMF
(e) ETc
16. (a) AFg
(e) qRp
17. (a) AbCD
(e) DFGH
18. (a) NPRT
(e) LNPR
19. (a) cDeF
(e) IZXt
20. (a) STuw
(e) CdEg
21. (a) ACdef
(e) EfHiJ
22. (a) EFHf
(e) UVXy
23. (a) AbDf
(e) EGik
24. (a) DghK
(e) MpqT

- ☐ (b) LNOQ
- ☐ (d) DFI
- ☐ (b) WUS
- ☐ (d) NPR
- ☐ (b) MJH
- ☐ (d) OLJ
- ☐ (b) DI
- ☐ (d) KP
- ☐ (b) EDC
- ☐ (d) ILM
- ☐ (b) NMK
- ☐ (d) XWV
- ☐ (b) BEH
- ☐ (d) CFI
- ☐ (b) acDD
- ☐ (d) DNpP
- ☐ (b) cCDf
- ☐ (d) PpQS
- ☐ (b) cegh
- ☐ (d) egij
- ☐ (b) LlmO
- ☐ (d) nNoq
- ☐ (b) CEGI
- ☐ (d) SUWY
- ☐ (b) Tec
- ☐ (d) YeW
- ☐ (b) CDe
- ☐ (d) YZw
- ☐ (b) CEfg
- ☐ (d) GIjK
- ☐ (b) Oqru
- ☐ (d) CegI
- ☐ (b) jKLM
- ☐ (d) HiJK
- ☐ (b) IjKM
- ☐ (d) WPqs
- ☐ (b) CefgH
- ☐ (d) MOpqr
- ☐ (b) OqRS
- ☐ (d) MNPQ
- ☐ (b) CDfh
- ☐ (d) MNPr
- ☐ (b) CfgI
- ☐ (d) LnoR



25.	(a) RsV	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) PqS	<input type="checkbox"/>
	(c) Jkm	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Bce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
26.	(a) STW	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) MNO	<input type="checkbox"/>
	(c) EFG	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) BCD	<input type="checkbox"/>
27.	(a) VWX	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) TUV	<input type="checkbox"/>
	(c) NPQ	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) HIJ	<input type="checkbox"/>
28.	(a) OPQR	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) SUVW	<input type="checkbox"/>
	(c) WXYZ	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) MNOP	<input type="checkbox"/>
29.	(a) GEFI	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) OMNQ	<input type="checkbox"/>
	(c) ECDG	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) QPOS	<input type="checkbox"/>
30.	(a) LaS	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Qte	<input type="checkbox"/>
	(c) RMi	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Rst	<input type="checkbox"/>

DETAILED ANSWERS

1. (d) Other groups have two capital letters each, while (d) has no capital letter.

2. (a) There is a gap of two letters in the alphabetical sequence between the first and second letters of each group except (a).

3. (c) There is a gap of one letter between the first and the second and two letters between second and third except (c) in which gap between the second and the third is only one letter.

4. (d) There is a reverse order of alphabet in each group except (d) which has natural order.

5. (a) There is a gap of 2 letters between the first and the second and one letter between second and third in the reverse order, while there is no gap between 2nd and 3rd in (a).

6. (c) There is a gap of four letters between the 1st and the 2nd letters of each group except (c) where gap is only 2 letters.

7. (d) The three letters of each group are continuous (may be in different order) except (d) where they are different.

8. (d) There is no gap between the first and the second letter and the gap of one letter between the second and the third letter in the reverse order in each group except (d) which is continuous.

9. (c) The letters in each group are in natural sequence except (c) which has the letters in a reverse order.

10. (d) There is a gap of one letter between the first and the second and no gap between the second and third and fourth is the same as third except (d) in which the first and the second letters are continuous and there is a gap between the second and the third.

11. (c) First and second letter in each group is common. The second and the third letters are continuous in all cases and there is a gap of one letter between third and fourth letter in all cases except in (c), where it is continuous.

12. (c) There is a gap of one letter between the first and the second and the second and the third letters of each group and the third and the fourth letters are continuous except in (c) where there is a gap of one letter.

13. (a) The first and the second letter in each group are same and second and third letters are continuous. While there is a gap of one letter between the third and the fourth letters in each group except in (a) where it is of two letters.

14. (d) There is a gap of one letter between for letters of each group except in (d) where the 3rd and the 4th letters are continuous.

15. (b) There are two capital letters in each group except (b) where there is only one capital letter.

16. (e) There are two capital letters in each group except in (c) where there is only one.

17. (a) There is a gap of one letter between the first and the second letter in each group except (a) where these are continuous.

18. (d) There is a gap of one letter between the first and the second ; the second and the third and the third and the fourth letter of each group except in (d) where the third and the fourth letters are continuous.

19. (e) All the letters in each group are continuous except in (c) where they are jumbled.

20. (d) The three letters of each group are continuous and there is a gap of one letter between the 3rd and the fourth except in (d) where there is a gap of one letter between the first and the second.

21. (e) The second, third, fourth and fifth letters are continuous in each case, while there is a gap of one letter between first and second except in (e) where they are continuous.

22. (b) The first and second and third and fourth letters of each group are continuous while there is a gap of one letter between 2nd and third except in (b) where there is a gap of one letter between first and second and no gap between second and third.

23. (c) First and second letters in each group are continuous except in (e) where there is a gap of one letter.

24. (d) There is a gap of 2 letters between first and second letter in each group except in (d) where the gap is only of one letter.

25. (a) There is a gap of one letter between second and third letter in each group except in (a) where this gap is of two letters.

26. (a) The letters in each group are continuous except in (a) where there is a gap of 2 letters between 2nd and third.

27. (e) The letters are continuous except in (e).

28. (b) The four letters in each group are continuous except in (b).

29. (d) There is a gap of one letter between first and second letter in reverse order in all groups except in (d).

30. (d) In each group there is a vowel (a, e, i, o, u) except in (d) which has no vowel.

SECTION III

Directions. In each of the following questions, a series has been given. One of the terms in the series is wrong. The correct term is given as one of the alternatives under it. Find the correct term to replace the wrong and mark the alternative by putting a cross mark (×) in the answer box [] against the correct response.

Example

2, 3, 5, 8, 12, 18, 23, 30, 38

Responses

(a) 13

☐ (b) 15

☐

(c) 16

☐ (d) 17

☐

Here 18 is wrong. Instead there should be 17, which is given as alternative (d). Therefore (d) is the correct answer.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

I

[From I.T. Inspectors' Exam. 1982]

1. 5, 3, 6, 8, 13, 20, 32, 51, 82

(a) 4

☐ (b) 1

☐

(c) 2

☐ (d) 3

☐

2. 3, 7, 13, 23, 31, 43, 57, 73

(a) 71

☐ (b) 21

☐

(c) 41

☐ (d) 51

☐

3. 1, 101, 4, 202, 9, 303, 16, 404, 27

(a) 28

☐ (b) 24

☐

(c) 25

☐ (d) 26

☐

4. 1, 1, 4, 3, 9, 6, 16, 7, 25, 9

(a) 9

☐ (b) 4

☐

(c) 5

☐ (d) 8

☐

5. 11, 2, 21, 3, 32, 4, 41, 5, 51, 6

(a) 13

☐ (b) 31

☐

(c) 33

☐ (d) 41

☐

II

[From Auditors' Exam. 1982]

6. 11, 12, 12, 21, 23, 32, 34, 43, 45, 51

(a) 11

☐ (b) 21

☐

(c) 31

☐ (d) 41

☐

7. 7, 15, 22, 32, 37, 45, 52, 60, 67

(a) 14

☐ (b) 29

☐

(c) 30

☐ (d) 38

☐

8. 3, 8, 6, 12, 11, 18, 17, 25, 24

(a) 3

☐ (b) 7

☐

(c) 15

☐ (d) 28

☐

9. 9, 8, 4, 3, 4, 8, 10, 8, 4, 3, 4
 (a) 6 ☐ (b) 7 ☐
 (c) 8 ☐ (d) 9 ☐
10. 3, 2, 7, 4, 13, 10, 21, 18, 31, 28, 43, 40
 (a) 0 ☐ (b) 7 ☐
 (c) 3 ☐ (d) 5 ☐

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. 4. (c) 5. (b)
 6. (a) 7. (c) 8. (b) 9. (d) 10. (d)

SECTION IV

Directions. In each of the following questions, a series has been given. One of the terms in the series is wrong. The wrong term is given as one of the alternatives under it. Find the wrong term and mark the alternative by putting a cross mark (X) in the answer box ☐ against the wrong terms.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

I

[From State Bank Prob. Officers' Exam. 1982]

1. 13, 17, 23, 31, 41, 53, 69
 (a) 23 ☐ (b) 31 ☐
 (c) 41 ☐ (d) 69 ☐
2. 1, 4, 16, 36, 48, 64, 100
 (a) 1 ☐ (b) 4 ☐
 (c) 36 ☐ (d) 48 ☐
3. 13, 17, 19, 23, 27, 31, 37
 (a) 19 ☐ (b) 23 ☐
 (c) 27 ☐ (d) 31 ☐
4. 327, 126, 411, 315, 125, 138, 513
 (a) 327 ☐ (b) 126 ☐
 (c) 125 ☐ (d) 138 ☐
5. 123, 222, 402, 411, 303, 330, 430
 (a) 402 ☐ (b) 411 ☐
 (c) 303 ☐ (d) 430 ☐

II

[From Railway S C. Exam. 1982]

6. 2, 26, 82, 101, 50, 65, 123
 (a) 2 ☐ (b) 82 ☐
 (c) 50 ☐ (d) 123 ☐
7. 5, 25, 61, 113, 181, 266, 365
 (a) 61 ☐ (b) 113 ☐
 (c) 181 ☐ (d) 266 ☐

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 8. | 9, 27, 54, 90, 135, 189, 261 | | |
| | (a) 54 | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) 90 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | (c) 135 | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) 261 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. | 3, 5, 225, 5, 7, 1225, 7, 9, 3970 | | |
| | (a) 225 | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) 1225 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | (c) 3970 | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) 7 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. | 0, 6, 20, 42, 56, 110, 156 | | |
| | (a) 20 | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) 42 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | (c) 56 | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) 110 | <input type="checkbox"/> |

TYPICAL EXAMPLES

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 11. | 0, 7, 26, 63, 124, 215, 242 | | |
| | (a) 26 | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) 63 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | (c) 124 | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) 242 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12. | 5, 7, 23, 7, 9, 46, 9, 11, 79 | | |
| | (a) 7 | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) 23 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | (c) 9 | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) 46 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 13. | 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 78 | | |
| | (a) 8 | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) 9 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | (c) 10 | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) 78 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 14. | 4, 9, 17, 28, 42, 56, 79 | | |
| | (a) 17 | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) 28 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | (c) 42 | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) 56 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 15. | 3, 12, 25, 48, 75, 108, 147 | | |
| | (a) 25 | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) 48 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | (c) 75 | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) 108 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 16. | 2, 6, 18, 32, 50, 72, 98 | | |
| | (a) 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | (c) 18 | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) 32 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 17. | 5, 13, 25, 41, 61, 81, 113 | | |
| | (a) 25 | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) 41 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | (c) 61 | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) 81 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 18. | 350, 220, 130, 68, 30, 10, 2 | | |
| | (a) 350 | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) 220 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | (c) 130 | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) 68 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 19. | 4, 4, 8, 32, 96, 480, 2880 | | |
| | (a) 8 | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) 32 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | (c) 96 | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) 480 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 20. | 7, 12, 18, 28, 38, 58, 94 | | |
| | (a) 18 | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) 28 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | (c) 38 | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) 7 | <input type="checkbox"/> |

DETAILED ANSWERS

1. (d) Difference of two successive terms are respectively 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16. So 16 is not falling in line with the rest.

2. (d) All other numbers except 48 are squares of some numbers.

3. (e) All numbers except 27 are primes.

4. (e) All numbers except 125 are multiples of 3.

5. (d) The face value of each number adds up to 6 it is not so in (d).

6. (d) Every number except 123 is a square of certain number plus 1.

7. (d) Every number is sum of squares of two consecutive natural numbers e.g. $1^2+2^2=5$; $3^2+4^2=25$; $5^2+6^2=61$ etc. and $11^2+12^2=266$, but 265.

8. (d) The difference of two successive numbers is 18, 27, 36, 45, 54, 72, so 72 is not in line with the others and hence 261 is not in line with the other numbers.

9. (e) Multiply the first two and square it. In place of 3970, it should be 3969 according to the pattern.

10. (e) Take the set of numbers.

0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

Multiply the numbers in successive pairs i.e. $0 \times 1 = 0$; $2 \times 3 = 6$; $4 \times 5 = 20$; $6 \times 7 = 42$; $8 \times 9 = 72$ (and not 56) etc.

11. (d) Every number is a cube of a certain number less 1; e.g. $1^3-1=0$; $2^3-1=7$; $3^3-1=26$; $7^3-1=342$ and not 242.

12. (d) Multiply 5 and 7; and subtract $5+7$, i.e., 12 from the product, i.e., $5 \times 7 - (5+7) = 23$; $7 \times 9 - (7+9) = 47$ etc. and not 46.

13. (d) Multiply the 1st and the 2nd number, subtract third number from the result, we get the fourth number. Following the process, we get $9 \times 10 - 11 = 79$.

14. (d) Difference of two successive numbers is 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, etc., so accordingly 56 does not fall in line. Hence answer is 56.

15. (e) See the pattern of writing the numbers 1×3 , 2×6 , 3×9 , 4×12 , 5×15 , 6×18 , 7×21 etc. So in place of 25, it should be 27. Hence 25 is odd man out.

16. (b) If we start from the last number, we see that difference of two successive terms are respectively 26, 22, 18, 14, 10, 6 etc. Hence in this way, in place of given numbers 6, it should be 8.

17. (d) The difference of two successive terms from the beginner is respectively 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, etc., so accordingly the difference between 61 and its next number is 24 i.e. next to 61 is 85.

18. (b) Checking the difference of the first two successive terms from the right hand, we have as

8, 20, 38, 62, 90, 130, etc.

Again the difference of two successive terms are 12, 18, 24, 28, 40 etc. ; these terms are not in a pattern.

Its responsibility only goes to 28 (it should be 30), which is due to the number 90 and thus due to the number 220. The correct number should be 222.

19. (b) Multiply the 1st number (4) by 1 gives the second number (4), multiply second number (4) by 2 gives the third number (8) ; multiply 8 by 3 to get the next number which should accordingly be 24 whereas it is 32.

20. (d) All the numbers except 7 are composite numbers. 7 is a prime number.

5

Other Verbal Tests

As stated in the first chapter, in verbal tests, the items are stated in language form. We have already discussed Analogy Test, Series Test and Same Class Test. The following are some of the other important types of verbal tests employed by the various selection boards :

1. Relationship Test

Here there is a certain relation between the pair of words.

Example

Q. Write the number of two words which have the same relations as *Cobbler* and *shoes*.

(1) Carpenter, (2) Doctor, (3) Medicine, (4) Chair, (5) Player, (6) Football.

Ans. (1) and (4).

2. Jumbled Spelling Test

In this type of test, the spelling of words are mixed up or jumbled up and the candidate is required to put the letters of the words in their correct order. Some hints as to the nature of the correct word is usually given.

Example

Q. Re-write the letters to make a word :—

(a) IAASMRTR

(An Indian city)

(b) GLOMAIRD

(Name of a flower)

(c) NGPPIGON

(An indoor game)

(d) CTORPAI

(Name of a fruit)

(S.B.I. 1975)

Ans. (a) AMRITSAR

(b) MARIGOLD

(c) PING PONG

(d) APRICOT

3. Coding and Decoding Test

In this type of tests, secret messages etc. are given in code and they have to be deciphered or decoded. In other words here letters of alphabet do not stand for themselves but for some other letters, i.e., they have an artificial or code value. These artificial or code

values are given according to some set principle or pattern which can be easily found by the candidate. By applying the principle, the candidates can decode a coded words message.

Example

Q. If MPOEPO means London, what does NPTDPX mean ?

(S.B.I. 1974)

Ans. MOSCOW

Explanation : In this case, word is the next word. Since code is to be deciphered we have to take the proceeding word, e.g., MOSCOW for NPTDPX.

4 Reasoning Test

In this type of questions, many answers are given for the same question. Out of these questions, candidates are required to select the most appropriate choice that answers the question.

Example

Q. Which choice answers the following question ?

Men wear spectacles because

- (a) they want to look beautiful.
- (b) they want to conceal defect in their eyes.
- (c) spectacles help them to see better.
- (d) they prevent dust from entering the eyes.

(S.B.I. 1974)

Ans. (c).

Explanation : Answer is obvious.

5. Synonym Test

In this test, pair of words with the same meaning are given. But a given pair is such that meaning of the two words in the pair is not the same. Candidates are required to pick out and write the number of that pair.

Example

Q. Write down the pair which is different from the others in the following :

- (a) Glass and water
- (b) Cup and saucer
- (c) Rich and poor
- (d) Bottle and medicine

Ans. (c).

Explanation : Because except (c), all others are articles used by the people.

6. Antonym Test

Here some pairs of words have opposite meaning but a certain pair is of a different nature. Candidates are required to pick out the same.

Example

Q. Write the number of pair which is different from others in the following :

- (a) Start and finish
- (b) Hero and play
- (c) Plan and cancel
- (d) Accept and reject

Ans. (b).

Explanation : Answer is obvious.

7. Common Sense Test

Here the questions have to be tackled from common sense and general observation point of view.

Example

Q. There are 10 crows sitting on a branch, one is shot at with a gun and is killed. How many remain thereafter ?

- (a) 3
- (b) 2
- (c) 9
- (d) 0

(S.B.I. 1974)

Ans. (c).

Explanation : When a gun is fired, all the crows will fly away, except the one killed with the shot.

8. Direction Test

Here the candidates are required to make use of a keen sense of direction and remember the distance covered in each direction.

Example

You started from a place and went 4 kms. north and turned left and moved 2 kms. west. Then you again turned left and moved on 4 kms. How many kilometres are you away from the place from the place you started ?

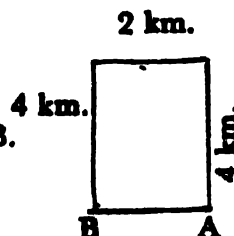
- (a) 4 km.
- (b) 2 km.
- (c) 6 km.
- (d) 5 km.

(S.B.I. 1976)

Ans. (b).

Explanation : Answer is obvious from the Figure.

The man starts from A and reaches B.



9. Sentences Formation Tests

In this type, the words are jumbled up and candidates are required to rearrange these to form a sensible sentence.

Example

Q. Rearrange the following words to make sensible sentences :

- (a) Lives service our us country the let to our of dedicate.
- (b) The nipped bud must be in the evil.
- (c) Oil not water will and mix.
- (d) To story the loved he adventurous narrate his life of.

Ans.

- (a) Let us dedicate our lives to the service of our country.
- (b) The evil must be nipped in the bud.
- (c) Oil and water will not mix.
- (d) He loved to narrate the story of his adventurous life.

10. Alphabetical Test

This test is based on alphabet.

Example

Q. Answer the questions set on alphabet.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

- (a) Write the 10th letter of the alphabet.
- (b) Write down the third vowel after the third consonant.
- (c) Write down the fifth letter after L.

Ans. (a) J. (b) I. (c) Q.

11. Time Sequence Test

This type deals with questions on correct sequence of days of week, months of the year etc.

Example

Q. If the fourth of the month falls on day before Sunday what day will fall on the eleventh of the month ? (S.B.I. 1980)

Ans. Saturday.

Explanation : 4th day of month falls on Saturday, therefore, 11th of the month will also fall on Saturday.

12. Blood Relationship Test

We are required to have a fair knowledge of blood relations. Exercises of this type are given in some tests. These are quite interesting, but sometimes consume a lot of time. Hence the student is advised to attempt these last of all if he cannot solve these quickly.

Example

Q. B is the father of C, but C is not the son of B. What is C to B ? (S.B.I. 1973)

Ans. Daughter.

Explanation : As C is not the son of father B, she must be his daughter.

13. Word Building Test

An exercise in word building actually tests the vocabulary of a candidate. In this type, candidates are required to form new words by suffixing or prefixing new letters or taking off from or adding new letters to the body of given words.

Example

Q. Think of a single letter, which when suffixed to the following words, forms new word.

MAN, HAT, BORN, HID.

Ans. E.

Explanation : A careful observation of the words will show that if we suffix the letter 'E' to the given words, will form the new words MANE, HATE, BORNE, HIDE. Hence the letter is 'E'.

14. Natural Sequence Test

In this type, one is required to arrange in ascending or descending order of natural sequence like part of the body starting from head to foot, or growth of a plant or human being or any other natural phenomena.

Example

Q. Arrange the words in the following group in descending order.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) Skin | (b) Calf |
| (c) Shoe | (d) Cow |
| (e) Carcass | (f) Leather |

Ans. (b), (d), (e), (a), (f), (c).

Explanation : The answer is obvious.

15. Arrangement of words in the sequence in which they occur in dictionary

In this type, the words given in a disorderly group are to be arranged in the order in which they are found in the dictionary. This is a time-consuming exercise. Hence questions of this type given in a test paper should be attempted by the candidate at the end when he has attempted all other questions.

Example

Q. If the following names were arranged as in dictionary which would be third ?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) Shanta | (b) Shyam |
| (c) Shankar | (d) Shambhu |

(S.B.I. 1976)

Ans. (c).

16. Assigning artificial values to arithmetical digits

This is another exercise in coding and decoding. In this test the digits do not carry their usual or real value but are allotted some set pattern and can be easily made out.

Example

Q. If $3=6$, $4=7$, $5=8$, then $6=?$

- (a) 4 (b) 8
(c) 9 (d) 12

Ans. (c).

Explanation : A careful examination of the question will reveal that figure 3 is added by 3 to make 6. Similarly, figure 4 is added by 3, figure 5 by three. By following the same pattern, the figure 6 should also be added by 3 to give the answer 9.

17. Inserting Correct Mathematical Signs

Sometimes arithmetic sums involving addition, subtraction, division or multiplication are given without showing proper sign.

Example

Q. Insert proper mathematical signs between the figures in the following sum.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & 8 & & 7 & & 5 & & 10 \\ \text{Ans.} & + & & - & & = & & \end{array}$$

Explanation : $8+7-5=10$

18. Assigning values to arithmetical signs

In this type, the arithmetical signs used in the question are misleading. They carry values other than what they normally represent. For example, a multiplication sign (\times) may represent a plus (+) sign and division sign (\div) may represent a minus signs (-).

Example

Q. Which number will come into place of the question mark in the following series ?

$$\begin{array}{ll} 8 \times 4 = 42, & 6 \times 6 = 33, \\ 2 \times 2 = 11, & 4 \times 6 = 23, \\ 2 \times 8 = ? & \end{array}$$

- (a) 15 (b) 13
(c) 17 (d) 14

Ans. (d).

Explanation : A careful observation of the three equations will show that in each case the arithmetic sign is removed, the number so formed is halved. The answer obviously is $28/2=14$ or choice (d).

EXERCISES**I**

[From Civil Services' Exam. 1982]

- The words in the first column are written in a secret code in the second column. However, the secret writings in the second column are not in the same order. What is the code assigned to the letter D ?

BRAIN 13529
 DRAIN 35293
 RIVER 13754
 DRIVE 89754

- (a) 3 ☐ (b) 5 ☐
 (c) 1 ☐ (d) 9 ☐
2. A cube with all the sides painted was divided into small cubes of equal measurement. The side of the small cube is exactly one-fourth as that of the big cube. Therefore, the number of small cubes with only one side painted is
- (a) 64 ☐ (b) 36 ☐
 (c) 24 ☐ (d) 12 ☐
3. A man takes 6 km distance to go round a rectangular area. If the area of the rectangle is 2 sq. km., find the difference between the length and the breadth.
- (a) 1 km ☐ (b) 0.5 km ☐
 (c) 2 km ☐ (d) 0.75 km ☐
4. There are eight poets, namely A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H in respect of whom questions are being asked in the examination. The first four are ancient poets and the last four are modern poets. The question on ancient and modern poets is being asked in alternate years. Those who like H also like G, those who like D, like C also. The examiner who sets questions is not likely to ask questions on D because he has written an article on him. But he likes D. Last year a question was asked on F. Considering these facts, onwhom the question is most likely to be asked this year ?
- (a) B ☐ (b) C ☐
 (c) D ☐ (d) G ☐
5. There are 20 students with an average height of 105 cm in a class. Then 10 students with an average height of 120 cms join the class. What will be the average height of the class now ?
- (a) 100 cms ☐ (b) 110 cms ☐
 (c) 120 cms ☐ (d) 130 cms ☐
6. A man's investment doubles every 5 years. If he invested Rs. 5,000 in each of the years 1960, 1965, 1970 and 1975, then what was the total amount received by him in 1980 ?
- (a) Rs. 1,40,000 ☐ (b) Rs. 30,000 ☐
 (c) Rs. 70,000 ☐ (d) Rs. 1,50,000 ☐
7. Monthly consumption of petrol along with price variations is given below. When the price goes up to Rs. 6'0 per litre, what is likely consumption of petrol ?
- | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|----|-----|-----|
| Rate of petrol in Rs. | 1'5 | 2 | 3'0 | 4'5 |
| Consumption in lit. | 60 | 45 | 30 | 20 |

- (a) 7.5 litres ☐ (b) 12.5 litres ☐
 (c) 10 litres ☐ (d) 15 litres ☐

8. The increase in population (in lakhs) of a town showed the following trend :

<i>Period</i>	<i>Initial Population</i>	<i>Final Population</i>
1940-50	40	50
1950-60	50	60
1960-70	60	72
1970-80	72	85

The growth rate is the largest during the period

- (a) 1949-50 ☐ (b) 1950-60 ☐
 (c) 1960-70 ☐ (d) 1970-80 ☐

II

[From Railway S.C. 1982]

9. In a certain code RANGER is written as REGNAR. How is TABLE written in that code ?

- (a) TABLE ☐ (b) ELBAT ☐
 (c) TELBET ☐ (d) TLBAT ☐

[Hint : Spelling of the words have been reversed.]

10. If it is possible to make a meaningful word of the third, the fourth and the eleventh letters of the word CONTROVERSIAL, write the first letter of that word.

- (a) N ☐ (b) S ☐
 (c) T ☐ (d) I ☐

[Hint : Meaningful word is TIN.]

11. A race must have

- (a) referee ☐ (b) spectators ☐
 (c) rivals ☐ (d) prize ☐

[Hint : There is no race without rivals competing. A single man running, actually does not constitute a race.]

12. If the following names were arranged as in dictionary, which would be the third ?

- (a) Suniti ☐ (b) Suneethy ☐
 (c) Suneeti ☐ (d) Suneetti ☐

13. Four friends were playing a game of cards. Seethe was to the right of Maithili and Ume to be left of Gauri. Which of the following was a pair of partners ?

- (a) Maithili and Gauri ☐ (b) Ume and Seethe ☐
 (c) Maithili and Seethe ☐ (d) Ume and Maithili ☐

14. In a certain Code CAT is written as SATC and DEAR as SEARD. How is SING written in that code ?

- (a) SSING ☐ (b) INGS ☐
 (c) SINGLE ☐ (d) SINGS ☐

[Hint : Letters are arranged in a certain order and 'S' is added in the beginning.]

15. If the first four letters of the word ANTHROPOMORPHISM are written in reverse order followed by next four in the reverse order and so on. What letter will be twelfth in rewritten order ?
 (a) M ☐ (b) P ☐
 (c) R ☐ (d) O ☐
16. Pava is bigger than Jambhli. Sarai is bigger than Chipur. Rai is not as big as Sarai but is bigger than Jambhli. Chitpur is not as big as Jambhli. Which is the smallest ?
 (a) Jambhli ☐ (b) Pava ☐
 (c) Rai ☐ (d) Sarai ☐
17. In a certain code POLISH is written as MLIFPE. How is DIG written in that code ?
 (a) GLJ ☐ (c) CHI ☐
 (c) ECH ☐ (d) AFD ☐
 [Hint : The code is formed by skipping one letter backward in the alphabet. Thus skipping two letters back from P is M.]
18. How many numbers will be left out of numbers 1 to 40, if all numbers which are exactly divisible by 4 and also have 4 as one of the digits are removed ?
 (a) 28 ☐ (b) 30 ☐
 (c) 35 ☐ (d) 38 ☐
 [Hint : Only 4 and 24 are exactly divisible by 4 and have 4 as one of the digits. Thus $40 - 2 = 38$.]
19. If '×' means 'minus' '÷' means 'multiplied by', '−' means 'plus' and '+' means 'divided by', then $8 \div 4 \times 2 - 4 + 2 = ?$
 (a) 2 ☐ (b) 28 ☐
 (c) 32 ☐ (d) 36 ☐
 [Hint : $8 \times 4 - 2 + 4 \div 2 = 32 - 2 + 4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 32 - 4 = 28$]
20. What number is missing from the blank space in the following ?
- | | | |
|----|---|----|
| 4 | 9 | 20 |
| 8 | 5 | 14 |
| 10 | 3 | ? |
- (a) 8 ☐ (b) 11 ☐
 (c) 3 ☐ (d) 5 ☐
 [Hint : Take half the first number in each row, add twice the second, and you will get third.]

III

[From I.T. Inspectors' Exam, 1981]

21. Which pair of numbers is different from the rest ?
 (a) 2, 8 ☐ (b) 4, 16 ☐
 (c) 2, 4 ☐ (d) 8, 64 ☐
22. Which letter in NOTORIOUS occupies the same position as M does in CLEMENT ?
 (a) O ☐ (b) I ☐
 (c) R ☐ (d) V ☐

23. X and Y played a game of cards. Each time X gave 10 cards to Y, Y returned 12 cards to him. This game went on till all the cards with Y got finished. Supposing exchange of cards took place four times, how many cards did Y have initially ?
 (a) 48 ☐ (b) 40 ☐
 (c) 10 ☐ (d) 8 ☐
24. An election is most likely to involve
 (a) a procession ☐ (b) speeches ☐
 (c) slogans ☐ (d) candidates ☐
25. Other than A which letter in the word APPLES occupies the same position as it does in the alphabet ?
 (a) E ☐ (b) P ☐
 (c) S ☐ (d) L ☐
26. In a cattle-show there are cows, bullocks, horses, hens and some keepers. If the number of keepers be $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the hens or $\frac{1}{2}$ of the horses, bullocks or cows, and there are 3600 legs in all, the number of keepers is
 (a) 100 ☐ (b) 500 ☐
 (c) 720 ☐ (d) 1800 ☐
27. I went 15 m to the north, then I turned west and covered 10 m, then I turned south and covered 5 m, and then turned east and covered 10 m. In which direction am I from the house ?
 (a) East ☐ (b) West ☐
 (c) North ☐ (d) South ☐

IV

[From Auditors' Exam. 1981]

28. Which pair of numbers is different from the rest ?
 (a) 15, 9 ☐ (b) 15, 6 ☐
 (c) 30, 18 ☐ (d) 45, 27 ☐
29. Which letter in the word CYBERNETICS occupies the same position as it does in alphabet ?
 (a) B ☐ (b) C ☐
 (c) E ☐ (d) I ☐
30. The difference between the positions of Z (counted from the left) in the word EMPHASIZE and the alphabet is
 (a) 12 ☐ (b) 14 ☐
 (c) 16 ☐ (d) 18 ☐
31. A party consists of grandmother, father, mother, five sons and their wives and two sons and one daughter to each of the sons. How many females are there in all ?
 (a) 7 ☐ (b) 10 ☐
 (c) 12 ☐ (d) 28 ☐
32. I went 10 m to the east, then turned north and walked another 15 m, then I turned west and covered 15 m. How far am I from my house ?
 (a) 0 m ☐ (b) 2m ☐
 (c) 3 m ☐ (d) 5 m ☐

33. I am facing east, then I turn left and go 10 m, then I turn right and go 5 m, and then I go 5 m, to the south and from there 5 m to the west. In which direction am I from my house ?
- (a) East ☐ (b) West ☐
 (c) North ☐ (d) South ☐

ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (e) | 2. (c) | 3. (a) | 4. (b) | 5. (b) |
| 6. (d) | 7. (d) | 8. (a) | 9. (b) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (e) | 12. (d) | 13. (d) | 14. (d) | 15. (a) |
| 16. (d) | 17. (d) | 18. (d) | 19. (b) | 20. (b) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (c) | 23. (d) | 24. (d) | 25. (a) |
| 26. (a) | 27. (c) | 28. (b) | 29. (d) | 30. (d) |
| 31. (c) | 32. (a) | 33. (c) | | |

IV

[From Civil Services' Exam. 1981]

34. Which term completes the series ?
 27, 25, 25, 22, 23, 19, 21, 16, 19,.....
- (a) 11 ☐ (b) 13 ☐
 (c) 15 ☐ (d) 20 ☐
35. While weaving a shawl, the layers in one direction are 2 inches white and 2 inches red, and the layers in the other direction are 2 inches white and 2 inches green. What will the pattern of the shawl be composed of ?
- (a) Squares of two colours ☐ (b) Squares of three colours ☐
 (c) Squares of four colours ☐ (d) Rectangles of four colours ☐
36. Snakes and vultures are eating the rats in a field. If wild dogs are let into the field, the immediate result will be
- (a) decrease in number of snakes ☐
 (b) decrease in number of vultures ☐
 (c) decrease in number of rats ☐
 (d) increase in number of snakes ☐
37. In defence organisation SYSTEM is written as SYSMET and NEARER is written as AENRER. How will FRACTION be written ?
- (a) ACRFTION ☐ (b) NOITCARE ☐
 (c) CARFNOIT ☐ (d) TOINCARE ☐
38. A cube has to be coloured in such a way as to avoid the same colour on adjacent surfaces. What is the minimum number of colours you will require ?
- (a) Three ☐ (b) Four ☐
 (c) Six ☐ (d) Nine ☐
39. Arun and Bhola together can finish a piece of work in 4 days. Arun can do the work on his own in 12 days. In how many days can Bhola on his own be able to finish the work ?
- (a) 4 ☐ (b) 6 ☒
 (c) 8 ☐ (d) 12 ☐

40. The figure along side represents a hill. Which of the following statements can be deduced from it ?
- | |
|---|
| A |
| B |
- (a) Layer 'A' is lighter than layer 'B' ☐
- (b) Layer 'A' is more porous than layer 'B' ☐
- (c) Layer 'B' is older than layer 'A' ☐
- (d) Layer 'A' is thinner than layer 'B' ☐
41. Give the following in the correct ascending order of public accessibility in India.
I. Newspapers, II. Film, III. Television, IV. Radio.
- (a) IV, I, II, III ☐ (b) III, II, IV, I ☐
- (c) III, II, I, IV ☐ (d) IV, III, II, I ☐
42. Members of a club are gentlemen. Some of the members are officers. Officers are invited to a party. Therefore, we may deduce
- (a) all members are invited to the party ☐
- (b) all gentlemen are invited to the party ☐
- (c) officers, who are gentlemen, are invited to the party ☐
- (d) some gentlemen are invited to the party ☐
43. Mohan knows what cards have already been played and has knowledge about what cards remain to be played. We may, therefore, deduce that
- (a) he is a cheat ☐
- (b) he has telepathic ability ☐
- (c) he has a sharp memory and ability to make good judgement ☐
- (d) he has seen the cards in the other players' hands ☐

ANSWERS

34. (b) 35. (c) 36. (b) 37. (c) 38. (a)
39. (b) 40. (c) 41. (c) 42. (d) 43. (c)

V

[From Civil Services' Exam. 1980]

Directions. In Questions 44 to 58 you are required to complete the series from the given alternatives.

44. 240, ?, 120, 40, 10, 2
- (a) 240 ☐ (b) 120 ☐
- (c) 40 ☐ (d) 10 ☐
45. 0.5, 1, 2.5, 5, ?
- (a) 7.5 ☐ (b) 6.5 ☐
- (c) 12.5 ☐ (d) 9.5 ☐
46. 4, 7, 3, 6, 2, 5, ?
- (a) 8 ☐ (b) 1 ☐
- (c) 4 ☐ (d) 3 ☐
47. B, D, G, I, L, ?
- (a) M ☐ (b) N ☐
- (c) O ☐ (d) P ☐

54

48. A, E, I, O, ?

(a) T

☐ (b) P

☐

(c) G

☐ (d) U

☐

49. 1, 5, 8, 10, 11, ?

(a) 3

☐ (b) 14

☐

(c) 12

☐ (d) 11

☐

50. A, C, F, ?, O

(a) K

☐ (b) H

☐

(c) J

☐ (d) I

☐

51. CBA, WVU, IHG, TSR, ?

(a) NOM

☐ (b) MON

☐

(c) ONM

☐ (d) NMO

☐

52. HI, JI, KL, ML, NO, ?

(a) PO,

☐ (b) PQ

☐

(c) OP

☐ (d) QO

☐

53. DC, DE, FE, ?, HG, HI

(a) DE

☐ (b) ED

☐

(c) FG

☐ (d) GF

☐

54. ?, 6, 30, 120, 360, 720

(a) 5

☐ (b) 8

☐

(c) 8

☐ (d) 3

☐

55. 1, 3, 1, 9, 1, 81, 1, ?

(a) 4

☐ (b) 1

☐

(c) 243

☐ (d) 6561

☐

56. 10, 12, 11 ; 14, 16, 15 : ?

(a) 18, 20, 19

☐ (b) 18, 19, 20

☐

(c) 17, 19, 18

☐ (d) 21, 23, 24

☐

57. 2, 4, 8, 32, ?, 18192

(a) 256

☐ (b) 128

☐

(c) 64

☐ (d) 32

☐

58. A, E, I, M, Q, U, ?

(a) Z

☐ (b) Y

☐

(c) J

☐ (d) T

☐

Directions. In Questions 59 to 63, you are required to complete the analogies.

59. Doctor : Patient :: Politician : ?

(a) Voter *

☐ (b) Chair

☐

(c) Money

☐ (d) Public

☐

60. Ignorance : Education :: Disease ?

(a) Hospital

☐ (b) Doctor

☐

(c) Medicine

☐ (d) Nurse

☐

61. Man : Biography :: Nation : ?

(a) History

☐ (b) Geography

☐

(c) People

☐ (d) Leader

☐

62. Guilt : Past :: Hope : ?

- (a) Present ☐ (b) Sorrow ☐
 (c) Past ☐ (d) Future ☐

63. Telephone : Cable :: Radio : ?

- (a) Microphone ☐ (b) Electricity ☐
 (c) Wire ☐ (d) Wireless ☐

ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 44. (a) | 45. (c) | 46. (b) | 47. (b) | 48. (d) |
| 49. (d) | 50. (c) | 51. (c) | 52. (a) | 53. (c) |
| 54. (c) | 55. (d) | 56. (a) | 57. (a) | 58. (b) |
| 59. (a) | 60. (c) | 61. (a) | 62. (d) | 63. (d) |

VI

[From Civil Services' Exam. 1979]

64. A report says—The number of bus accidents is more than that of car accidents, the number of car accidents is less than the number of truck accidents, the number of truck accidents is less than the number of bus accidents. Which of the following conclusions do you draw from report

- (a) There are more buses on roads ☐
 (b) There are more trucks on the road ☐
 (c) Truck drivers are very careless ☐
 (d) None of these ☐

65. Birth rate (per thousand)	Year	Death rate (per thousand)
39.9	1941—51	27.4
41.7	1951—61	22.8
41.1	1961—71	18.9

(The figures are only approximate)

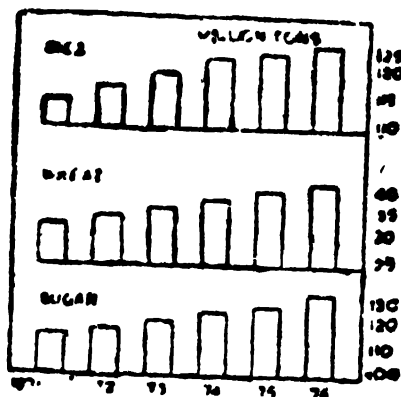
From the above table it follows that the maximum addition of population took place during the period

- (a) 1941—51 ☐ (b) 1951—61 ☐
 (c) 1961—71 ☐ (d) 1956—66 ☐

66. From the graph it follows

- (1) India generally produces more rice than wheat
 (2) Production of wheat increases marginally around 4 per cent
 (3) India exports more sugar than wheat

- (4) The cultivable area under sugar is higher than that under rice



- (a) Only 1 and 3 are correct
 (b) Only 1 and 2 are correct
 (c) Only 1 and 4 are correct
 (d) Only 2 and 4 are correct

☐
☐
☐
☐

ANSWERS

64. (a)

65. (c)

66. (b)

VI

[State Bank Probationary Officers' Exam. 1975]

67. If it is possible to make a meaningful word of the third, fourth and the eleventh letters of the word **CONTROVERSIAL**, write the first letter of that word, otherwise write X.
- (a) N ☐ (b) S ☐
 (c) T ☐ (d) I ☐
68. **HEAD** is related to **CAP** as **FINGER** is to :
- (a) Nail ☐ (b) Helmet ☐
 (c) Ring ☐ (d) Thimble ☐
69. A race must have
- (b) Referee ☐ (b) Spectators ☐
 (c) Rivals ☐ (d) Prize ☐
70. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way. Which one is not like the other four ?
- (a) Boy ☐ (b) Dog ☐
 (c) Bull ☐ (d) Bake ☐
71. In a certain code **RANGER** is write as **REGNAR**. How is **TABLE** written in that code ?

- | | | |
|------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) TABLE | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) FLBAT | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) TELBAT | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) TLBAT | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (e) TELBA | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

72. If the following names were arranged as in the dictionary, which would be third ?

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Suniti | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Suneethy | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Suneeti | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Suneetti | <input type="checkbox"/> |

73. DRAMA is related to DIRECTOR as MAGAZINE is to

- | | | |
|-------------|--|--------------------------|
| (a) Printer | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Publisher | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Editor | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Reader | <input type="checkbox"/> |

74. Four friends were playing a game of cards. Seethe was to the right of Maithili and Ume was to the left of Gauri. Which of the following was a pair of partners ?

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| (a) Maithili and Gauri | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Ume and Seethe | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Maithili and Seethe | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Ume and Maithili | <input type="checkbox"/> |

75. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way. Which one is not like the other four ?

- | | | |
|----------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Mica | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Bird | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Pair | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Desk | <input type="checkbox"/> |

76. In a certain code CAT is written as SATC and DEAR as SEARD. How is SING written in that code ?

- | | | |
|-----------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) SSING | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) INGS | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) SINGE | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) SINGS | <input type="checkbox"/> |

77. If the first four letters of the word ANTHROPOMORPHISM are written in reverse order followed by next four in the reverse order and so on, which letter will be twelfth in rewritten order ?

- | | | |
|-------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) M | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) P | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) R | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) O | <input type="checkbox"/> |

78. WATER is related to DAM as TRADE is to.....

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Money | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Goods | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Embargo | <input type="checkbox"/> |

79. Pava is bigger than Jambhli. Sarai is bigger than Chitpur. Rai is not as big as Sarai but is bigger than Jambhli. Chitpur is not as big as Jambhli. Which is the smallest ?

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Jambhli | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Pava | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Rai | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Chitpur | <input type="checkbox"/> |

80. Three of the following are like in a certain way. Which one is not like the other three ?

- (a) Jupiter ☐ (b) Mars ☐
 (c) Mercury ☐ (d) Neptune ☐

81. In a certain code POLISH is written as MLIFPE. How is DIG written in that code ?

- (a) GLJ ☐ (b) CHI ☐
 (c) ECH ☐ (d) AFD ☐

82. How many numbers will be left out of the numbers 1 to 40 if all numbers which are exactly divisible and also have 4 as one of digits are removed ?

- (a) 28 ☐ (b) 30 ☐
 (c) 35 ☐ (d) 31 ☐

83. ARGUMENT is related to DEBATE as FIGHT is to.....

- (a) contest ☐ (b) quarrel ☐
 (c) controversy ☐ (d) hit ☐

84. If '×' means 'minus', '÷' means 'multiplied by', '-' means 'plus' and '+' means 'divided by', then

$$8 \div 4 \times 2 - 4 + 2 = ?$$

- (a) 2 ☐ (b) 28 ☐
 (c) 32 ☐ (d) 36 ☐

85. What number is missing from the blank space in the following ?

4	9	20
8	5	14
10	3	?

- (a) 8 ☐ (b) 11 ☐
 (c) 10 ☐ (d) 15 ☐

86. What is the next number in the series ?

18 10 6 4 ?

- (a) 8 ☐ (b) 6 ☐
 (c) 3 ☐ (d) 5 ☐

87. A is east of B and west of C. H is South-West of C. B is South-East of X. Which is farthest west ?

- (a) A ☐ (b) B ☐
 (c) C ☐ (d) X ☐

88. Mr. X's watch gains 3 minutes a day. He sets it at 6 A.M. How much it would gain till 6 P.M. ?

- (a) 2 minutes ☐ (b) 3 minutes ☐
 (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ minute ☐ (d) $1\frac{1}{2}$ minutes ☐
89. In the row below three of the groups are alike in some way. Mark the group that is different.
- (a) DCBA ☐ (b) HGFE ☐
 (c) MRVX ☐ (d) PONM ☐
90. As BIRD is to FEATHER, so is CAT to.....
- (a) paws ☐ (b) hairs ☐
 (c) ears ☐ (d) fur ☐
91. Generally it is best to judge a man's character by
- (a) his wealth ☐ (b) his actions ☐
 (c) his outward appearance ☐ (d) his wife ☐
92. Mr. X travels towards north $3\frac{1}{2}$ kms. then turns towards left and travels towards west for $1\frac{1}{2}$ kms. then towards left and travels for $3\frac{1}{2}$ kms. How far is he from the starting point ?
- (a) 7 kms. ☐ (b) $4\frac{1}{2}$ kms. ☐
 (c) $2\frac{1}{2}$ kms. ☐ (d) $1\frac{1}{2}$ kms. ☐
93. If $3=0$, $4=4$, $5=10$, $6=18$, then, $7=?$
- (a) 21 ☐ (b) 28 ☐
 (c) 42 ☐ (d) 20 ☐
94. Four of the following are alike in a certain way. Which one is not like the other four ?
- (a) and ☐ (b) now ☐
 (c) if ☐ (d) by ☐
95. Rearrange the following jumbled word so as to fit in the sentence correctly. Indicate the letter of the choice which would indicate the last letter of the re-arranged word CTORPAI is a fruit
- (a) A ☐ (b) P ☐
 (c) R ☐ (d) T ☐
96. YEAR is to MONTH as WEEK is to
- (a) hour ☐ (b) minute ☐
 (c) day ☐ (d) fortnight ☐
97. If CBA stands for XYZ, which of the following choices would stand for letter I ?
- (a) S ☐ (b) M ☐
 (c) R ☐ (d) O ☐
98. If $8 \times 4 = 42$, $6 \times 6 = 33$, $2 \times 2 = 11$, $4 \times 6 = 23$, then $2 \times 8 = ?$

- (a) 32 ☐ (b) 14 ☐
 (c) 16 ☐ (d) 56 ☐
99. You have started from a place. After walking for a kilometre, you turn to the left. Then walking for half a km., you again turn to the left. You are going eastwards. In what direction did you originally start ?
- (a) West ☐ (b) East ☐
 (c) South ☐ (d) North ☐
100. A husband and wife had five married sons and each of these had four children. How many members are there in the family ?
- (a) 50 ☐ (b) 40 ☐
 (c) 32 ☐ (d) 36 ☒
101. Which does not belong to the same class ?
- (a) 14 ☐ (b) 49 ☒
 (c) 63 ☐ (d) 55 ☐
102. Give the letter in place of the star.
- A B D * K
- (a) E ☐ (b) F ☐
 (c) G ☐ (d) H ☐
103. Find the missing number
- 27 64 125 216 343
- (a) 416 ☐ (b) 512 ☐
 (c) 686 ☐ (d) 559 ☐
104. Which of the following is out of place ?
- (a) Short ☐ (b) Medicine ☐
 (c) Long ☐ (d) Infinite ☐
105. If a brick weighs eight ounces and half a brick, how many would another brick weights ?
- (a) 27 ounces ☐ (b) 36 ounces ☐
 (c) 18 ounces ☐ (d) 30 ounces ☐
106. Find the missing letter in the problem below :
- AC FH * K* PR UW
- (a) L ☐ (b) J ☐
 (c) M ☐ (d) N ☐
107. What letter is represented by star ?
- ADAM MARY YOLI *VOR
- (a) X ☐ (b) Z ☐
 (c) W ☐ (d) I ☐

- 108.** Four of the following are alike in a certain way. Which is the one not like the other ones ?
- (a) NO ENTRY ☐ (b) TRESPASSERS WILL BE PROSECUTED ☐
- (c) KEEP LEFT ☐ (d) ONE WAY ONLY ☐
- 109.** Complete the series
- $\frac{1}{5}, \frac{3}{7}, \frac{6}{11}, \frac{10}{19}, \dots$
- (a) 14/26 ☐ (b) 15/35 ☐
- (c) 16/30 ☐ (d) 13/26 ☐
- 110.** Four of the following five are alike in some way. Which is the one not like the other ones ?
- (a) Colombo ☐ (b) Valetta ☐
- (c) Wellington ☐ (d) Paris ☐
- 111.** If Rati runs less fast than Gopal, and Gopal runs as fast but not faster than Moshe, then Moshe runs :
- (a) as fast as Rati ☐ (b) faster than Gopal ☐
- (c) faster than Rati ☐ (d) less fast than Rati ☐
- 112.** As FOOD is to GROWTH so is KNOWLEDGE to
- (a) wealth ☐ (b) happiness ☐
- (c) wisdom ☐ (d) power ☐
- 113.** If Thursday was the day after the day before yesterday five days ago, what is the least number of days ago when Sunday was three days before the day after tomorrow ?
- (a) three days ago ☐ (b) one day ago ☐
- (c) two days ago ☐ (d) four days ago ☐
- 114.** Which pair of numbers does not belong to the same class ?
- (a) 77-74 ☐ (b) 2014-2010 ☐
- (c) 1113-1105 ☐ (d) 8.6 ☐
- 115.** Compulsory education in Indian women would be good because
- (a) it would ultimately help to raise the standard of living ☐
- (b) compulsion is always better than voluntary system ☐
- (c) women are more intelligent than men ☐
- (d) India is the only country with illiterate women ☐
- 116.** Patriotism is a good sentiment because
- (a) it teaches the love of one's country and hate other countries ☐
- (b) it teaches the love of one's country ☐

- (c) it raises one's moral standard ☐
- (d) we owe a duty to the land which looks after our welfare ☐
117. Children must be under the parents, control because
- (a) they owe their birth to them ☐
- (b) they are brought up by them ☐
- (c) parents suffer all trails and tribulations ☐
- (d) mature wisdom of parents can help them to grow into full individuals ☐

DETAILED ANSWERS

67. (c) The meaningful word is TIN.
68. (d) Cap is worn by head as thimble is worn on the finger tip.
69. (c) There is no race without rivals competing. A single man running actually does not constitute a race.
70. (c) Only 'bull' has double consonant.
71. (b) The spelling of the words has been reversed.
72. (d) In a dictionary words are arranged alphabetically.
73. (c) There is the same relation between Magazine and Editor as there is between Drama and Director.
74. (d) This is obvious.
75. (d) Each of the other one stands for one thing. Pair stands for two.
76. (d) The letters are arranged in a certain order and 'S' is added in the beginning.
77. (a) This is obvious.
78. (d) There is the same relationship between trade and embargo as between 'Water' and 'Dam'.
79. (d) This is obvious.
80. (c) Except 'Mercury' all others are 'outer' planets
81. (d) The code is formed by skipping one letter backward in the alphabet." Thus skipping two letters back from P is M.
82. (d) Only 4 and 24 are exactly divisible by four and have 4 as one of the digits. Thus $40 - 2 = 38$.
83. (d) There is the same relationship between 'Fight' and 'Hit' as there is between 'Argument' and 'Debate'.

84. (c) Follow the conditions and work out as under
 $8 \times 4 - 2 + 4 \div 2 = 32 - 2 + 4 \times 1/2$
85. (b) Take half the first number in each row, add twice the second number, and you will get third. Thus the answer is 11.
86. (c) The difference between the subsequent figures goes on halving itself
87. (d) This is obvious.
88. (d) This is obvious.
89. (c) In others the letters proceed from backward in alphabetical order. (c) does not follow this rule.
90. (d) There is the same relation between the 'cat' and 'fur' as there is between 'bird' and 'feather'.
91. (b) This is obvious.
92. (d) A simple sum of intelligent reasoning and calculation.
93. (b) Each time one is added in multiplication. Thus $3 \times 0 = 0$, $4 \times 1 = 4$, $5 \times 2 = 10$, $6 \times 3 = 18$, $7 \times 4 = 28$.
94. (b) Others are conjunctions. 'Now' is adverb.
95. (d) The word is APRICOT.
96. (c) A simple problem of relationship.
97. (c) The initial letters of alphabet are paired with the last letters of alphabet. Thus, AZ, BY, CX. Now I being ninth letter from the beginning, the ninth letter from the reverse is R.
98. (b) The digits are halved and then put together to get the sum.
 $2 \times 8 = 14$.
99. (a) This is obvious after drawing figure.
100. (c) $2 + 2 \times 5 + 5 \times 4 = 32$.
101. (d) All except 55 are divisible by 7.
102. (c) Beginning with A, we take the next letter B, then we miss one, getting D, miss two for the unknown letter, and then miss three for the final letter K.
103. (b) The numbers are cubes of 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 ($8^3 = 512$).
104. (d) 'Infinite' is so long as to be never-ending and should have been placed after 'very long'.

105. (b) Let us look at the question closely. A brick weighs eighteen ounces plus half a brick. Therefore, 18 ounces must be the weight of half a brick and a whole brick would weigh 36 ounces.
106. (c) The second letter of the pair is obtained by missing one in between in the alphabet.
107. (d) Each group begins with the last letter of the previous group.
108. (b) The others are all recognised signals approved for traffic control and regulation but 'Trespassers' will be 'prosecuted' is an unofficial notice, and has no legal sanction.
109. (b) The difference in top figures goes on increasing in arithmetic progression. Thus 2, 3, 4, and 5 ; $10+5=15$. The difference in bottom figures increases in geometric progression. Thus, 2, 4, 8, 16 ; $19+16=35$.
110. (d) All others are capitals of island countries.
111. (c) This is obvious.
112. (d) A problem of relationship.
113. (c) This is obvious.
114. (a) These are based on intelligence.
115. (d) Reasoning and logical inference.
116. (d) This is obvious.
117. (c) This is obvious.

Non-Verbal Tests

Definition

The questions in these tests are problems in the form of figures, designs, drawings. These do not require proficiency in any language on the part of the candidate to solve the problems. In these tests the candidate is not required to draw any figure or write anything by way of answering a question. With every question four or five suggested alternative answers are given and the candidate has to choose the correct answer and indicate his choice by crossing or blackening the appropriate circle in the Answer Sheet.

Purpose of Non-Verbal Tests

For various Banks, UPSC, SSC, and Railway examinations, such as for Officers, Clerks, Cashiers, Godownkeepers etc., questions on Non-Verbal Intelligence Tests are asked. Through these tests, the smartness, quickness of mind and memory of a candidate is measured.

Types of Non-Verbal Tests

The questions/items of Non-Verbal tests are asked in the form of figures, designs and/or drawings. The items may be of the following three types :

- (a) Analogies
- (b) Classification
- (c) Series

(a) Analogies : In each question, there are two sets of figures i.e. 'Problem Figures' and 'Answer Figures'. Problem Figures are represented by two units. One unit contains two figures having a definite relationship and the other unit a figure and a question mark. The candidates are required to find a figure out of the Answer Figures to replace the question mark correctly.

*For further details please refer to Career's "A Practical Book of Reasoning Tests".

(b) Classification : Only one set of figures is given in each question in which all figures except one belong to one category. The candidate is required to find out the figure which is of a different category.

(c) Series : In each question, there are two sets of figures *i.e.*, the 'Problem Figures' and the 'Answer Figures'. In the first set, the figures have a set pattern—moving clockwise or anticlockwise and their number in each figure is increasing or decreasing. The candidate is required to find out a figure from the Answer Figures which can be replaced at the fifth place which should be in accordance with series.

Nature of Non-Verbal Tests

These questions are numerous and lengthy, but admit of short answers. However, the time at the disposal of the candidate is very short. He has to work against time at a very high speed. Such questions are really typical and require consistent practice through reasoning. This book provides an opportunity to practise and gain confidence. Practice alone will bring you success.

How to tackle Non-Verbal Tests

As stated above, the candidate is required to answer a number of questions within a stipulated time. He must answer only easy questions first of all. Having answered the easy questions, he can pay attention to the difficult questions. This method alone can enable him to attempt maximum number of questions correctly. This is the only way to secure high marks.

General Instructions

- (1) Look at the figures very minutely and find out the relationship between them through reasoning.
- (2) Note down the changes in the successive figures.
- (3) Try to locate the correct answer figure and see that it fulfils the conditions of reasoning correctly.
- (4) Try to attempt only easy questions first.
- (5) Come back to unanswered questions only after you have attempted the easy questions.
- (6) Mark correctly and at proper place as directed.

- (7) Be careful while you find out the reason to locate the correct figure.
- (8) Be cheerful, have confidence in your preparation and do not lose your calm. Beware it is a test of intelligence and you can answer these questions only when you are clear headed and working calmly.

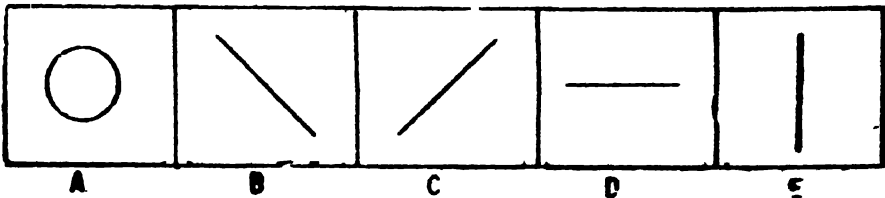
CLASSIFICATION

In this type of test, we 'put things in order' *i.e.*, we arrange them according to the 'class' to which they belong ; in other words, we classify things and detect the discrepancies, the odd man.

This test is presented in only problem figures denoted by A, B, C, D and E. Four of these figures are alike in some way but the fifth one is an outcast because it would not fit in the place assigned to it.

Example 1

PROBLEM FIGURES

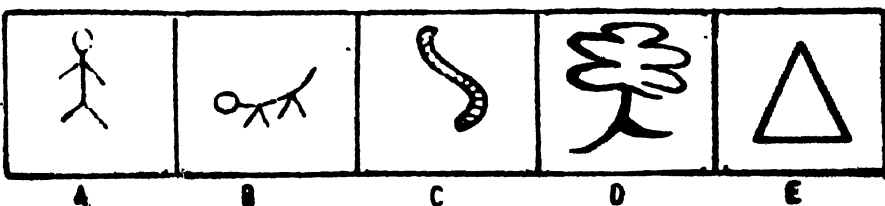


Ans. (A).

Explanation : Look at the above five figures, four are straight lines, whereas one is a circle. The four lines belong to one class. And the circle, which is unlike the other figures, does not belong to this class. Therefore, your answer to this problem would be the circle, that is A.

Example 2

PROBLEM FIGURES

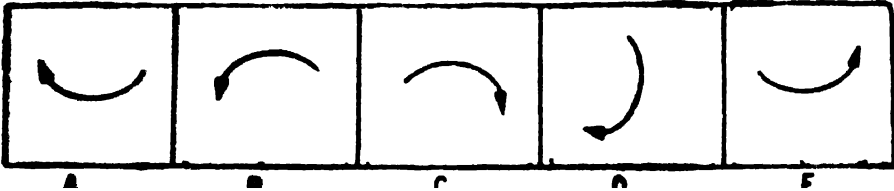


Ans. (E).

Explanation : Study the five figures. You find that the first four figures belong to one class, they are animate objects (i.e. having life) while the fifth—the triangle is different. Therefore, your answer in this case is E.

Example 3

PROBLEM FIGURES

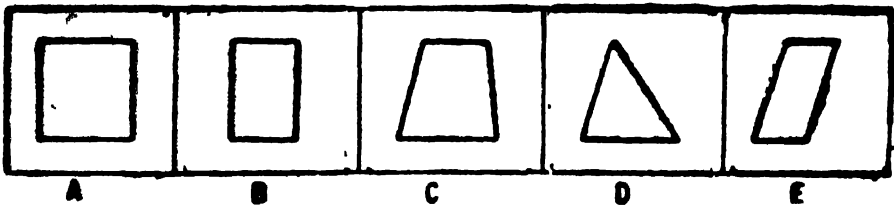


Ans. (D).

Explanation : In this problem you find that all the five figures are alike, that is, they are semi-circular. But four of the figures i.e. A, B, C, E are facing either up or down. Only one figure i.e. D faces sideways. Therefore, this figure is different from the other four. Hence your answer is D.

Example 4

PROBLEM FIGURES



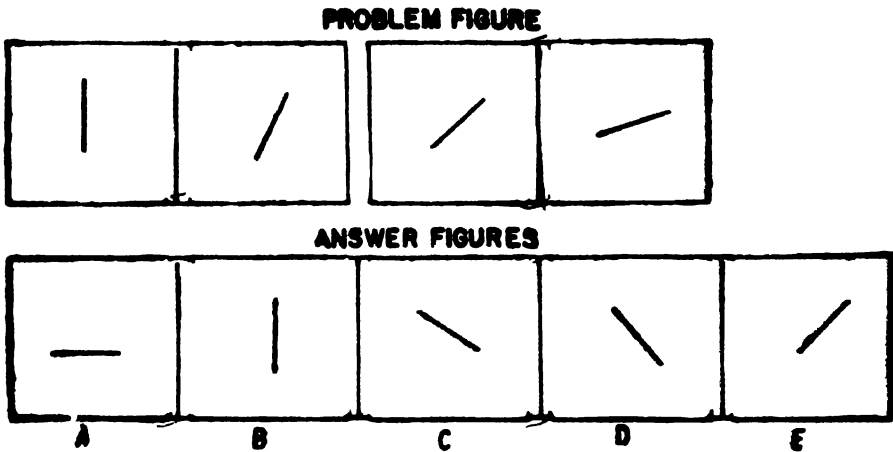
Ans. (D).

Explanation : Here all the figures in the group are four-sided, except (D) which is a triangle. This is, therefore, different from the others. Hence the answer in this case is D.

SERIES

In this type of Test, two sets of figures pose the problem. These sets are called 'Problem Figures' and 'Answer Figures'. Each 'Problem Figure' undergoes a certain change with respect to the preceding figure. The 'Answer Figures' contain five figures A, B, C, D, E. From the Answer Figures you are to choose the one which would best continue the series.

Example 5



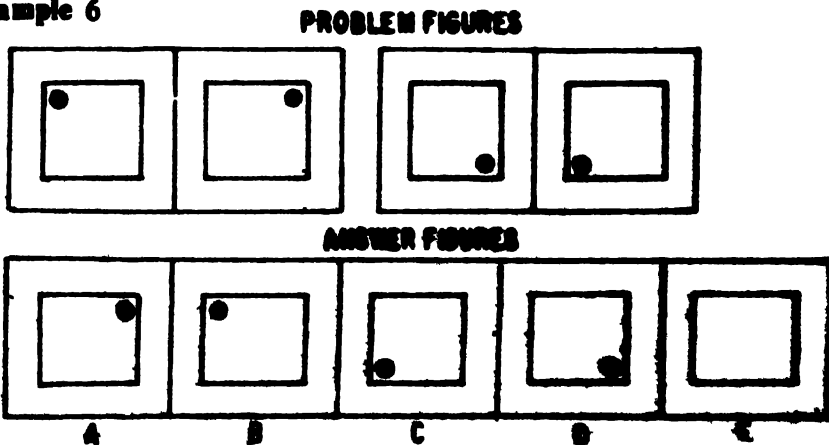
Ans. (A)

Explanation : The four problem figures together make a series. That means they change from left to right in a specific order. The question is "if the figures continue to change in this order, what should the fifth figure be?"

In this example, as you move from left to right of the problem figures, you find that the line is falling down. In the first case the line is vertical *i.e.* standing upright ; in the second figure onwards the line is gradually falling down.

Now look at the answer figures. You find that such a line is shown by Answer Figure 'A'. Therefore, your answer to this problem is A.

Example 6

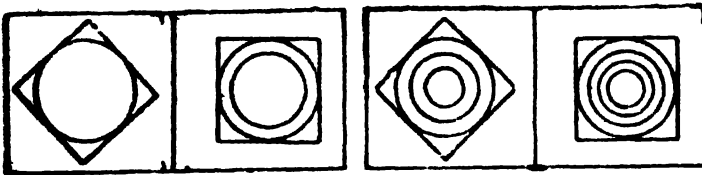


Ans. (B).

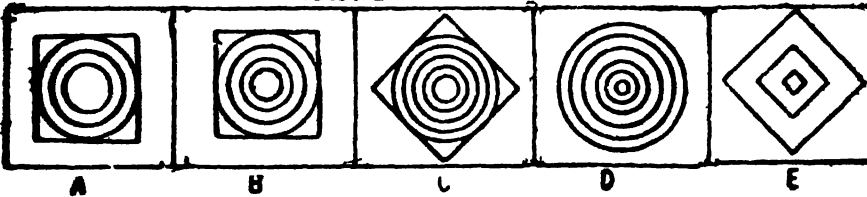
Explanation : Study the position of the dots in all the problem figures. Note that the dot keeps on moving around the square. It always moves in the clockwise direction. Which picture belongs to the next, the fifth square? The dot would come back to the upper corner, therefore, Answer Figure 'B' is the answer.

Example 7

**EXAMPLE 9
PROBLEM FIGURE**



ANSWER FIGURES



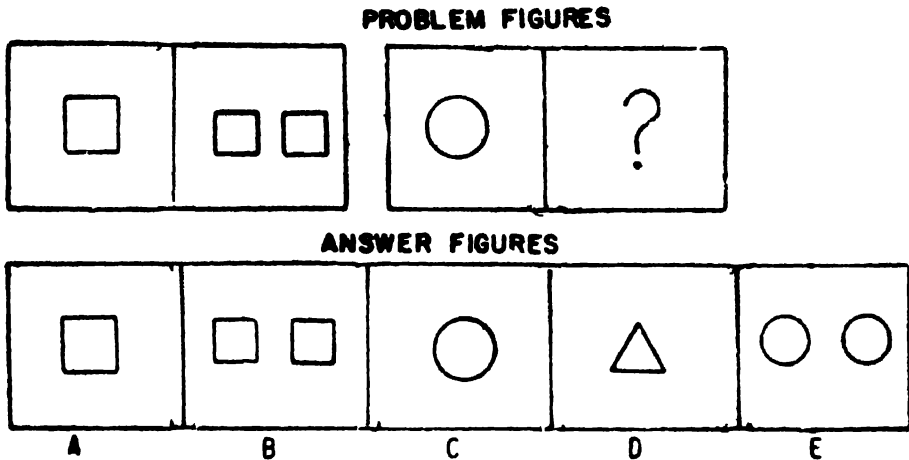
Ans. (C).

Explanation : You will see two different things happening here. The number of circles is increasing 1, 2, 3, 4, so that the next figure would have 5 circles. But note that the square is also turning. First the point is up, then the flat side, then again the point is up and then again the flat side. In the next place, therefore, the point should be up. Only figure C has both the requisites, the point is up and there are 5 circles. So your answer is C.

ANALOGIES

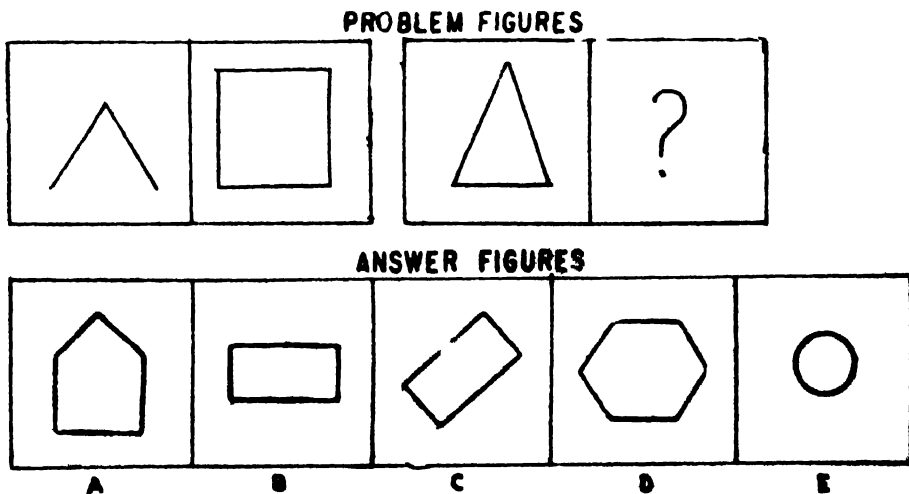
In the case of analogies the problem is presented in the form of Problem Figures and Answer Figures. The Problem Figures have two sets. The first set has two units and the second set has only one figure and a question mark.

Analogy is a case of parallel reasoning. The figures in the first set bear a certain analogy (relation) to each other. The same analogy must be reflected in the second unit also. The candidate has to choose from given analogies what would best substitute the sign of interrogation thus establishing the required analogy.

Example 8**Ans. (E)**

Explanation : Look at the first two problem figures *i.e.*, the first unit. The first figure is one square and the second figure is two squares. The first figure is related to the second figure in a certain way, that is if first figure is one, then the second figure will be its double in number but the design would be the same.

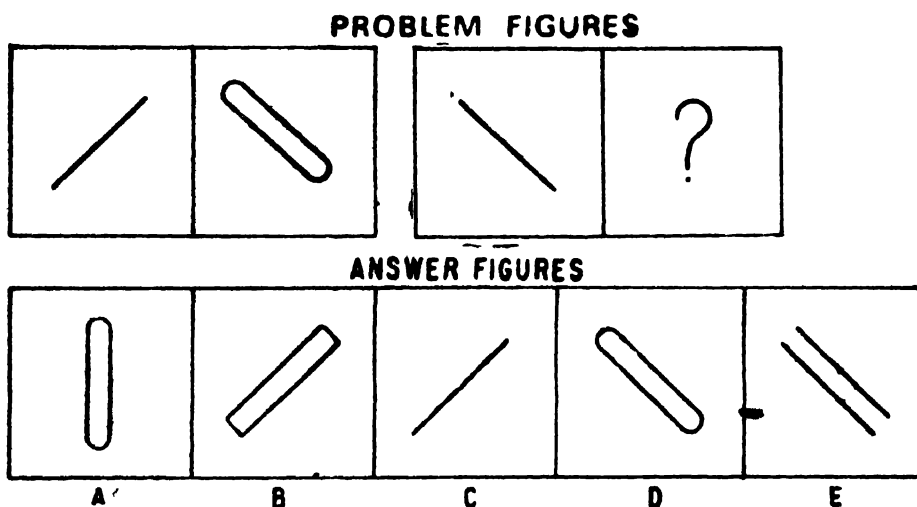
The third and fourth figures should have the same relationship as the first and the second have. That means the fourth figure should be double of the third and the pattern should be the same for the third and the fourth. The third is one circle, so the fourth should be two circles. Figure E shows two circles, so your answer is E.

Example 9

Ans. (D).

Explanation : The first Problem Figure has two lines. The second Problem Figure has four lines. The ratio between the number of sides is 2 : 4 (or 1 : 2). We see that the third Problem Figure has three lines. Double of three is six. Clearly, therefore, the hexagon (Answer Figure D) fits into the square with the Question Mark. Ratio of the number of sides is 3 : 6 that is 1 : 2.

Example 10



Ans. (B).

Explanation : Study the first and second figures in the problem figures. The two figures are different from each other and the second is inclined in the opposite direction to the first. The fourth figure should be different from the third and inclining in the opposite direction to the third. Such figure is shown by B in answer figures. Therefore, B is your answer.

EXERCISE I

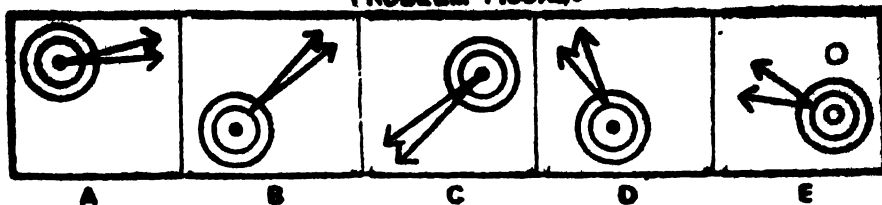
(CLASSIFICATION)

Directions : In these questions, there are five figures. Four of them are similar in a certain way, but one is not like the others. You have to find which one of the figures is different from the other four.

[From Bank Recruitment Exam. 1986]

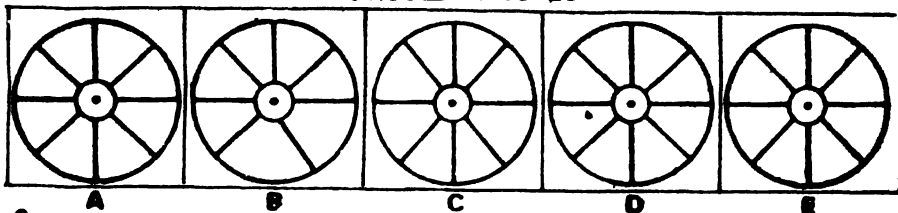
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PROBLEM FIGURES



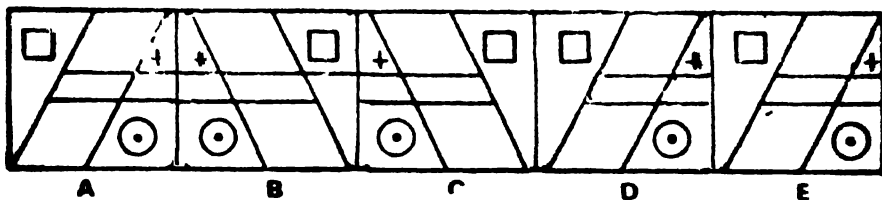
2.

PROBLEM FIGURES



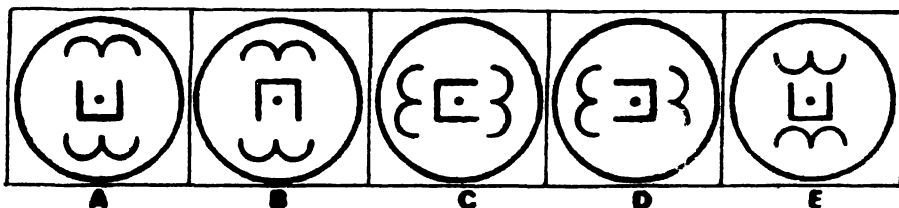
3.

PROBLEM FIGURES



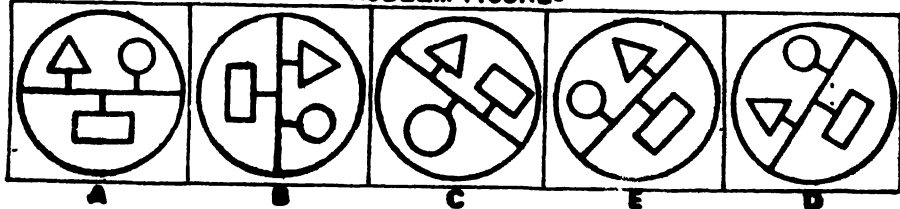
4.

PROBLEM FIGURES



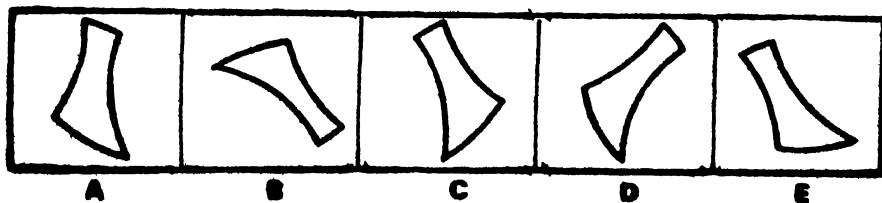
5.

PROBLEM FIGURES

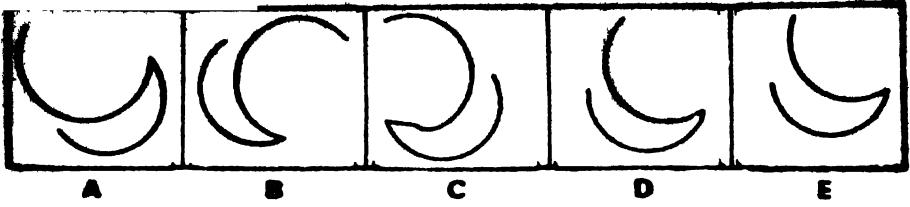


6.

PROBLEM FIGURES

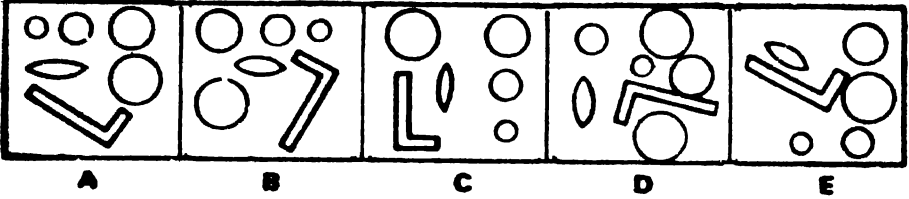


PROBLEM FIGURES



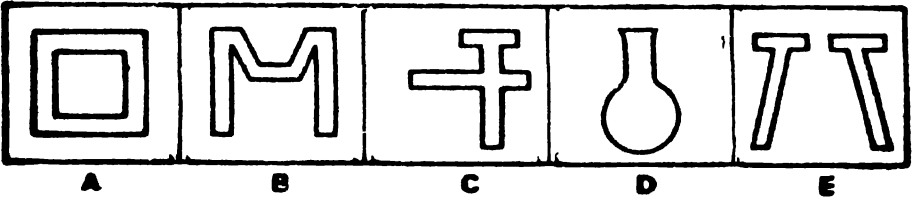
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PROBLEM FIGURES



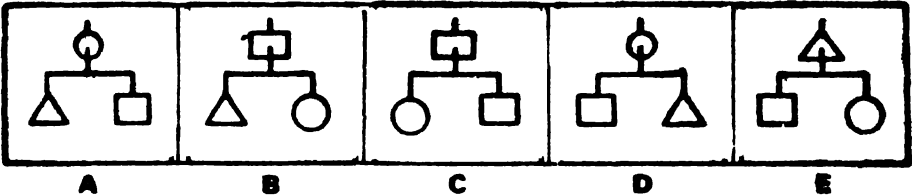
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PROBLEM FIGURES



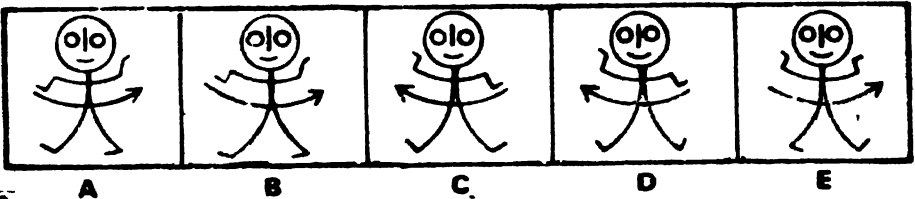
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PROBLEM FIGURES



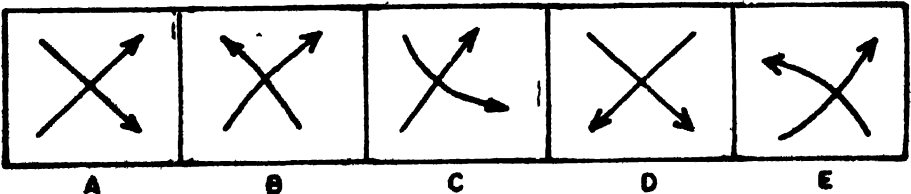
11.

PROBLEM FIGURES



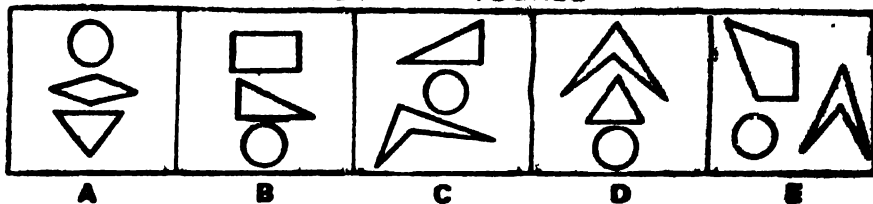
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PROBLEM FIGURES



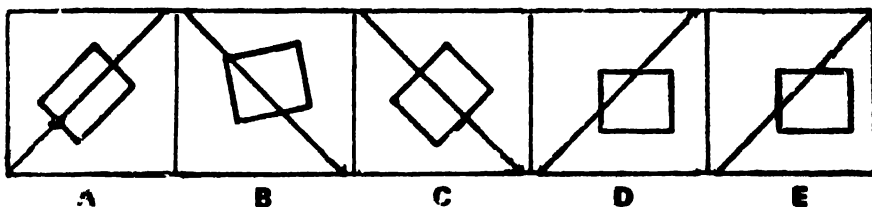
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PROBLEM FIGURES



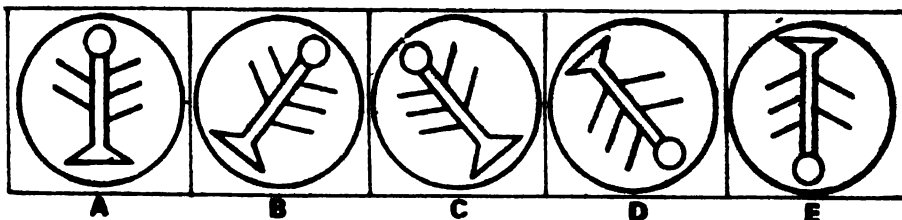
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PROBLEM FIGURES



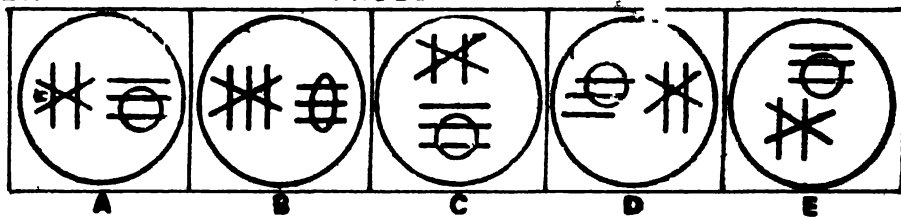
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PROBLEM FIGURES



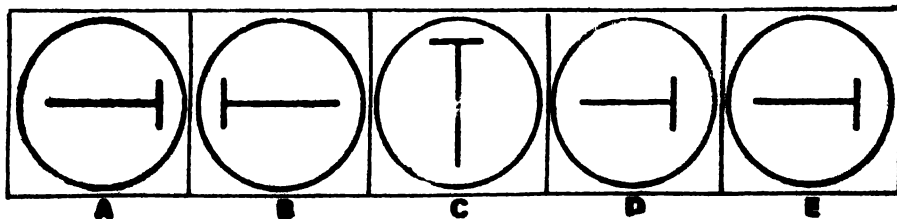
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PROBLEM FIGURES



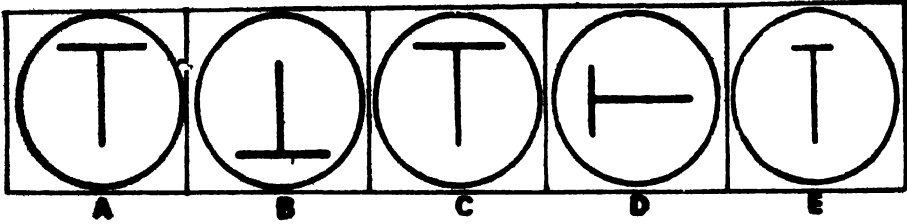
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PROBLEM FIGURES



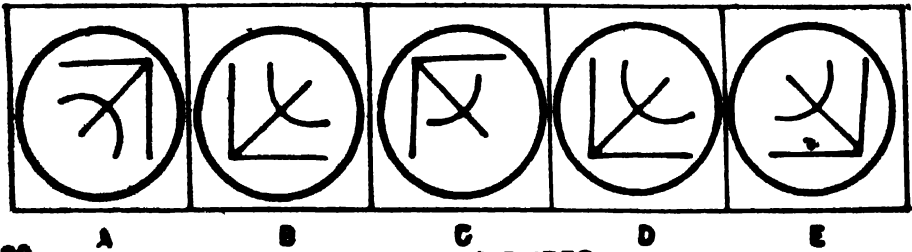
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PROBLEM FIGURES



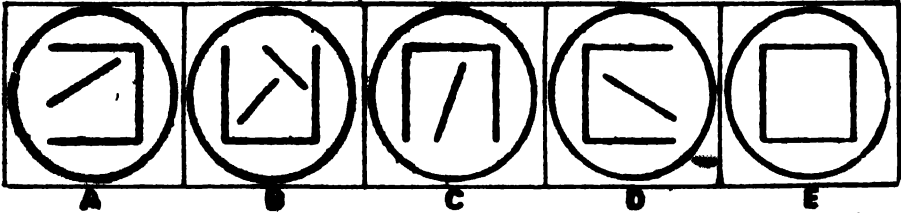
19.

PROBLEM FIGURES



20.

PROBLEM FIGURES

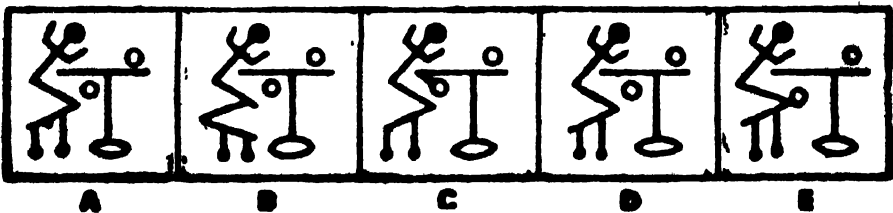


II

[From other Examinations]

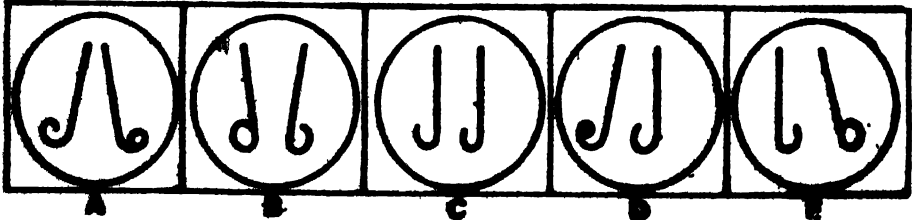
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PROBLEM FIGURES



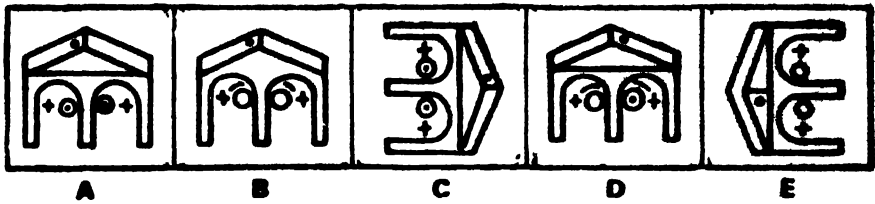
22.

PROBLEM FIGURES



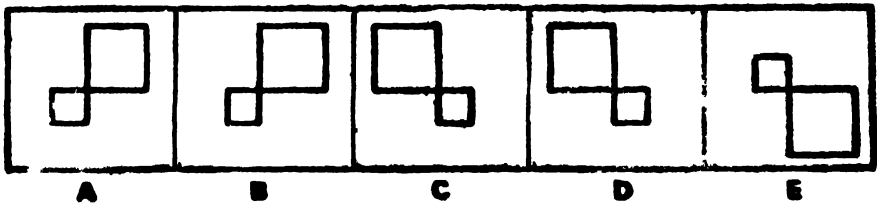
23.

PROBLEM FIGURE.



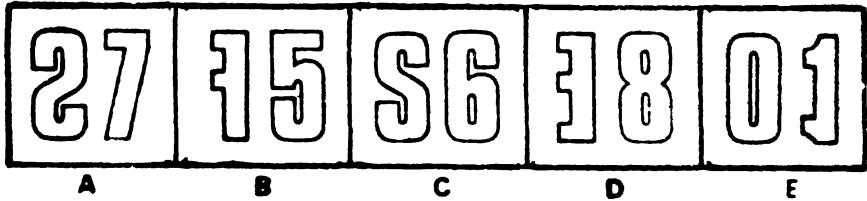
24.

PROBLEM FIGURES



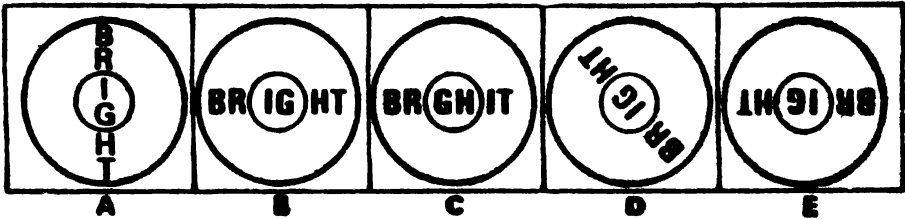
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PROBLEM FIGURES



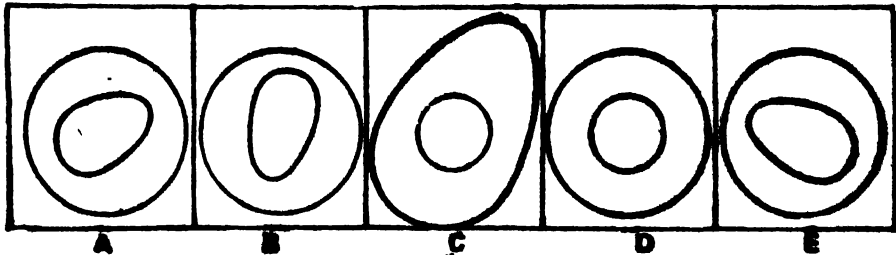
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PROBLEM FIGURES



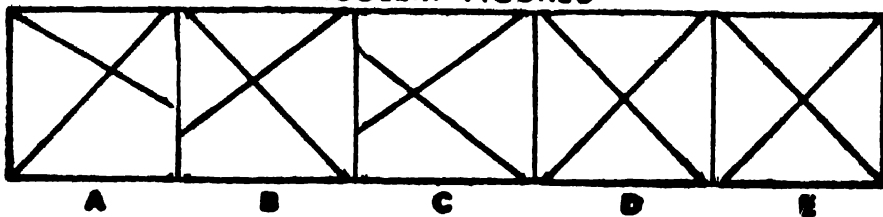
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PROBLEM FIGURES



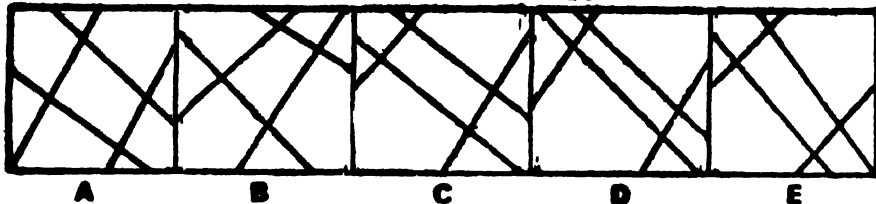
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PROBLEM FIGURES



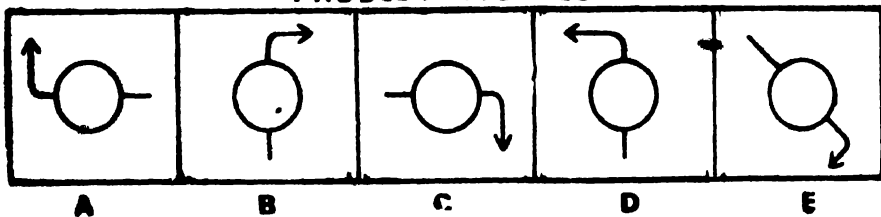
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PROBLEM FIGURES



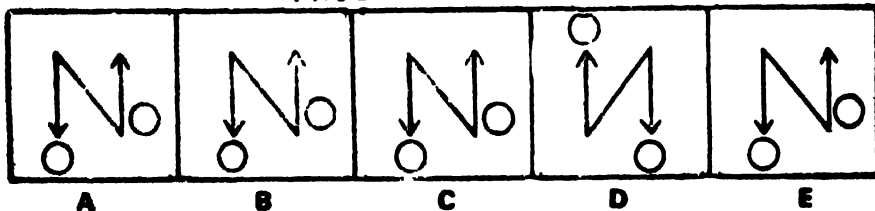
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PROBLEM FIGURES



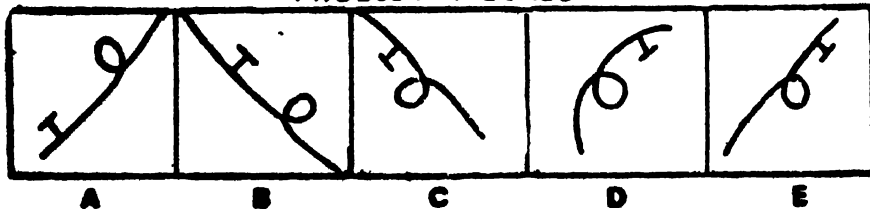
31.

PROBLEM FIGURES



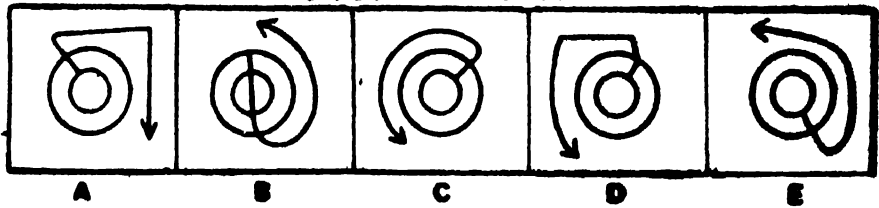
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PROBLEM FIGURES



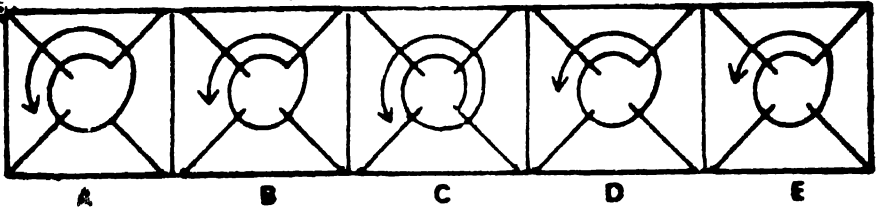
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PROBLEM FIGURES



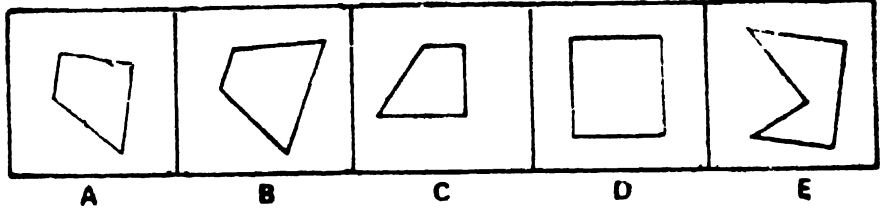
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PROBLEM FIGURES



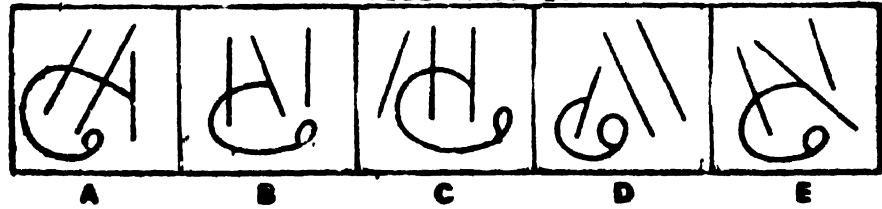
35.

PROBLEM FIGURES



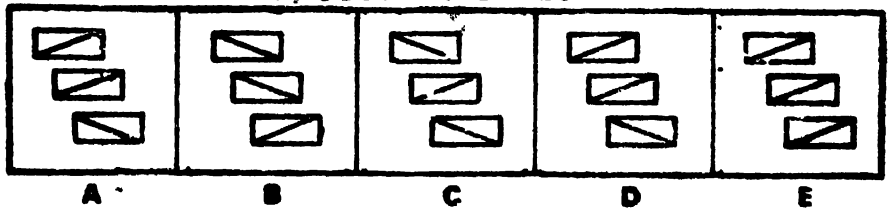
36.

PROBLEM FIGURES



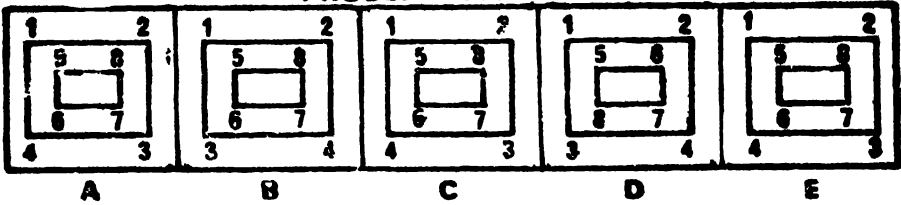
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PROBLEM FIGURES



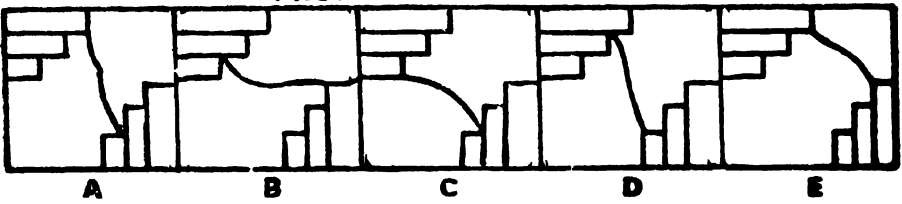
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PROBLEM FIGURES



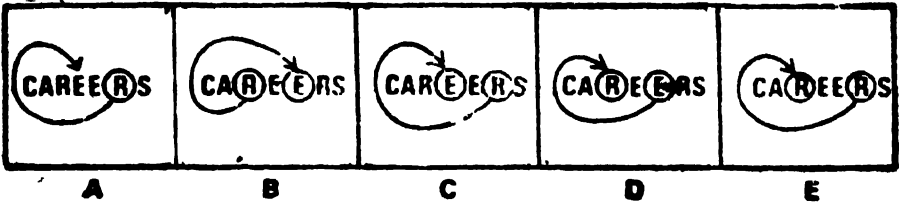
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PROBLEM FIGURES



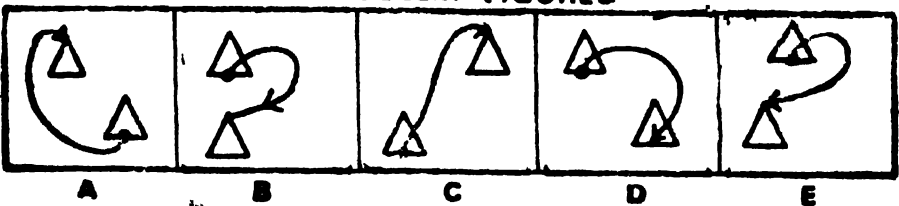
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PROBLEM FIGURES



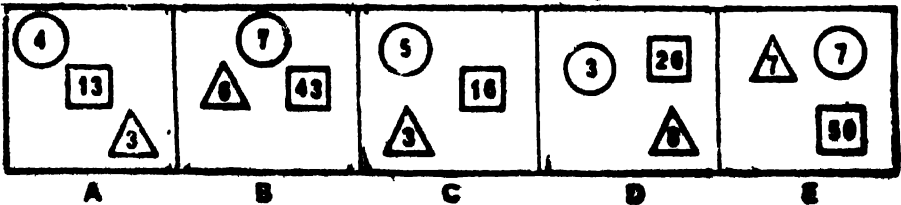
41.

PROBLEM FIGURES



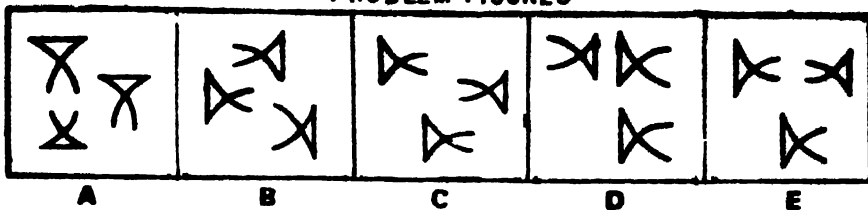
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PROBLEM FIGURES



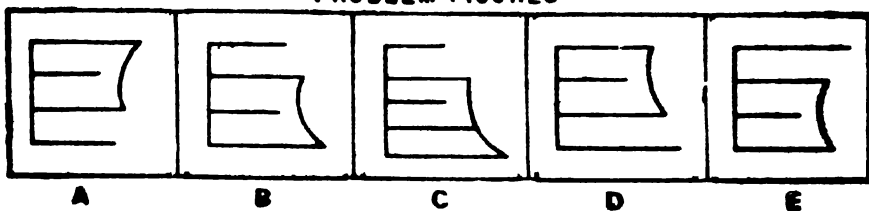
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PROBLEM FIGURES



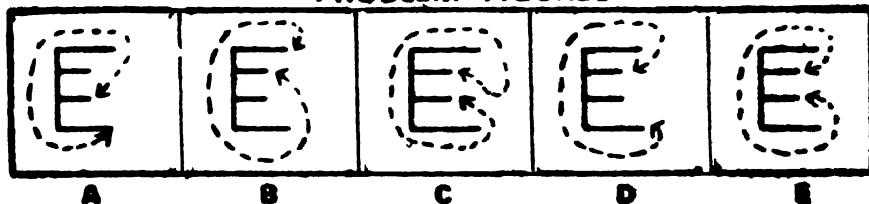
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PROBLEM FIGURES



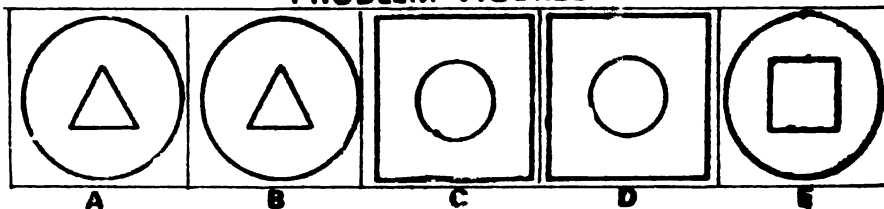
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PROBLEM FIGURES



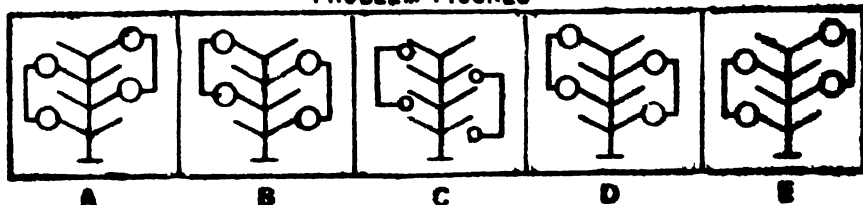
46.

PROBLEM FIGURES



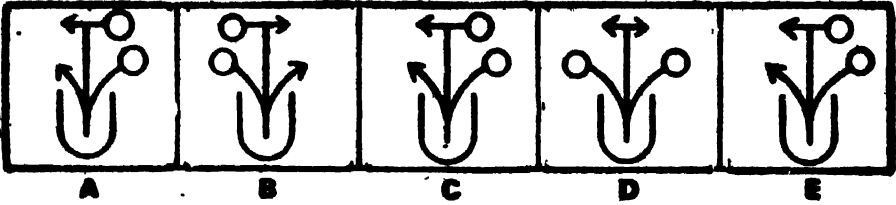
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PROBLEM FIGURES



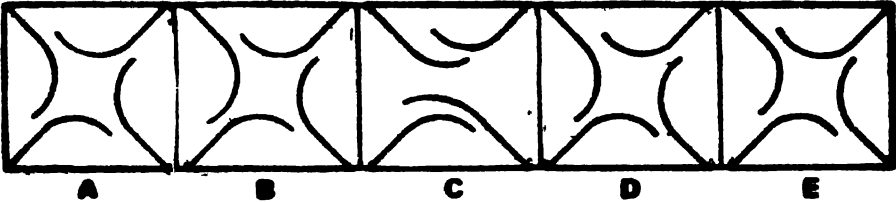
48.

PROBLEM FIGURES



49.

PROBLEM FIGURES



EXPLANATORY ANSWERS

- Q. 1. (E); The nucleus is small hollow circle, in other problem figures it is a black dot.
- Q. 2. (B); The figure has only 7 sections, in other problem figures there are 8 sections.
- Q. 3. (B); The upper horizontal line runs right across the square.
- Q. 4. (E); The two W's do not face each other.
- Q. 5. (C); The triangle and the circle should be on one side of the line while the rectangle must hang down; here the circle it is that hangs down.
- Q. 6. (C); The shoe toe faces left.
- Q. 7. (C); Apply exactly the same reasoning as in the above case (Q. 6). The figure is laterally inverted.
- Q. 8. (D); There are 5 circles, in each of the other figures there are 4 circles.
- Q. 9. (D); The flask is the only figure having curved parts.
- Q. 10. (E); There cannot be a triangle at the top, it can be either a circle or a rectangle.
- Q. 11. (E); The man's both feet face right.
- Q. 12. (C); Observe carefully one is a straight arrow while the other is a curved one. Either both should be curves or both should be straight lines.

- Q. 13. (E); The Δ is missing, there are two quadrilaterals *instead*.
- Q. 14. (B); The transversal passes through a corner, in other figures it does not pass through *any* corner.
- Q. 15. (C); The three branches are on the left.
- Q. 16. (B); There is an ellipse instead of a circle, all the three horizontal lines cut the ellipse. The three vertical lines are crossed by *two* straight lines.
- Q. 17. (C); The 'T' must not stand upright; it must lie down facing, either right or *left*.
- Q. 18. (D); The hammer of the 'T' must be horizontal.
- Q. 19. (C); The arc opposite to the right angle is convex.
- Q. 20. (B); The whole set of the figures is made up of 5 instead of 4 straight lines.
- Q. 21. (B); The diner seems to have his knees bent rather awkwardly.
- Q. 22. (C); The sticks are parallel to each other.
- Q. 23. (D); The dot is on the right, in other cases it is on the left.
- Q. 24. (E); The smaller square is on the top.
- Q. 25. (C); Both 'S' and '6' are normal, in other cases either one or both are laterally inverted.
- Q. 26. (C); The word BRIGHT has been spelt BRGHIT.
- Q. 27. (D); The outer and the inner figures are similar, in other Problem Figures (PF's), these are dissimilar.
- Q. 28. (C); Either 3 lines can pass through/touch the corners (the joint of two sides) or 4 lines can do so, here two lines are shown touching the two corners.
- Q. 29. (D); *No* line should touch two corners of the square, in PF (D), one is a diagonal (running from corner to corner).
- Q. 30. (D); The Figure is shown as anti-clockwise bend, in the problem figures the bend turns clockwise.
- Q. 31. (D); Both the circles are on the points of the arrows.
- Q. 32. (C); The 'T' is on the right of the loop.
- Q. 33. (A); The 'curve' is clockwise.
- Q. 34. (C); The spiral starts from the wrong place; it is longer-bigger.
- Q. 35. (D); The figure is a perfect square.

- Q. 36. (D); There are 2 free lines here, in all other figures there is only one free line.
- Q. 37. (E); All the three diagonals run parallel to each other.
- Q. 38. (D); 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8 are placed at wrong points.
- Q. 39. (E); One end of the curved line must rest in a notch.
- Q. 40. (E); The curve runs from R to R; in other figures it runs from R to E.
- Q. 41. (D); The sinuous curve does start from the dot all right but it does not terminate at the apex of the (other) triangle whereas it does touch at the apex in the other problem figure.
- Q. 42. (D); The product of the numbers in the circle and the triangle is one less than the number in the square. In D it is 2 less.
- $$4 \times 3 = 12 + 1 = 13 \text{ PF(A)} \quad 8 \times 3 = 24 + 2 = 26 \text{ PF(D)}$$
- $$7 \times 6 = 42 + 1 = 43 \text{ PF(B)}$$
- $$5 \times 3 = 15 + 1 = 16 \text{ PF(C)}$$
- $$7 \times 7 = 49 + 1 = 50 \text{ PF(E)}$$
- Q. 43. (A); All the three things are positioned vertically; in other problem figures all are horizontally positioned.
- Q. 44. (C) There are two lines in the enclosed irregular rectangle with one side curved.
- Q. 45. (D); The two arrows at each end of the curve(s) do not join the neighbouring adjacent ends.
- Q. 46. (E); The square and circle do not make the proper combination.
- Q. 47. (C); The little circles are too small and are placed in the hollows.
- Q. 48. (D); Both the branches have round buds and double arrows, one at each end of the horizontal line at the top. It is not so in other figures, observe carefully.
- Q. 49. (C); All the curves do not run clockwise in order; observe the tops and bottoms carefully.

EXERCISE II

(SERIES)

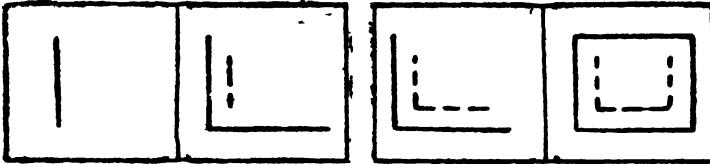
Directions. : In these questions, there are two sets of figures. One figure is Problem Figures, while the other is 'Answer Figures'. The problem figures make a series. Find out which one of the Answer Figures would occupy the fifth position in the Problem Figures, if they continue changing in the same order.

I

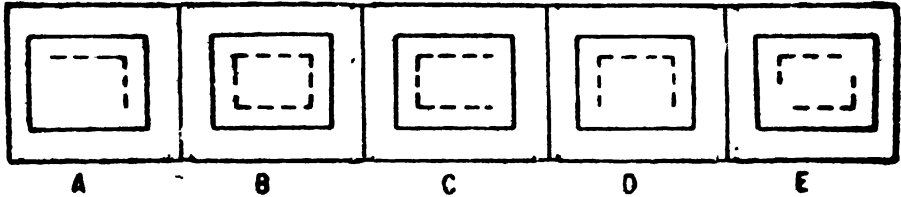
[Form Bank Recruitent Exam 1986].

1.

PROBLEM FIGURES

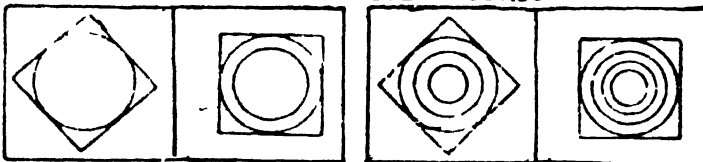


ANSWER FIGURES

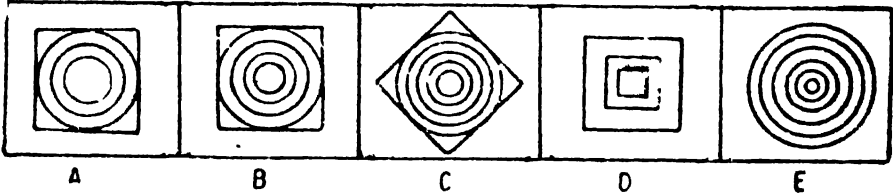


2.

PROBLEM FIGURES

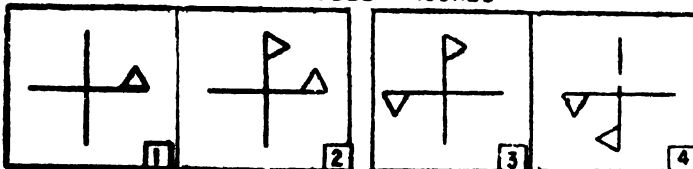


ANSWER FIGURES

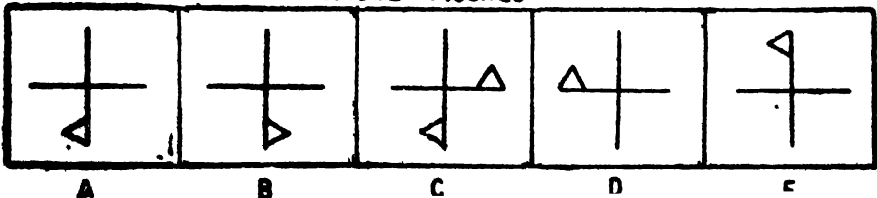


3.

PROBLEM FIGURES

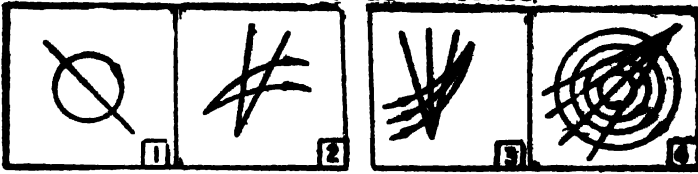


ANSWER FIGURES

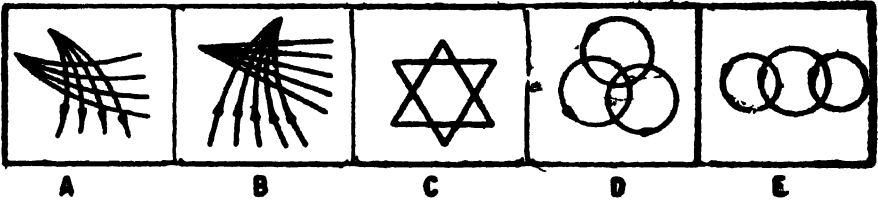


4.

PROBLEM FIGURES

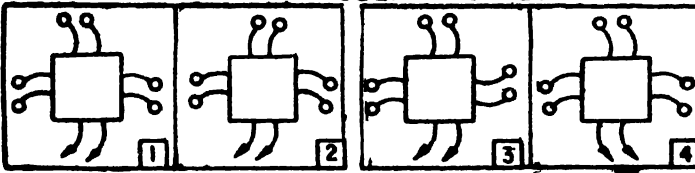


ANSWER FIGURES

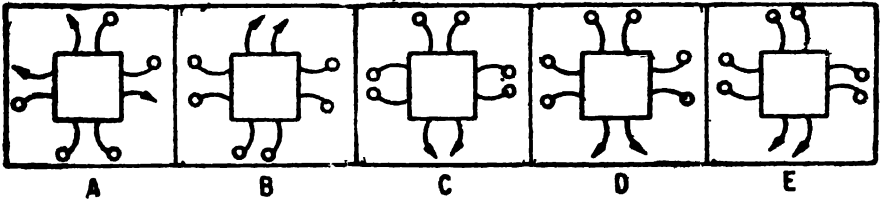


5.

PROBLEM FIGURES

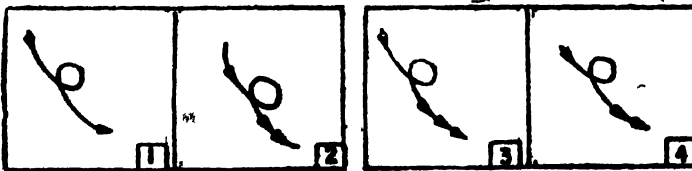


ANSWER FIGURES

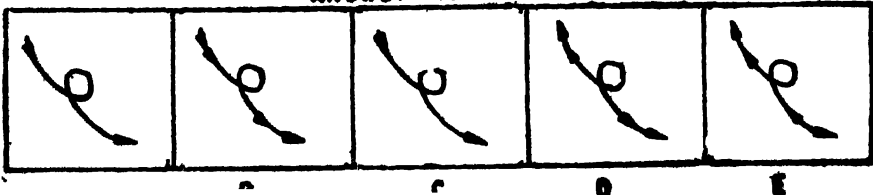


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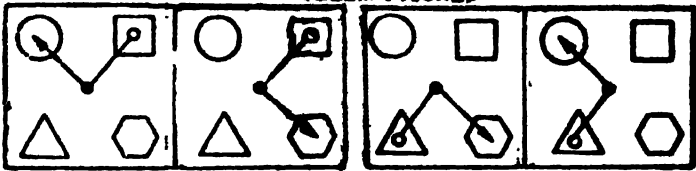
PROBLEM FIGURES



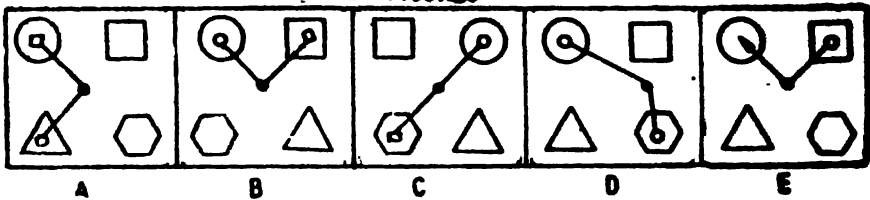
ANSWER FIGURES



PROBLEM FIGURES

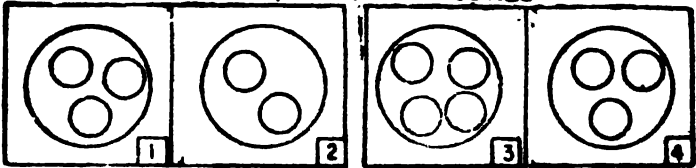


ANSWER FIGURES

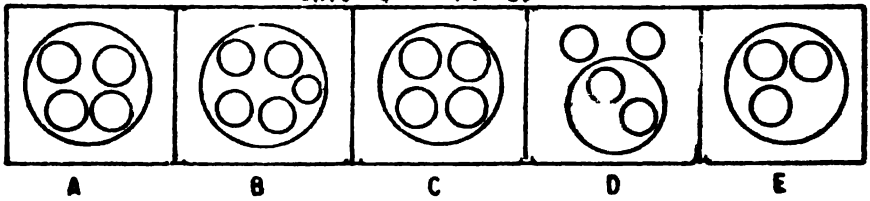


8. 33.

PROBLEM FIGURES

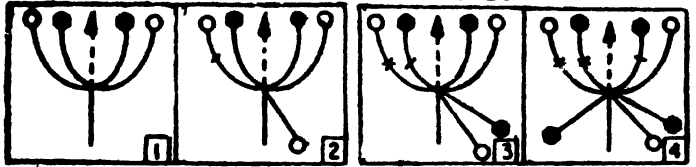


ANSWER FIGURES

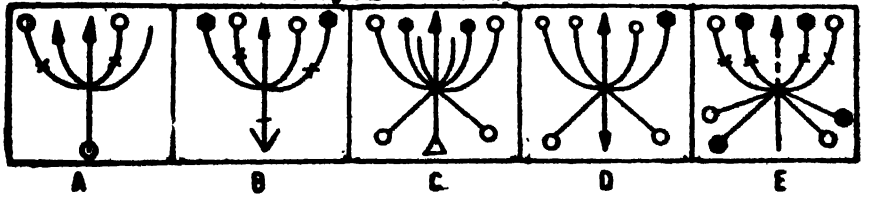


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PROBLEM FIGURES

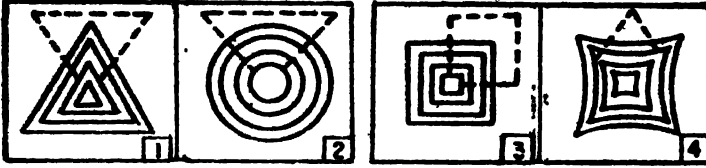


ANSWER FIGURES

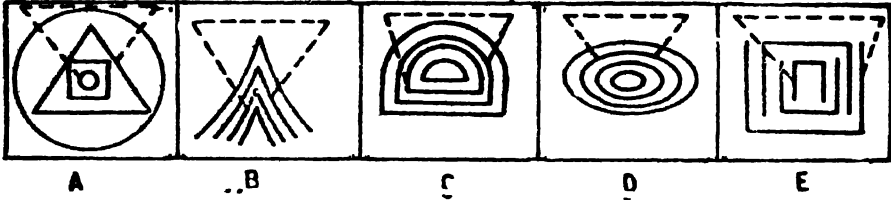


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PROBLEM FIGURES

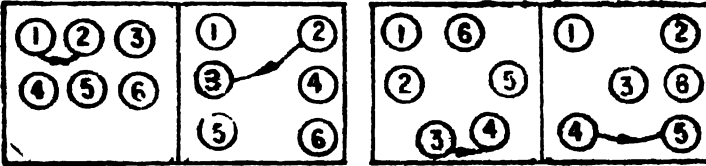


ANSWER FIGURES

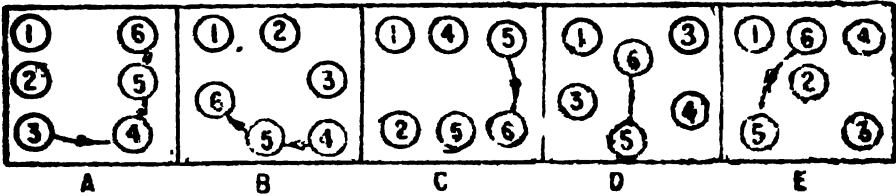


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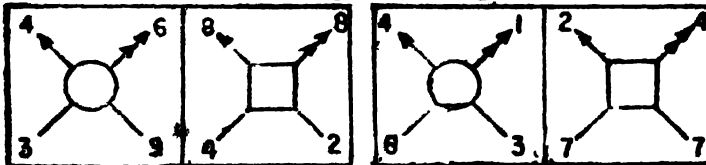
PROBLEM FIGURES



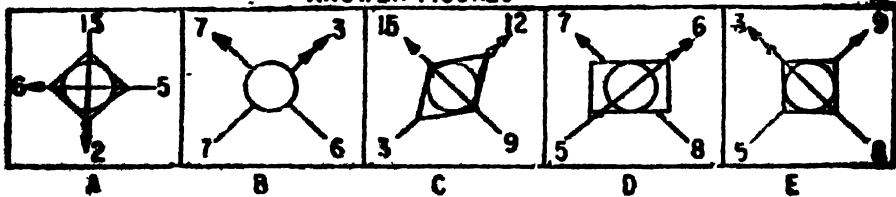
ANSWER FIGURES



PROBLEM FIGURES

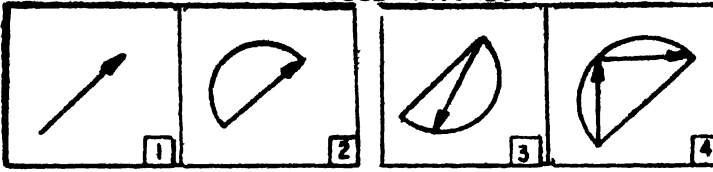


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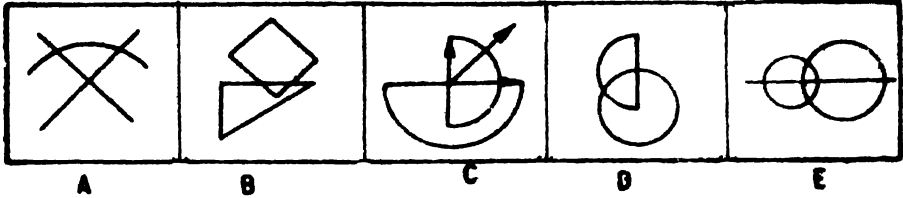


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PROBLEM FIGURES

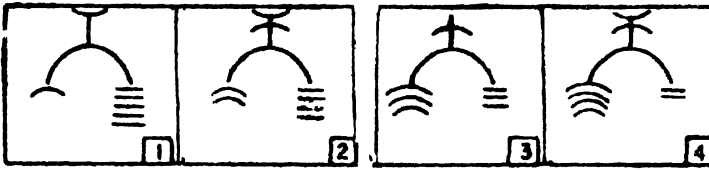


ANSWER FIGURES

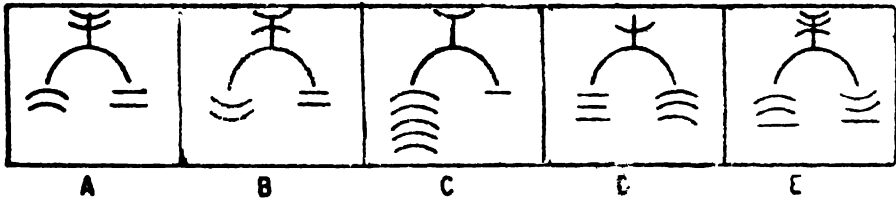


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PROBLEM FIGURES

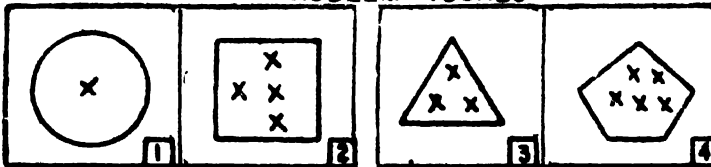


ANSWER FIGURES

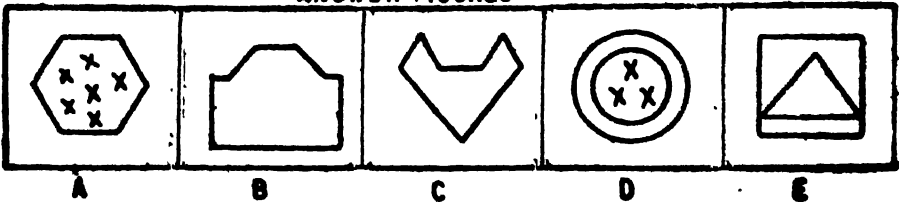


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PROBLEM FIGURES

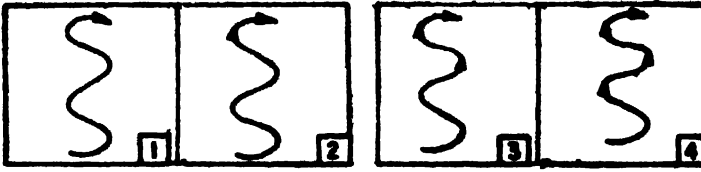


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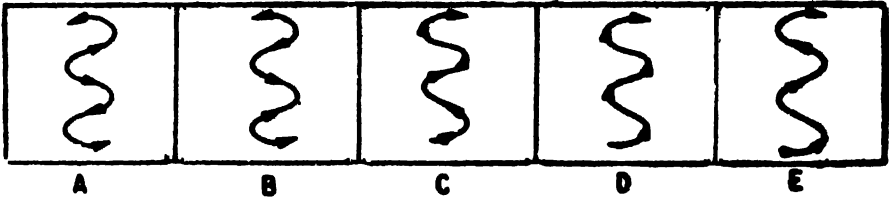


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PROBLEM FIGURES

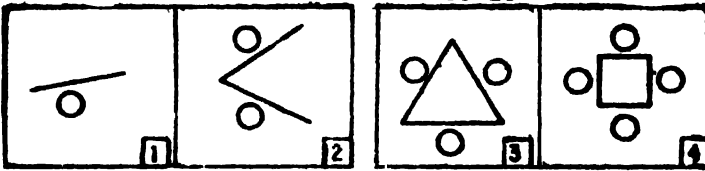


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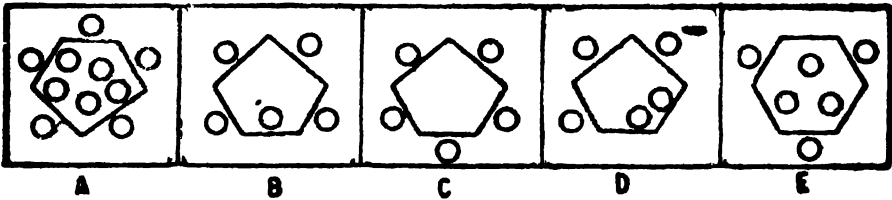


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PROBLEM FIGURES

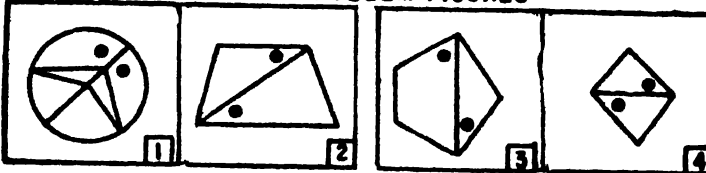


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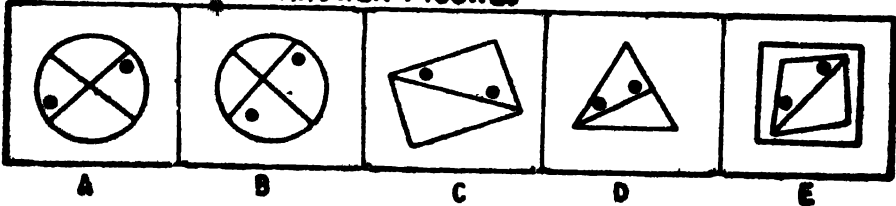


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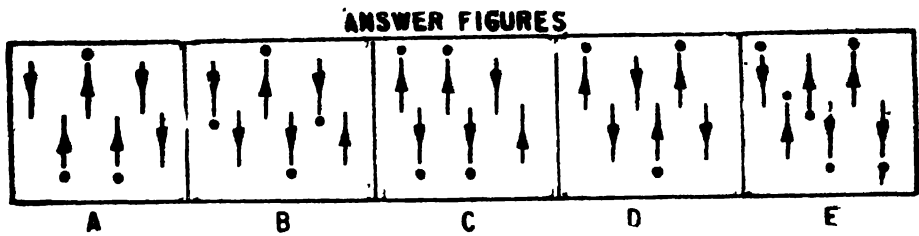
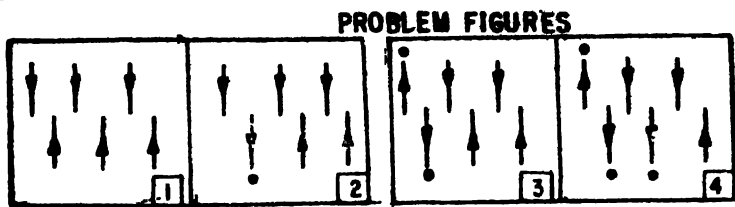
PROBLEM FIGURES



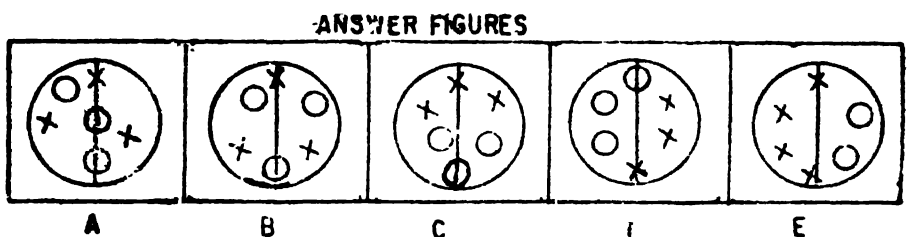
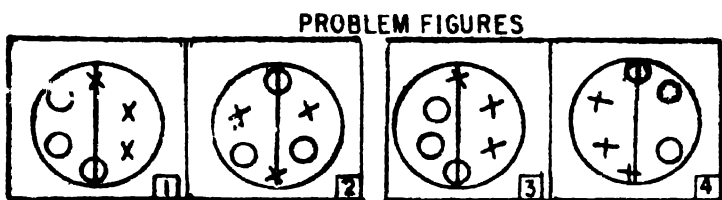
ANSWER FIGURES



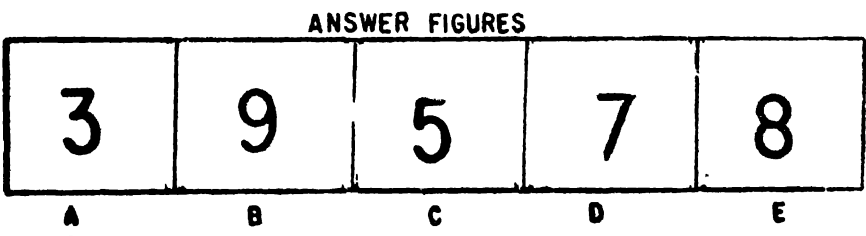
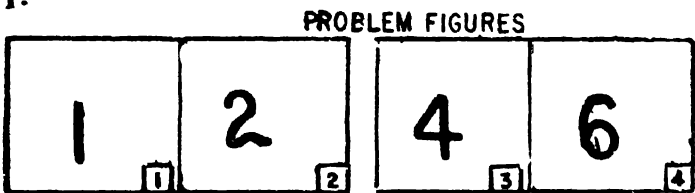
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20.



21.

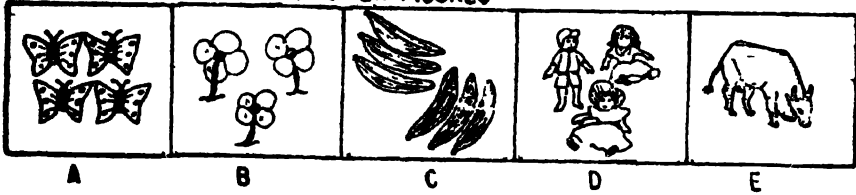


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PROBLEM FIGURES

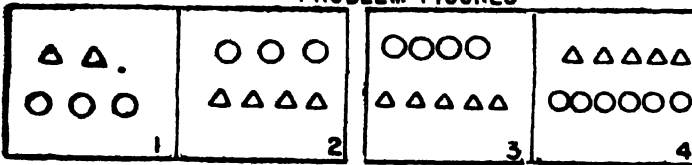


ANSWER FIGURES

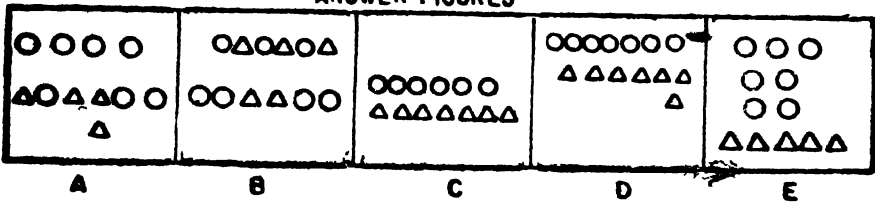


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PROBLEM FIGURES

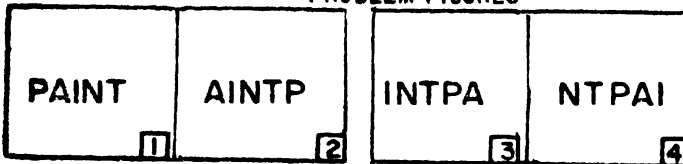


ANSWER FIGURES

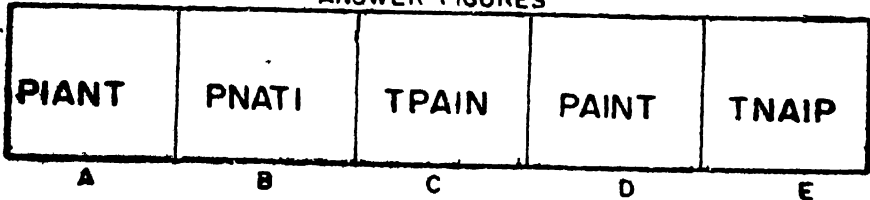


24

PROBLEM FIGURES



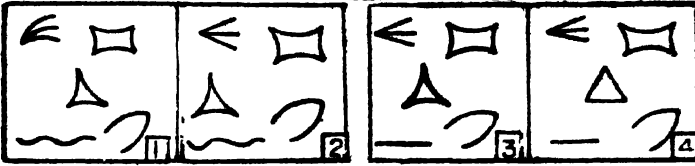
ANSWER FIGURES



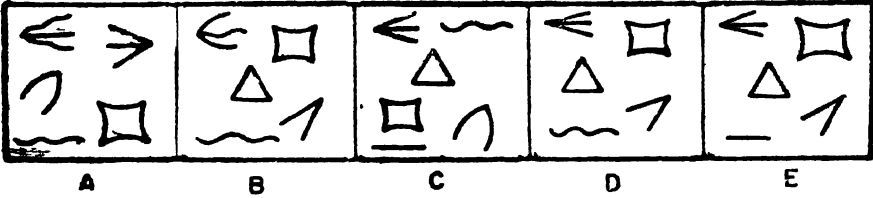
ANSWER FIGURES

25.

PROBLEM FIGURES

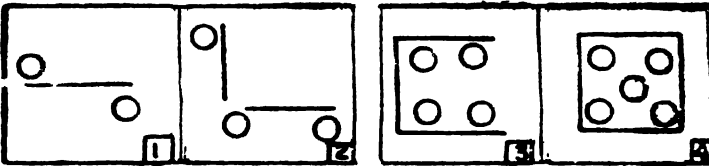


ANSWER FIGURES

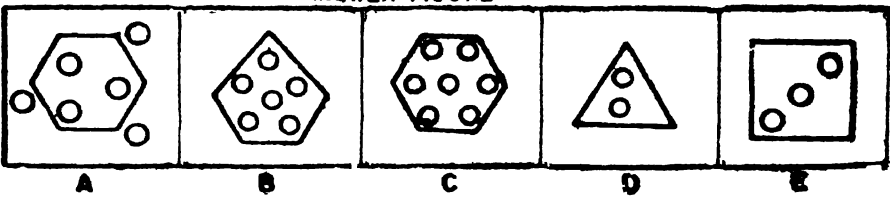


26.

PROBLEM FIGURES

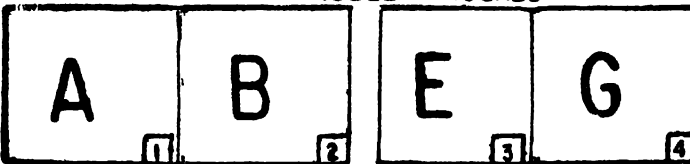


ANSWER FIGURES

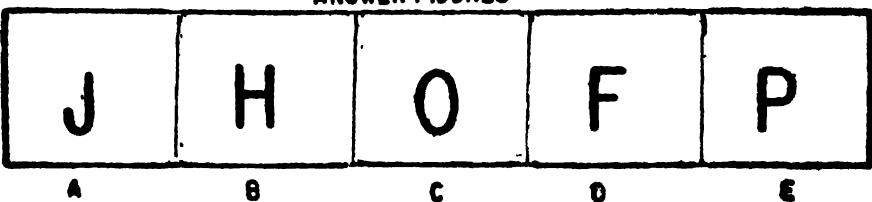


27.

PROBLEM FIGURES

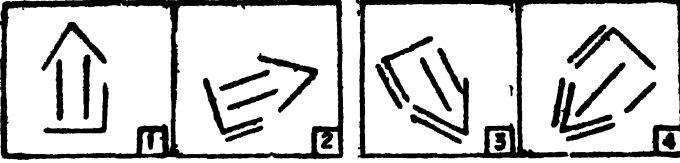


ANSWER FIGURES

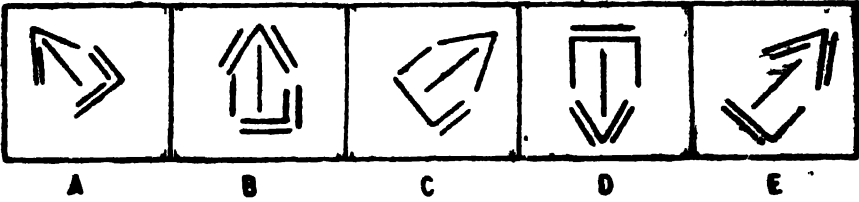


28.

PROBLEM FIGURES

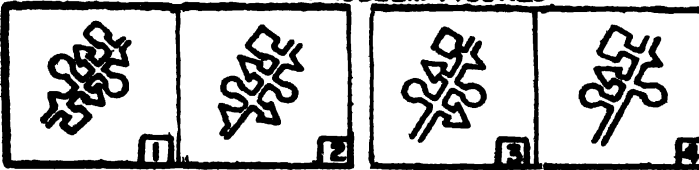


ANSWER FIGURES

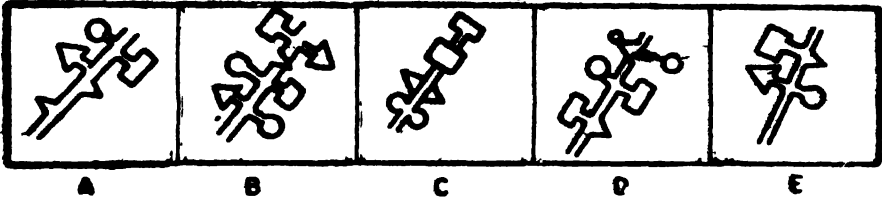


29

PROBLEM FIGURES

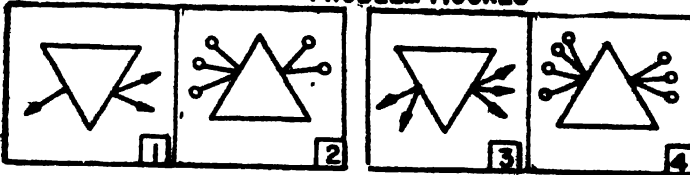


ANSWER FIGURES

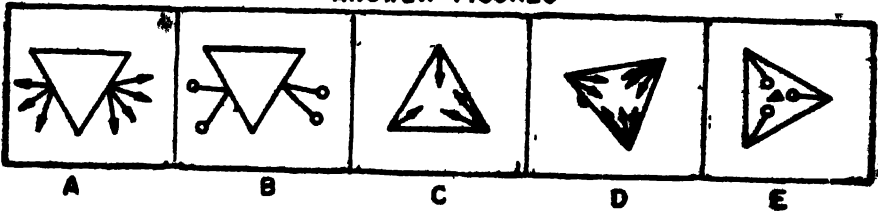


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PROBLEM FIGURES

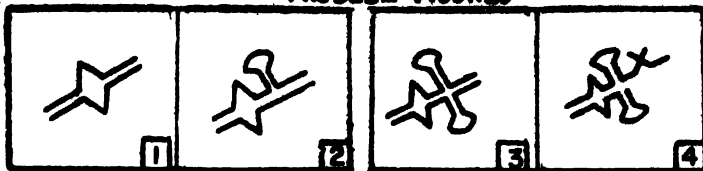


ANSWER FIGURES

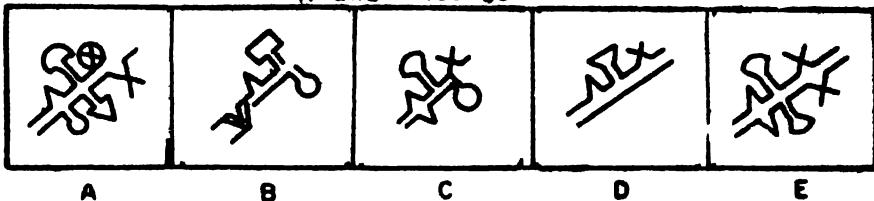


31.

PROBLEM FIGURES

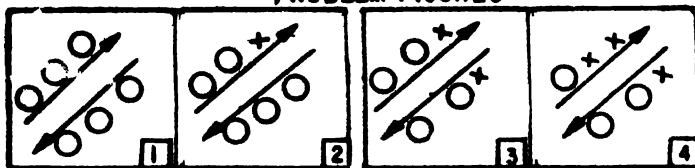


ANSWER FIGURES

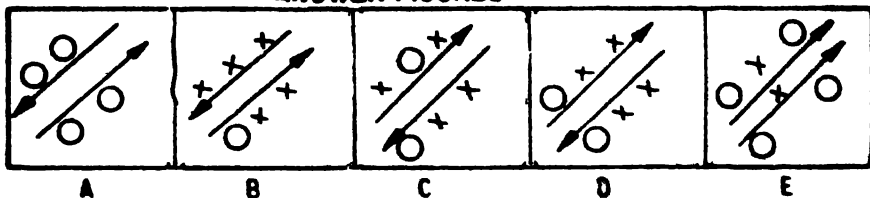


32.

PROBLEM FIGURES

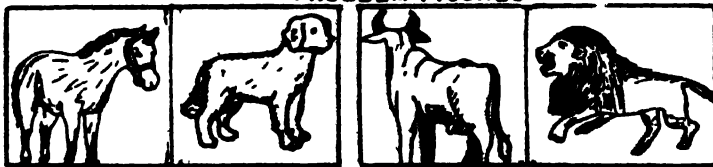


ANSWER FIGURES

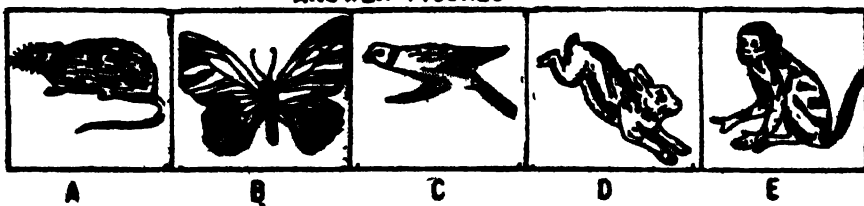


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PROBLEM FIGURES

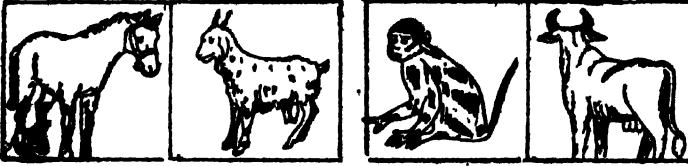


ANSWER FIGURES

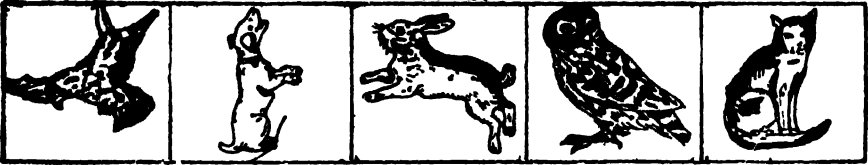


34.

PROBLEM FIGURES



ANSWER FIGURES



A

B

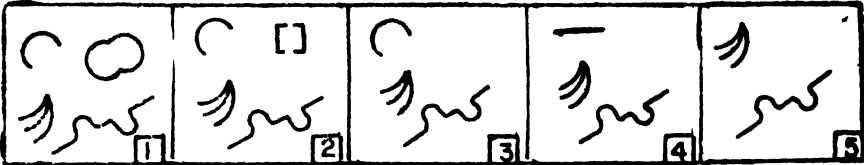
C

D

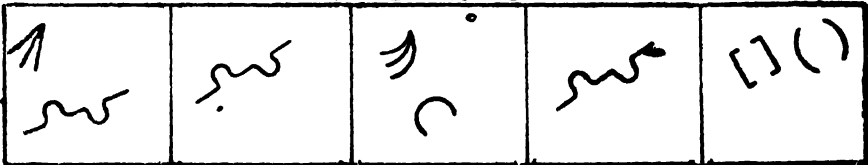
E

35.

PROBLEM FIGURES



ANSWER FIGURES



A

B

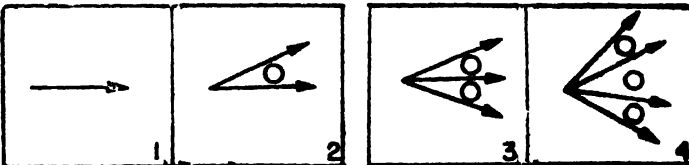
C

D

E

36.

PROBLEM FIGURES



ANSWER FIGURES



A

B

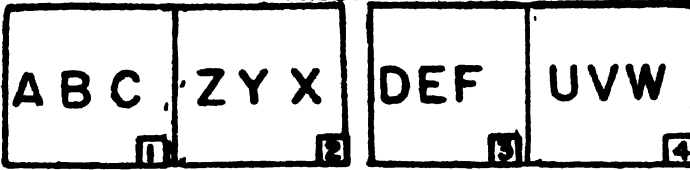
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D

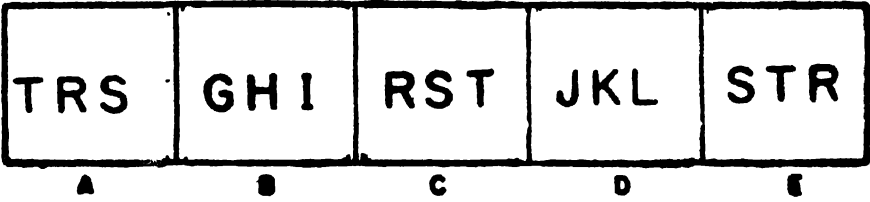
E

37.

PROBLEM FIGURES

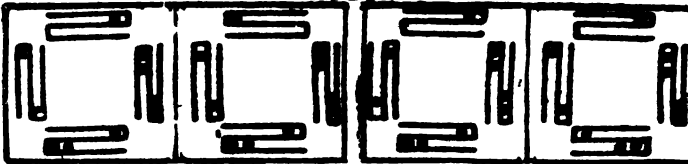


ANSWER FIGURES

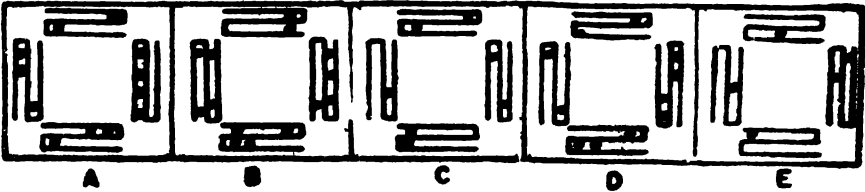


38.

PROBLEM FIGURES

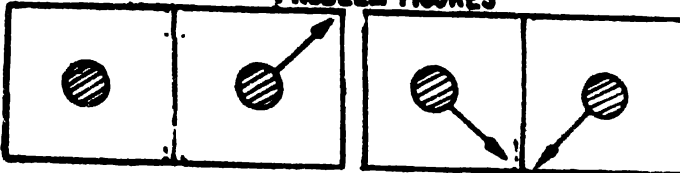


ANSWER FIGURES

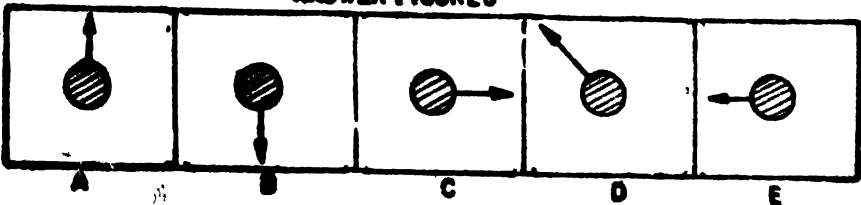


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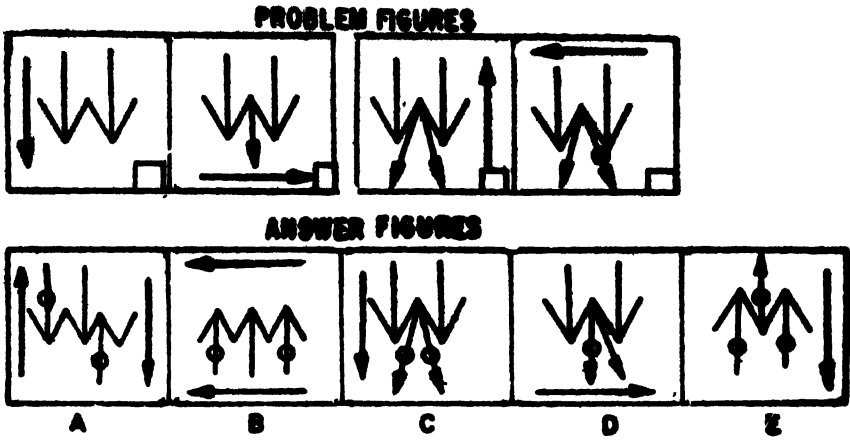
PROBLEM FIGURES



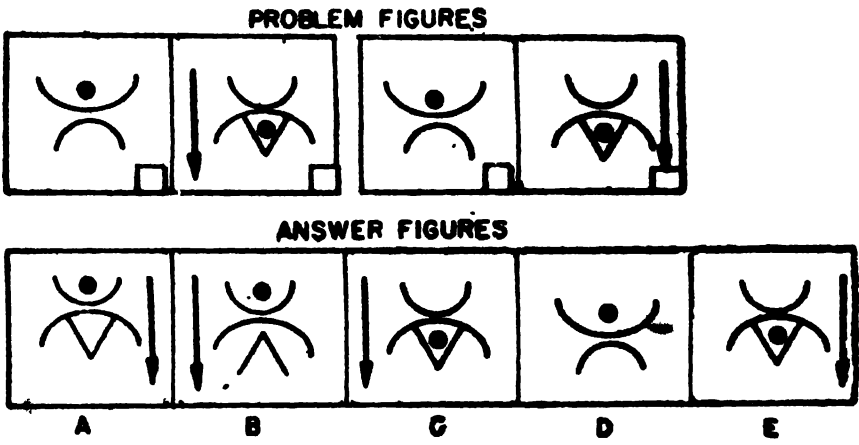
ANSWER FIGURES



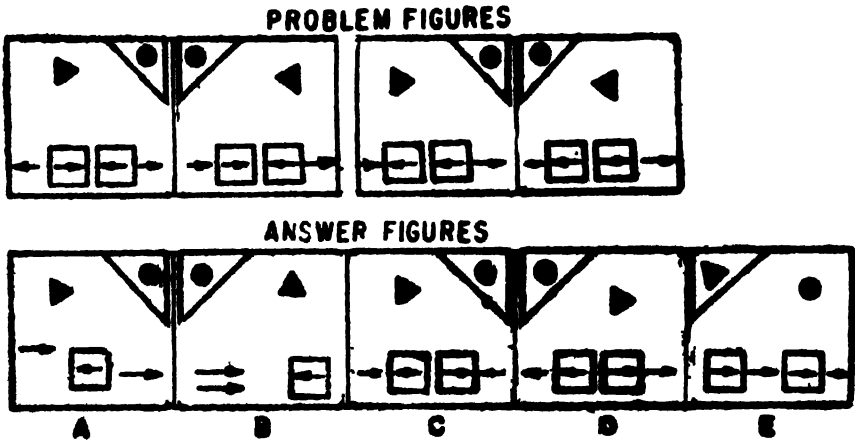
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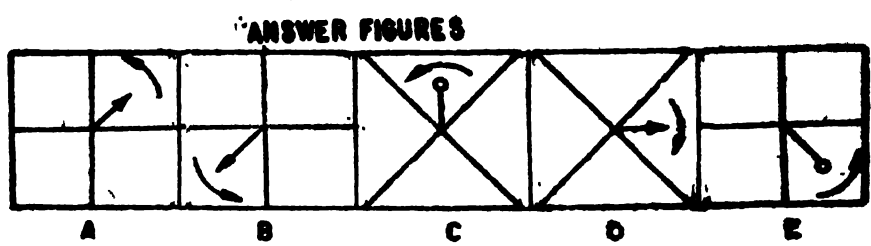
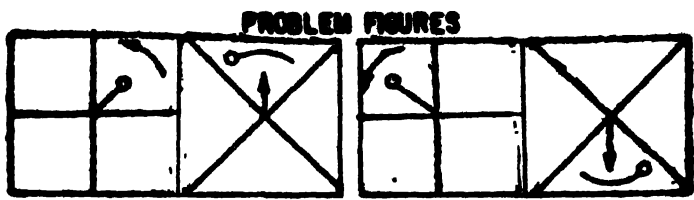
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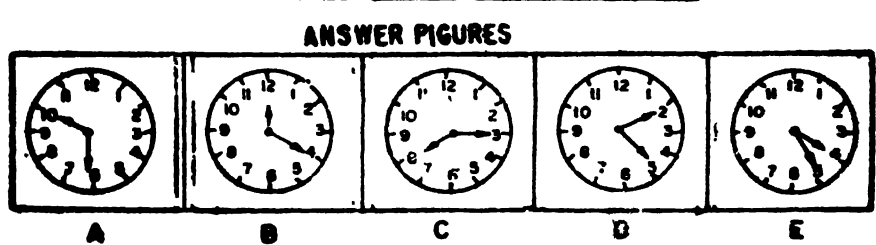
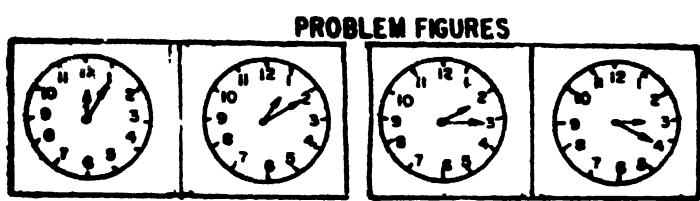
42.



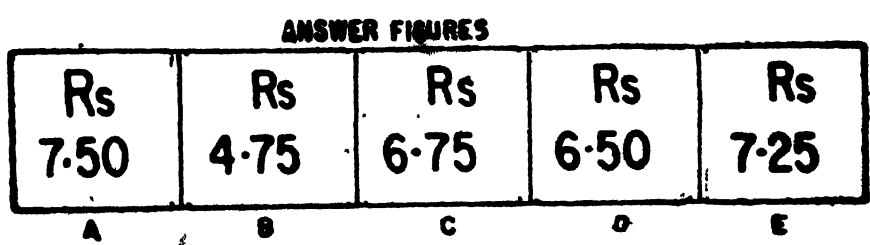
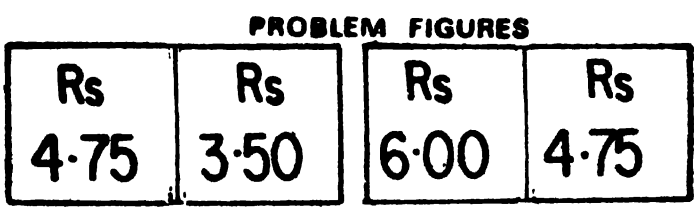
43



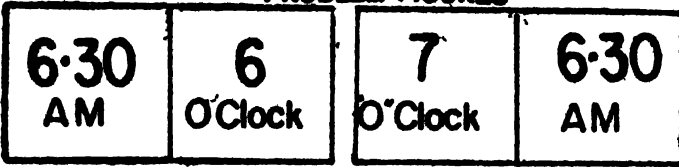
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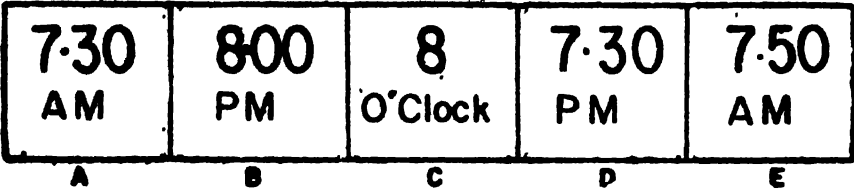
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PROBLEM FIGURES

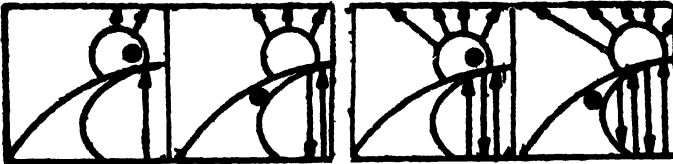


ANSWER FIGURES

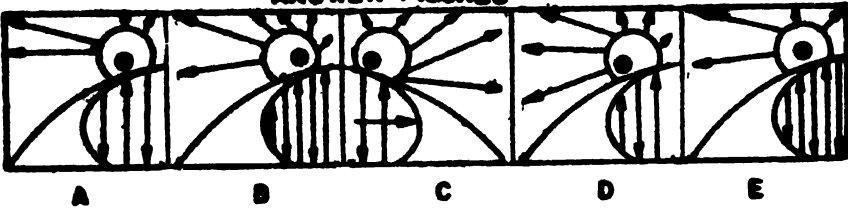


47.

PROBLEM FIGURE

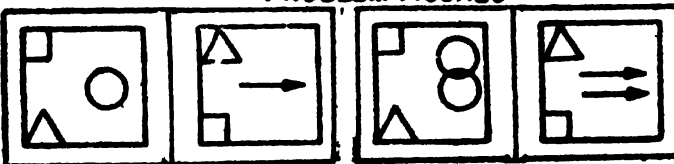


ANSWER FIGURES

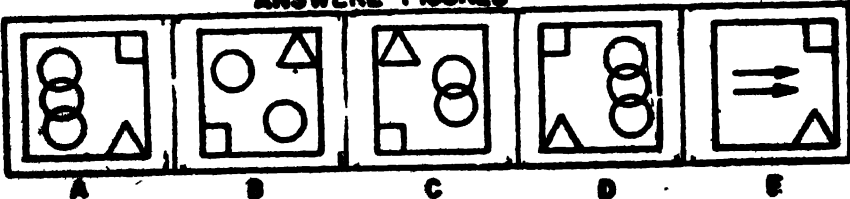


48.

PROBLEM FIGURES



ANSWER FIGURES

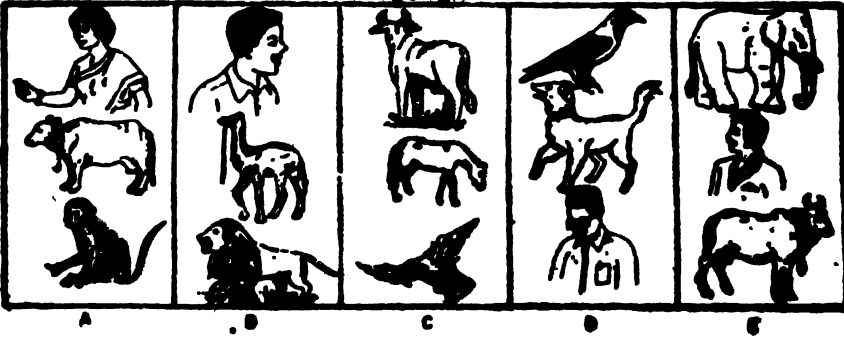


49.

PROBLEM FIGURES

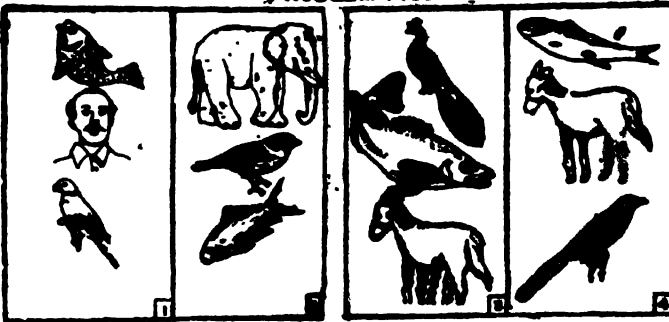


ANSWER FIGURES

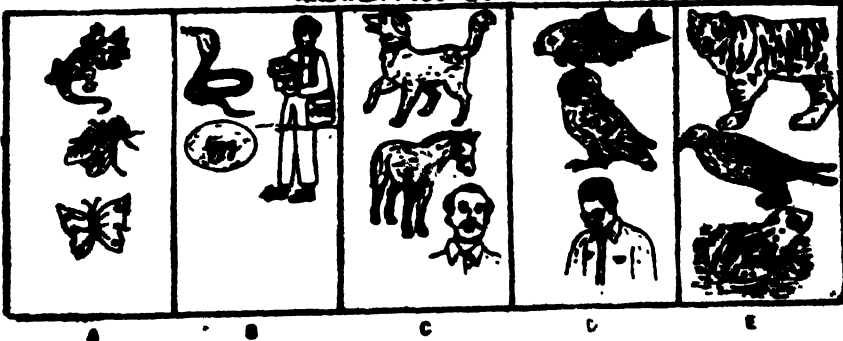


50.

PROBLEM FIGURES

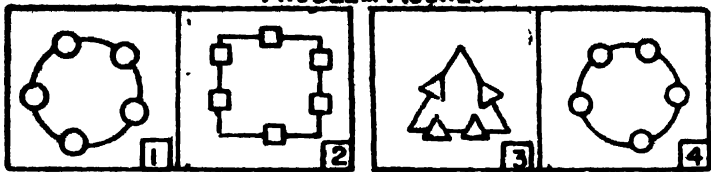


ANSWER FIGURES

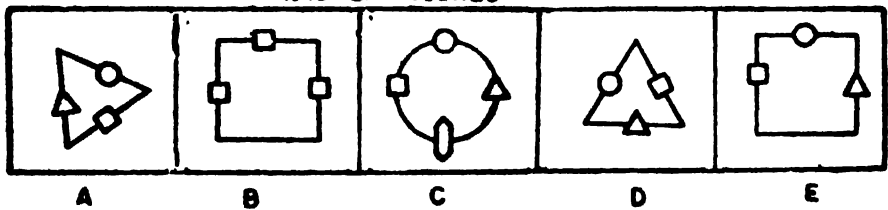


51.

PROBLEM FIGURES

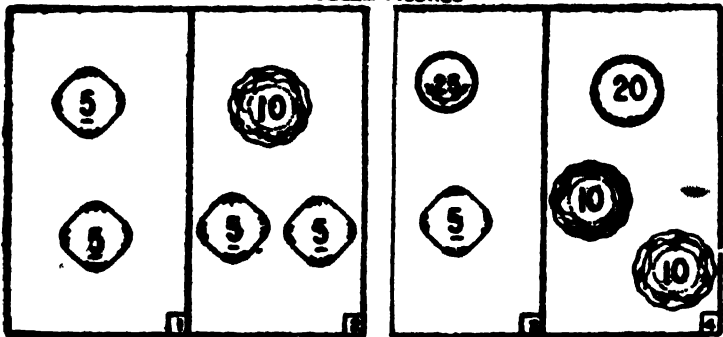


ANSWER FIGURES

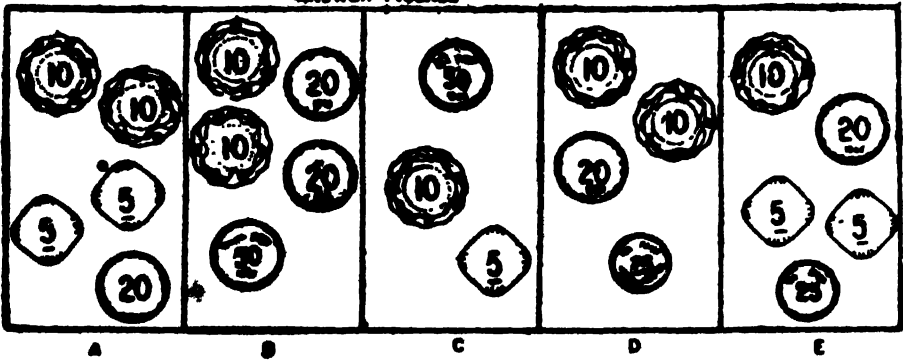


52.

PROBLEM FIGURES



ANSWER FIGURES



EXPLANATORY ANSWERS

- Q. 1. (B):**As is clear from observation of the Problem Figures, the single vertical line gradually develops into a complete square and the inner enclosure is short of a square by one side which it finds in AF/'B'.
- Q. 2. (B):**As we proceed along the Problem Figures, we find that the circles increase both in number and dimensions. But, that is not all; the square itself also alternately (beginning with the first Problem Figure) stands propped on one of the corners and lies flat on one of its sides. Now after the fourth Problem Figure the square must prop up on one of its corners and should contain 5 circles. B is our answer.
- Q. 3. (C):**The stick with the bunting rotates through 90° (anti-clockwise) each turn; but the direction of the pointer is reversed, that is, new direction is opposite to the direction in which the bunting would 'naturally' have pointed with each successive operation. A careful observation will show that the answer figure C would best continue the series. (As is clear from the problem figures, the previous positions of the bunting have also been shown in dotted outlines with every problem figure).
- Q. 4. (B):**There should be as many straight lines crossing as many curved lines there be (*Circle is a curved line*).
- Q. 5. (E):**The directions of the symbols, whatever they are, are reversed (in directions) clockwise (beginning from the top) turn by turn with every successive change. Whenever a new change occurs, the previous one is reversed. This goes on and now after the 3rd change (the fourth Problem Figure), the answer figure E will best continue the series. The symbols in the left side bend the other way, while the rest of the changes are restored.
- Q. 6. (A):**The arrow mark at the tail shifts its position alternately and the number of arrow marks at the front increases by 1-2-3 and then starts decreasing. The answer figure A has the arrow at the tail end and there is only one arrow on the head.
- Q. 7. (E):**The strange hands of the strange clock rotate as if rigidly welded 'one-piece', but some how or other the arrow and the circle change positions alternately. After the fourth problem figure the series will be best continued by (Answer figure E) which is an exact replica of first Problem Figure.
- Q. 8. (B):**The number of small circles alternately decreases by one and then increases by two. There are three small circles in

fourth problem figure. The (next) figure, which can best continue the series, will be Answer Figure 'B', it has five small circles.

Q. 9. (E): The problem figure presents a 'plant' with four main branches and a stem extended upwards (dotted line... with an arrow. The 'buds' are: a circular bud (○) and a triangular bud (△) (left) and a triangular bud (△) and a circular bud (○) (right). Beginning with PF/2 first there develops a small straight branch downwards; this leaves a cut (1) on the original (left) round-headed bough. In the second problem figure one more straight branch with triangular branch leaving a single cut on the original upper triangular branch emerges but the previous cut is doubled. This goes on shifting to right. In figure 4 only the branch with the right circular bud remains. The figure that would best continue the series is AF/'B'. There are three crosses on the upper trunk and all the four buds 'copied' rootward.

Q. 10. (D): There are four enclosures in each of the Problem Figures of the Answer Figures, only D continues series best. The moving line must retouch the enclosures (boundaries) where it had started from.

Q. 11. (C): In order the figures are :—

$$\frac{1-2}{PF/1}, \frac{2-3}{PF/2}, \frac{3-4}{PF/3}, \frac{4-5}{PF/4} \text{ and now } \frac{5-6}{AF/C}$$

why do we reject all other 'answers'? (Think over)

Q. 12. (B): The product of the figures along the double-arrow headed transversal, is half that of the figures along the single-arrow headed transversal, in the case of the circle, while in the square the case is opposite. An observation of the problem figure shows that next is the turn of the circle. Applying the above criterion to Answer Figure B, we see that $7 \times 3 = 1/2 (7 \times 6)$ or $21 = 1/2$ of 42. Hence our answer is 'B'.

Q. 13. (C): As we observe the problem figures, the number of lines, whether straight or curved (A semi-circle is one 'line') increases by one every time. Observe carefully the number of lines in PF/1-4 is 1, 2, 3, and 4. Now the figure that best continues the series is AF/C because it has 5 lines, two semi-circles and three straight lines.

Q. 14. (C): The number of the curved lines increases by one each time while the number of the straight lines decreases by

one each time. At the top also certain clear changes occur. These changes are too clear and conspicuous. Answer figure C is the best extension of the series.

- Q. 15. (A):** There should be as many crosses in a figure as there are sides. Remember the circle is one (endless) line. In answer figure A there are six crosses in a hexagon.
- Q. 16. (D):** As is clear from the problem figures, each turn, an arrow-mark is added to the body of the 'snake'. But the arrow cannot be anywhere except on the main curves and (except the upper terminus) and must be only facing skywards. Only AF/'D' satisfies all these conditions.
- Q. 17. (C):** AF/C only can explain away point, as many circles as there are the straight lines.
- Q. 18. (A)** Only AF/A has the dots in the opposite sectors as is the case in all these four problems figures, hence our answer is 'A'.
- Q. 19. (C):** Clearly the arrow heads as they change their direction they earn a dot. After careful observation the AF/C will prove itself deserving the prize, reject all other choices.
- Q. 20. (C):** The cross and the circle on the vertical diameter change places alternately. In AF/'C' the cross is at the top and the circle down. Otherwise each figure has two circle and two crosses apart from the circle and cross along the vertical line.
- Q. 21. (D):** Observe that the PF/1 and PF/4 are written by drawing straight lines while 2 and 6 are written by drawing curved lines ; now the figure which will best continue the series will be AF/'D' i.e. 7 which is made up by drawing two straight lines.
- Q. 22. (C):** Only number trick here is. Two birds ; Three monkeys; Four Mangoes ; Five flowers ; and now AF/C Six bananas
- Q. 23. (C):** One figure whatever it be (a circle or a triangle) is added to each of the rows every turn. Also, observe carefully triangles and circles alternately make the rows. PF/4 has five triangles and six circles. Hence AF/'C' (Six circles and seven triangles) best continues the series.
- Q. 24. (C) :** The operation is this : at every turn the first letter of the word is dropped and placed at the tail end. The choice answer in this case will be AF/C : the word will

begin with T and end in 'N'. Note the order of letters is 'cyclic'.

- Q. 25. (E); In the PF/1 all are curved lined drawings. As we proceed from left to right, every time the curved lines making up one of the drawings is straightened. In the PF/4 there still remaining two curved lined figures. One more such curved lined design is straightened out; only one curved side rectangle remains.
- Q. 26. (B); The number of circles should exceed that of the straight lines by one PF/4 has five circles against 5 lines. Similarly AF/'6' has 6 circles against five lines.
- Q. 27. (B); A and E are straight lined figures whereas B and G are curved lined figures. Now after G (PF/4) there must come straight-lined figure AF/'B' i.e. H. We reject AF/'A' though drawn by drawing straight lines because we are to choose the letter which comes after G.
- Q. 28. (B); As we proceed along the problem figures, we find one extra line (added each time) to the previous figure. AF/'B' best continues the series it has one extra line that PF/4 has.
- Q. 29. (E); As we proceed—very carefully—along the problem figures, one symbol is shaken off every time. The throwing away goes on systematically from above and below alternately.
- Q. 30. (A); If they are arrows, there must be one more arrow on the right arm of the triangle and little circle at the top; there should be one more on the left. AF/'A' has three arrows on the left side and four arrows on the right side.
- Q. 31. (E); This problem is opposite of the Problem No. 29 (*which see*) here symbols are added and not deleted.
- Q. 32. (D); Alternately one circle from the end above and below vanishes and is replaced by a cross mark, PF/4 has three crosses now. AF/'D' has the desired number of crosses (four).
- Q. 33. (E); Beginning with the horse, they are respectively non-flesh-eating animals and flesh-eating animals. Now next to the Lord of our jungle comes Man's ancestor, the ape.
- Q. 34. (C); Only the hare is the non-flesh-eating animal as all the animals in the PF's (1—4) are.
- Q. 35. (A); First one of the curved symbols is straightened in PF/2 and in PF/3 that symbol vanishes. Again in PF/4, the

crested becomes a straight line. In AF/A, the trident is the straightened form of the arched trident.

- Q. 36. (B): There should be one circle less than there are straight arrows, PF/4 has 3 circles and 4 arrows, AF/B has 5 arrows and 4 circles.
- Q. 37. (B): PF/1 is ABC in alphabetical order (natural) PF/2 is ZYX in reverse order (alphabetical), PF/3 DEF is in regular alphabetical order, now WVU is in the reverse order. Hence GHI in natural alphabetical order (AF/B) best continues the series.
- Q. 38. (D): As we proceed along the problem figures, we watch that one of the figures alternately is laterally inverted *i.e.* drawn the way it would appear in a mirror. Also when the 'second' figure is inverted laterally, the previous change is resorted 'as it were'. In this way AF/D is the chosen answer here.
- Q. 39. (D): The arrow grows after the PF/1 *i.e.*, PF/2, then it continuously rotates *i.e.* through 90° each time after the fourth problem figure, AF/D will best continue the series.
- Q. 40. (C): The side wall arrow revolves anti-clockwise, the central arrow which grows with the second PF doubles itself in the third problem figure, in the fourth problem figure a ring appears on the right side arrow. In AF/C everything is in order.
- Q. 41. (D): Alternately when the ball comes down, there must be conical receiver at the bottom.
- Q. 42. (C): The black triangle changes sides alternately and the directions of the arrows (all of them have turned opposite).
- Q. 43. (A): The '+' sign and the 'x' sign occur alternately and the revolving arrow along the perimeter goes about anti-clockwise obviously AF/A is the choice answer.

- Q. 44. (E):** Very simple, time-interval is 1 hr. 5 minutes, 12'05, 1'10, 2'15, 3'20 and now 4'25 (AF/E).
- Q. 45. (E):** Every turn beginning with the second problem figure the amount is reduced by Rs. 1'25 and then increased by Rs. 2'50 alternately, now Rs. 4'75 + Rs. 2'50 = Rs. 7'25 AF/E.
- Q. 46. (D):** Note carefully half an hour back and one hour advance alternately, AF/D shows 7'30 one hour after 6'30 (PF/4).
- Q. 47. (B):** Alternately the 'eye' comes on the road on back in the socket. The number of arrows of both sides and positions increases by one each.
- Q. 48. (D):** Observe carefully when there is a circle, there is no arrow or else the arrows go on increasing, AF/D has 3 circles, no arrows and the square and the triangle change places alternately.
- Q. 49. (D):** Simple cyclic order, observe carefully along the problem figures ;
 man bird animal ; bird, animal, man ; animal, man, bird ;
 man, bird, animal ; and now AF/D bird, animal, man.
- Q. 50. (E):** Observe carefully (the cyclic order rotation) [water animal, land animal, bird]—[land animal, bird, water animal]—[Bird, water animal, land animal]—[water animal, land animal, bird] and now [land animal, bird, water animal].
- Q. 51. (B):** Circle-square-triangle-circle and now square but we require the square which has squares about the perimeter.
- Q. 52. (A):** The total amount increases, by 10 paise every time. 10 p ; 20 p ; 30 p ; 40 p ; and AF/A 50 p.

EXERCISE III

(ANALOGIES)

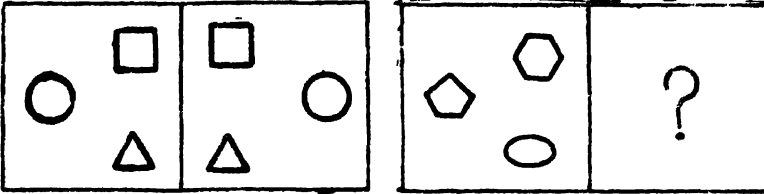
Directions : In these questions, there are two sets of figures. One is 'Problem figures', while the other is 'Answer Figures'. The Problem figures are represented in two units. The first unit contains two figures and the second unit contains one figure and a question mark in place of the fourth figure. You have to find out which one of the Answer Figures should go in place of the question mark.

I

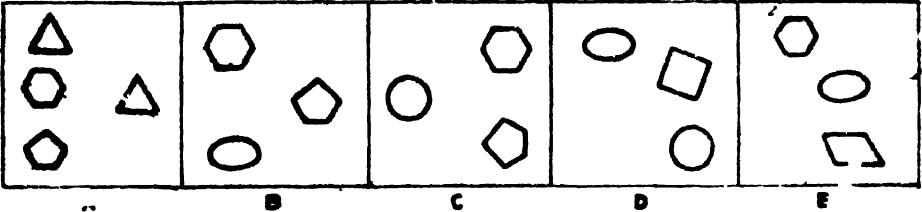
[Form Bank Recruitment Exam. 1986]

1.

-PROBLEM FIGURES

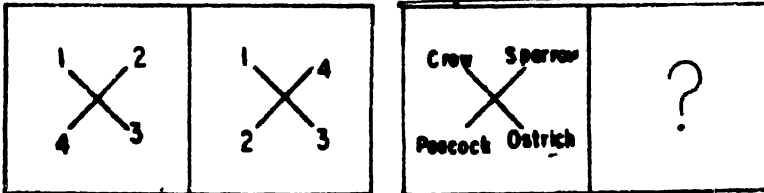


ANSWER FIGURES

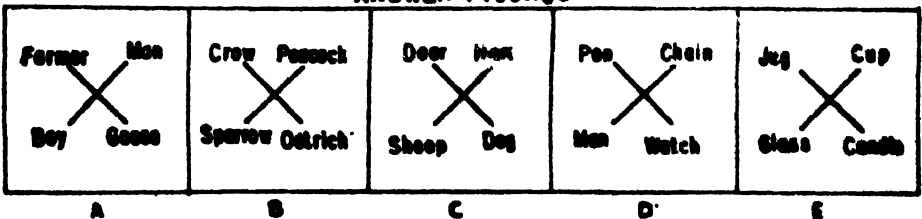


2.

-PROBLEM FIGURES

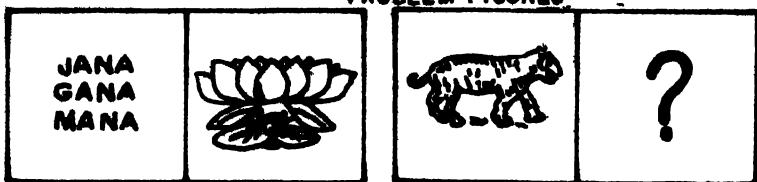


ANSWER FIGURES

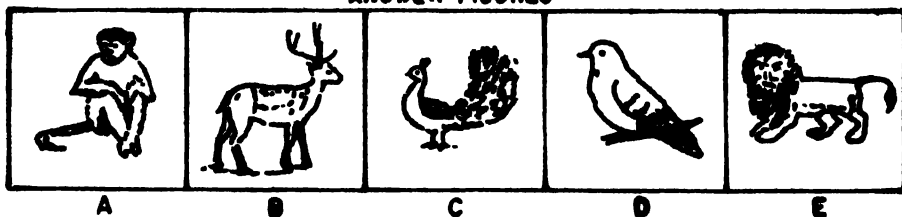


3.

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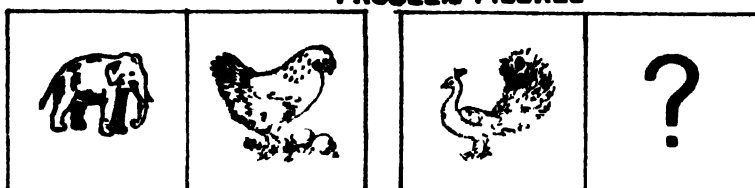


ANSWER FIGURES

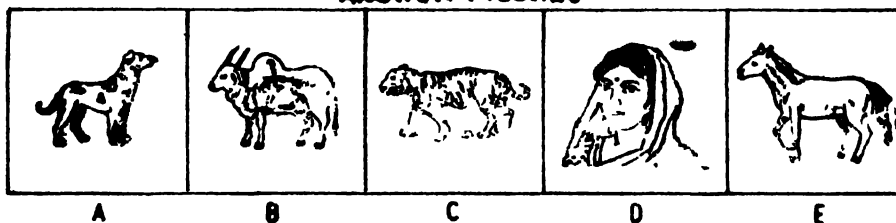


4.

PROBLEM FIGURES



ANSWER FIGURES

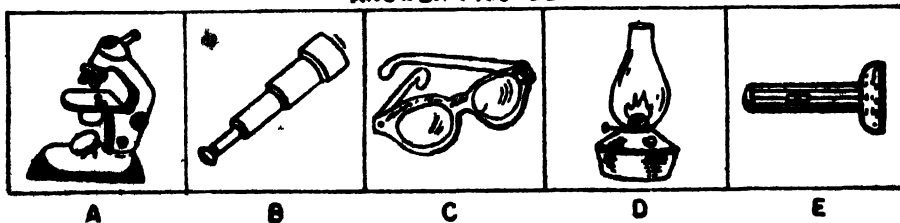


5.

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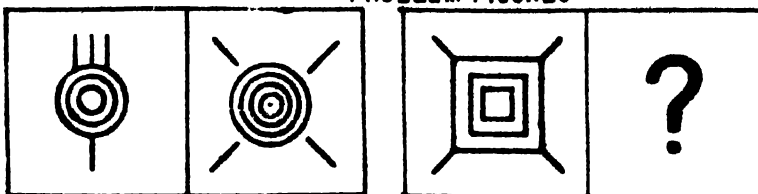


ANSWER FIGURES

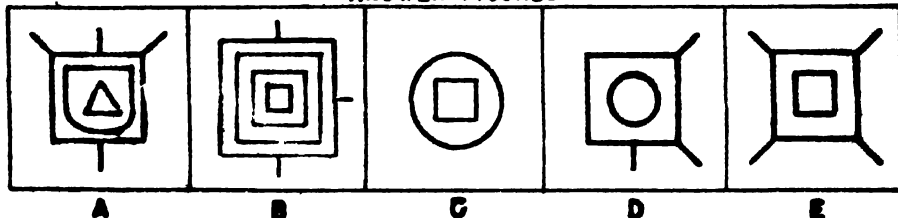


6.

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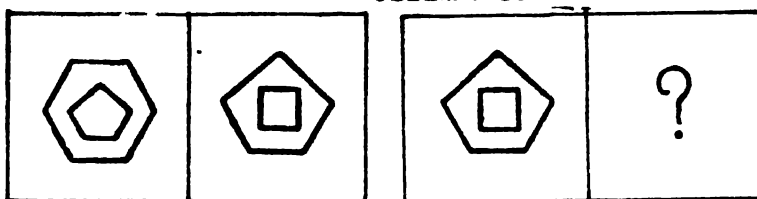


ANSWER FIGURES

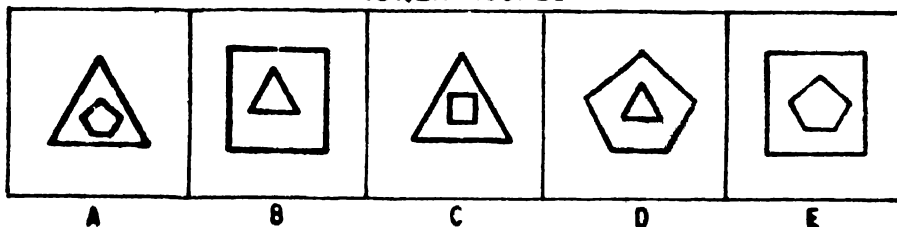


7.

PROBLEM FIGURES



ANSWER FIGURES



EXPLANATORY ANSWERS

- Q. 1. (B): Note how the inset figures in PF/1 change places in PF/2. Observe the change carefully, and apply the criterion to PF/3. You will clearly see that AF/B is the position of the inset figure exactly in the desired manner.
- Q. 2. (B): The numbers in the second problem figure are only the numbers in the first problem figure in the reverse (Anti-clockwise) direction. Now the PF/4 will be only the birds in the reverse order. AF/'B' shows the right order of the birds.

- Q. 3. (C):The problem figures are national Anthem; flower; animal, and now, the national-bird, the peacock.
- Q. 4. (D):This is male-female 'relationship'. The Elephant (a male) : the hen (a female) and now the peacock (a male) : The woman (a female).
- Q. 5. (C):The hearing aid is provided to make audibility of sound clear, neither above nor below normal. Reject A (the microscope) or B (the telescope) outright; the spectacles are provided to make visibility normal. The torch and the lamp are out of question. Hence C is our choice.
- Q. 6. (B):There are 3 circles in the first problem figure and 4 other lines attached to it. In the second problem figure one more circle is added to the 3 existing circles and but the 'other' lines remain 4 as they were similar, the fourth problem figure which can replace the Question (?) mark will be B because,
- 3 circles + 4 extra lines : 4 circles + 4 extra lines.
: 3 squares + 4 extra lines : 4 squares + 4 extra lines.
- Q. 7. (D):Very simple hexagon encloses a pentagon; a pentagon encloses a square, then a pentagon encloses a square; a square must enclose a triangle, which is AF/B.

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OBJECTIVE ENGLISH

1

*COMPREHENSION

SYNOPSIS

(1) Comprehension tests ascertain your ability (a) to understand the prose passages and (b) to remember the main points.

(2) Do not *look back at the passage*, once you commence answering the questions, slip the question, you can't answer.

(3) Don't spend too much time on a passage, but don't rush through it either. Make sure that you understand the gist of the passage and can remember the important details.

(4) While answering comprehension passages, remember that your opinion does not matter at all. The passage contains the opinion of the author and you are required to choose the *author's opinion* from a list of choices. The passage often contains erroneous data or unusual opinion on a subject. Therefore even if you are certain of the correct data or the general opinion on a subject, stick to what is given in the passage.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

Directions. Read the following passages carefully. Below the passage are questions with four suggested answers for each. Based on your understanding of the passage, choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives suggested, and put a cross mark (X) in the answer box [] against the correct response.

I

[From Defence Services' Exam. 1982]

It is wrong to think that city life is altogether unhealthy. Perhaps it was so at one time, nowadays with proper roads, pavements, and drainage systems sickness is kept at bay. Cities are planned in

*For further details, please refer to Career's "Objective General English".

such a way as to provide open spaces with parks and playgrounds for the benefit of the dwellers. Even when sickness does strike, there are doctors and hospitals near at hand. This is not the case in the country where people frequently suffer and sometimes die for want of medical facilities.

1. The writer thinks that city life

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) is unhealthy | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) is generally healthy | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) was mostly healthy | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) is healthy | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. According to the writer sickness can be caused by

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) wide roads | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) clean pavements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) lack of drainage | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) open spaces | <input type="checkbox"/> |

3. In cities doctors are

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) highly qualified | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) scarce | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) very busy | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) easily available | <input type="checkbox"/> |

4. In the above passage there is a comparison between

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) city life and country life | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (b) parks and roads | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) doctors and hospitals. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (d) death and suffering. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

II

[From Asstt. Gde. Exam. 1982]

Even when the government realises the importance of a plentiful supply of trees, it is difficult for it to persuade the villager to see this. He wants wood to cook his food with ; and he can earn money by making charcoal or selling wood to the townsman. He is usually too lazy or too careless to plant and look after new trees. So, unless the government has a good system of control, or can educate the people, the forests slowly disappear.

5. The government finds it difficult to make the villager realise

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) the value of trees | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (b) the importance of supply of food | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) the difficulties of education | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (d) the needs of townsmen | <input type="checkbox"/> |

6. The villager makes charcoal

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) to cook his food | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) to brush his teeth | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) to earn money | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) to help his neighbours | <input type="checkbox"/> |

7. The villager pays no heed to

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) charcoal | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) proper cooking | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) neighbours | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) trees | <input type="checkbox"/> |

8. According to the writer the government should

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) regulate cutting down of trees | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (b) ban the making of charcoal | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) turn forests into farms | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (d) punish the townsman | <input type="checkbox"/> |

III

[For C. Engg. Services' Exam. 1982]

Many people think that it is harmful to keep flowers and plants in a sick-room, especially over-night. There is some reason for this belief. At night plants breathe oxygen, as we do ourselves. The amount of oxygen that plants use is small, however, and is not likely to affect the supply of air in a modern, well-ventilated sick-room. A more serious objection is that flowers with a strong scent may annoy a sensitive person. When we remember the delight that flowers usually bring to most invalids, there seems to be little reason to banish them unless there should be an exceptionally large number.

9. Many people think that flowers should not be kept
 (a) for the night. ☐ (b) in an old room ☐
 (c) near a sick man's bed ☐
 (d) near an oxygen cylinder ☐
10. Plants breathe oxygen
 (a) in well-ventilated rooms ☐
 (b) in a large quantity ☐
 (c) through their roots ☐ (d) after sunset also ☐
11. Many patients do not like
 (a) strong smell ☐ (b) the colour of flowers ☐
 (c) modern sick-rooms ☐ (d) too many visitors ☐
12. The central idea of the above passage is that
 (a) at night plants breathe oxygen ☐
 (b) sick-rooms should be modern and well-ventilated ☐
 (c) flowers bring delight to patients ☐
 (d) a few flowers can be kept in a sick-room ☐

IV

[From I. Economic Service Exam. 1982]

Make your meaning, whatever it is, plain to your audience. Though unclear speech is usually due to unclear thought, this is not always so. Some persons who think clearly have not learned to express themselves clearly, because they are nervous in public, or have an insufficient command of words. In such cases it may be better to resort to the device, otherwise to be condemned, of reading a speech rather than confuse the audience. Let the construction of sentences in your speech be simple enough for the hearers to follow, and the words such as they cannot fail to understand. To find themselves puzzled over your meaning, and while they are still puzzling over your last sentence, to be unable to attend in the next one, annoys your hearers and lessens the chance of pleasing or persuading them.

13. According to the writer unclear speech
 (a) is always an indication of confused thinking ☐
 (b) may not, in some cases, be due to confused thinking ☐

- (c) may be due to bad cold ☐
 (d) may be due to some voice defect ☐
14. Some persons, who think clearly, fail to impress a large audience because they
 (a) have a feeble voice ☐ (b) make clumsy gestures ☐
 (c) are overpowered by fear ☐
 (e) do not modulate their voice ☐
15. It has been stated in the passage that reading out a speech
 (a) is the best method for impressing an audience ☐
 (b) should never be recommended ☐
 (c) may be useful in some cases ☐
 (d) is necessary on formal occasions ☐
16. According to the writer the audience is generally annoyed by the speaker's
 (a) obscurity ☐ (b) jokes ☐
 (c) disjointed sentences ☐ (d) rhetoric ☐

V

[From Geologists' Exam. 1982]

I don't see why young men in universities turning themselves into mischievous and sometimes dangerous mobs, should be treated indulgently, as if they were quite different from mobs of garage hands; apprentice fitters, bus-drivers. Indeed, there is a case for more severity. Students are not supposed to be ignorant and stupid. If they are, then they should be sent home and not receive higher education at public expense. They are wasting not only their own but also other people's time, energy and money. There must be countries now in which peasants are going without substantial meals and some decent clothes so that a lot of lads can spend several years in universities.

17. 'Turning themselves into mischievous and sometimes dangerous mobs' is closest in meaning to
 (a) becoming a crowd that may act violently and cause damage ☐
 (b) changing into wild and ferocious beasts ☐
 (c) losing the power of thinking and indulging in foolish behaviour ☐
 (d) changing into a bunch of insolent and aggressive children ☐
18. The writer feels that student mobs should be treated
 (a) more leniently than the mobs of industrial workers ☐
 (b) at par with any other mob ☐
 (c) more harshly than workers' mobs ☐
 (e) with contempt ☐
19. If the students behave stupidly
 (a) they have no right to receive education in institutions maintained by public fund ☐

- (b) they should be sent to jails
 - (c) they should be demoted to lower classes
 - (d) their parents should be penalised
20. Students in poorer countries should show a greater sense of responsibility because
- (a) they have to compete with students in developed countries
 - (b) their education is paid for by poorer people
 - (c) they are the future leaders of the country
 - (d) they have to uphold the ancient traditions of the country

VI

[From State Bank Prob. Officers' Exam. 1982]

Are our universities to be content with merely turning out graduates whose knowledge of an alien language and efficiency in other initiative arts have roused a certain amount of good natured astonishment among foreign critics? These days of tolerant appreciation are now happily passed away. You have to pass a far severe test, and by your own work you have to win the recognition of the world. The civilized nations have in modern times each made notable contribution to the world's advancement. What new and original store have you contributed, and what steps have you taken that your contributions don't remain sporadic or uncertain?

I have spoken of the new lines of investigation which have had their birth in India and which will contribute materially to the intellectual advancement and further the welfare of humanity. Will these advances in various branches of science, in Medicine, in Agriculture and in Biophysics benefit only India or the whole world? Shall these then remain the offering of an individual worker to come to an end with him, or shall there arise a school of science to hold the need of recognition which has so hardly been won, and maintain a continuous and glorious tradition of India's gifts to the world in the realm of science.

Very little serious and intelligent thought has been given to the questions, which is one of the most important problems for shaping the future destiny of our country. It has been supposed that for the success of research all that is necessary is an expensively equipped laboratory which appeals to the eye by its grandeur and cut and dried schemes for various chairs and an undue haste to fill them. If display and lavish expenditure had been the sole requisite for the discoveries of laws of nature, then universities, with their endowments exceeding millions, should have had the monopoly in scientific advance but this has by no means been the case. On the other hand, a Davy, a Faraday and a Rayleigh have made epoch-making discoveries within the walls of the less pretentious Royal institutions, and have created worthy disciples and successors. It is the man who carries the torch-light that can alone kindle

the flame. It is by constant contact with the mind of his teacher that the disciple becomes inspired and shapes his future life. It is not the blaze of publicity but a sequestered life that is necessary for the great scientific advancements. Once the master is found let him have his disciples, who should be enabled to devote all their lives to the sacred cause of science. It is not pillars of granite, but aspiring and undaunted souls that are milestones which mark the advance of human knowledge.

21. What is the purpose of universities, according to the author ?

- (a) To turn out graduates with knowledge of a foreign language and their subjects ☐
- (b) To turn out leaders of society ☐
- (c) To bring decency into men's lives ☐
- (d) Not mentioned in the passage ☐

22. How, according to author, can one win recognition of the world ?

- (a) By amassing fabulous riches ☐
- (b) By making progress in the intellectual field ☐
- (c) By contributing to the welfare of humanity ☐
- (d) By winning battles and wars ☐

23. The author expects India

- (a) to maintain a continuous and glorious tradition of her gifts to the world in the realm of science ☐
- (b) to make spiritual progress and to convey the message of spirituality to mankind ☐
- (c) to win recognition in the international field by playing a notable role in international policies ☐
- (d) to embark upon a career of conquest and thereby glorify himself ☐

24. The essential requisite for research in science is

- (a) expensively equipped laboratory ☐
- (b) tempting incentives to scientists ☐
- (c) the man with a burning zeal to discover laws of nature ☐
- (d) the establishment of more and more research institutes ☐

25. Which scientist has not been mentioned in the passage ?

- (a) Humphery ☐ (b) Davy ☐
- (c) Faraday ☐ (d) Rayleigh ☐

26. 'It is the man who carries the torch-light that can alone kindle other flames'. What does it mean ?

- (a) Precept is better than example ☐
- (b) Example is better than precept ☐
- (c) It is only the hard working individual pulsating with burning zeal for services that can inspire others to action ☐
- (d) In order to light a flame, one must have a candle or torch in one's hand ☐

27. A disciple becomes inspired and shapes his future life
- (a) by imitating his preceptor ☐
 - (b) by constant contact with the mind of his teacher ☐
 - (c) if he is obedient and submissive to his teacher ☐
 - (d) if he has faith in himself, his teacher and God ☒
28. According to the author, great achievements in science are accomplished
- (a) by giving wide publicity to the plans and projects of science ☐
 - (b) if one devotes oneself to the quest of knowledge in a calm and determined way in an atmosphere far away from the din and bustle and publicity ☐
 - (c) only when the Government of the country gives financial inducements to the scientists ☐
 - (d) only when adequately furnished laboratories are provided to the scientists to work ☐
29. How is human knowledge advanced ?
- (a) When the aspiring and undaunted people put in the best of the effort in a dedicated manner ☐
 - (b) By establishing more centres of education ☐
 - (c) By putting up research institutes ☐
 - (d) By longing out books in large number and inducing people to make reading a habit ☐
30. What may be the best title of the passage ?
- (a) The role of Universities in National Development ☐
 - (b) The universities as seats of Education and Learning ☐
 - (c) The Role of Universities ☐
 - (d) Conditions Essential for Great Scientific Achievements ☐

VII

[From L.I.C. Exam. 1962]

Science, is so far as it consists of knowledge, must be regarded as having values, but in so far as it consists of technique, the question whether it is to be praised or blamed depends upon the use that is made of the technique. In itself it is neutral, neither good nor bad, any ultimate view that we may have about what gives value to this or that must come from some other source than science.

But good and evil, almost everything that distinguishes our age from its predecessors is due to science. In daily life we have electricity, the radio and the cinema. Because of the increased productivity of labour, we are able to devote a far greater proportion of our energies to war and preparation for wars than was formerly possible and we are able to keep the young in school very much longer than we formerly could. Owing to science we are able to disseminate information through the press and the radio to practically everybody. Owing to science, we can make it more

enormously difficult than it used to be to the people whom the government dislikes to escape.

The opposition to science in past was by no means surprising. Men of science affirmed things that were contrary to what everybody had believed, the upset preconceived ideas and were thought to be destitute for reverence.

It would not be surprising if in the present day, a powerful anti-scientific movement were to arise as a result of the dangers to human life that are resulting from atom bombs and may result from bacteriological warfare. But whatever people may feel about these horrors, they dare not turn against the men of science so long as war is at all probable, because of one side equipped with scientists and the other not, the scientific side would almost certainly win.

31. What determines whether science is good or bad ?

- (a) Its analytical study ☐
- (b) Its philosophical conception ☐
- (c) The manner of its origin ☐
- (d) Its application in life ☐

32. Which conceptions of science has the author mentioned in the passage ?

- (a) Its being good and bad ☐
- (b) Its being a purely empirical enquiry ☐
- (c) Its being both a philosophical and empirical study ☐
- (d) Science as knowledge and science as technique ☐

33. What distinguishes our age from the previous ages ?

- (a) The prevalence of liberal ideas ☐
- (b) Lofty conception of war ☐
- (c) Science ☐ (d) None of these ☐

34. What enables us to devote greater proportion of our energies to wars and preparation for wars today than in the past ?

- (a) Deep nationalism ☐
- (b) Greater desire for dominating the world ☐
- (c) Manufacture of highly destructive weapons of war ☐
- (d) Increased productivity of labour. ☐

35. If anti-scientific movement were to arise in the present day what factor or factors according to the author would be held responsible for it ?

- (a) The misapplication of science. ☐
- (b) Man's destructive propensities. ☐
- (c) Man's pugnacious instinct and his desire for domination. ☐
- (d) Dangers to human life resulting from atom bombs and the likely results from bacteriological warfare. ☐

36. How long are people not likely to turn against scientists ?
- (a) Untill science is not fully developed ☐
 - (b) So long as war is at all probable ☐
 - (c) Until the lot of mankind is ameliorated ☐
 - (d) So long as we are dominated by fighting instinct ☐
37. How is it most difficult in the present day for men disliked by the government of escape its clutches ?
- (a) A net work of information media operating throughout the world will enable the government to catch hold of such persons. ☐
 - (b) A highly efficient system of secret service will trace out the whereabouts of such persons. ☐
 - (c) People in the present day have become so slothful that they would not like to involve danger to their security. ☐
 - (d) Such persons will find it difficult to obtain asylum anywhere in the world of today dominated by selfishness. ☐
38. How is science neutral ?
- (a) It favours neither one party nor the other. ☐
 - (b) In itself it is neither good nor bad for its application only determines the good or bad effect. ☐
 - (c) It is a lifeless thing. ☐ (d) All of these. ☐
39. What does the word 'disseminate' mean ?
- (a) Artificial termination of pregnancy. ☐
 - (b) To indoctrinate. ☐
 - (c) To spread through time and space. ☐
 - (d) To malign ☐
40. What according to you would be the best title for the passage ?
- (a) Science and humanity. ☐
 - (b) Application of science. ☐
 - (c) Science as knowledge and technique. ☐
 - (d) Science and war. ☐

VIII

[From G.I.C. Exam. 1982]

The emotional appeal of imperialism never completely stilled the British conscience. However liberal thinkers throughout the nineteenth century argued that democracy was incompatible with the maintenance of authoritarian rule over foreign peoples. To think imperially was to think in terms of restrictive and protective measure ; in defiance of the revealed truths of classical economics. Thus when the British Government took over responsibility for India from the East India Company in 1858, many politicians were conscious of saddling Britain with a heavy burden. In the first seventy years of the nineteenth century, enlightened British liberals looked forward to the day when India would stand on its own feet. Even in

the heyday of colonialism British radicals continued to protest that self-proclaimed imperialists, however honourable their motives, would place *fait accompli* before the country and commit blunders of incalculable consequence. The danger, they felt, was all the greater because British foreign policy still remained a stronghold of the aristocracy, while that related and persuasive lobby, the British officer class, also had a vested interest in imperial expansion.

It took the humiliation of the Boer war to teach the British Government what it would cost to hold an empire by force. However this fact did not escape Gandhi, the supreme tactician of the Indian liberation movement. He saw what some perceptive British thinkers had much earlier recognized, namely that Britain could not long continue to rule India except with the co-operation of many sections of its population. Once that co-operation was withdrawn, the foundation of British authority in India would crumble. Further more, the Indian nationalist leaders were able to exploit the aversion of the British liberal conscience to methods used by the local colonial rulers in combating Indian non-co-operation.

41. "The emotional appeal of imperialism never completely stilled the British conscience". What does it mean ?

(a) The glorification resulting from imperialism never completely blinded the British people to the unjustness of their policy. ☐

(b) The glorification resulting from the establishment of sway over seas did not make the British people complacent. ☐

(c) The British people became so dull and emotionally so cold that the glorification of their country attained through imperialism never stirred them to feel proud of this phenomenon. ☐

(d) All of these ☐

42. What does the term authoritarian rule mean ?

(a) Rule of the authority of law ☐

(b) Dictatorial rule unaccompanied by the rule of law ☐

(c) Arbitrary exercise of power by officials ☐

(d) Rule having stability ☐

43. What, according to the author, did the maintenance of imperialism result in ?

(a) Economic exploitation of the subject peoples ☐

(b) Mental enslavement of the subject peoples ☐

(c) The examination of the sense of initiative in the people ruled by the imperialists ☐

(d) Erection of trade barriers in the foreign trade and other restrictive measures ☐

44. What do you think were the revealed truths of classical economics ?
- (a) *Laissez faire* and free trade ☐
 - (b) Allowing only subsistence wages to the workers ☐
 - (c) Clamping of artificial restrictions on foreign trade ☐
 - (d) Wholesale nationalization of the means of production ☐
45. What, according to the author, was the attitude of the British liberals towards the British imperialist and colonial policy ?
- (a) One of active co-operation ☐
 - (b) One of only verbal co-operation ☐
 - (c) One of total indifference ☐
 - (d) One of repeated protests ☐
46. Which class of British society was a force behind the imperialist foreign policy of Britain ?
- (a) The common masses ☐
 - (b) The middle class ☐
 - (c) The labour class ☐
 - (d) The aristocracy ☐
47. Which class of the British society had a vested interest in imperial expansion ?
- (a) The middle class ☐
 - (b) The labour class ☐
 - (c) The officer class ☐
 - (d) The aristocracy ☐
48. Who was the supreme tactician of Indian liberation movement ?
- (a) Mrs. Annie Besant ☐
 - (b) The enlightened British liberals themselves ☐
 - (c) Lokmanya Balgangadhar Tilak ☐
 - (d) Mahatma Gandhi ☐
49. What was the opinion of the British liberal thinkers regarding Britain's continuing to rule India ?
- (a) That it could hold on only by force of arms ☐
 - (b) That it could maintain its rule only by following a policy of persuasion ☐
 - (c) That British rule would collapse when the Indian masses rose in revolt against her ☐
 - (d) That Britain could continue to rule India only with the co-operation of many sections of its population ☐
50. What according to you would be the most suitable title for the passage ?
- (a) British imperialism and India ☐
 - (b) British liberals attitude to British imperialism ☐
 - (c) Role of Mahatma Gandhi in Indian freedom movement ☐
 - (d) The emotional appeal of British imperialism ☐

TYPICAL EXAMPLES

IX

Edmund Burke called the press the Fourth Estate of the realm. I think he did not use this title for the Press thoughtlessly as social ruling group or class. The Three Estates or Realms (in England) are the Lords Spiritual (i.e., the Bishops in the House of Lords) the Temporal, (i.e., other Lords) and Commons, i.e., the common people). The Press has been rightly called the Fourth Estate as it also constitutes a ruling group or class like the Lords and Commons. It cannot be denied in a free country, that the Press exercises good deal of influence in shaping public opinion and pointing out the weakness or defects of society or of Government and, in general, bringing to light all those good or bad things in society which would have otherwise remained unnoticed. The power is not limited or put under any check. The Press, instead of being controlled by any one, controls life and thought of a nation. Hence the Press constitutes an Estate by itself.

Obviously, thus power which the Press in any country wields depends upon the number of newspaper readers. The opinions and comments of newspapers can influence the life of a nation only when they are read by people. Reading in turn, requires that the general mass of people should be educated. Thus, the spread of education determines the extent of the newspapers. Where readers are few, newspapers must necessary be few. Their influence, in that case can extend only to a small minority of population. In a country like India, the percentage of literacy is very low and the standard of journalism is not very high. So Press has to play the role of teacher here.

51. What title was given by Edmund Burke to the Press ?

(a) Instrument of public opinion	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Distributor of news	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) The Fourth Estate	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Lords Temporal	<input type="checkbox"/>
52. What does the term Fourth Estate stand for ?

(a) An area of land	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Landed property	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Social Ruling groups or class	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) Instrument of power	<input type="checkbox"/>
53. Which one of the following is not included in the other Three Estates ?

(a) Lord Spiritual	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Justices of Peace	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Lord Temporal	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Commons	<input type="checkbox"/>
54. Which one of the following is not the function of the free Press ?

(a) Shapping public opinion	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) To support in all times official policy	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) To criticize government	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) To expose social abuses	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 55. How much power does a free Press possess ?**
- (a) Only that much which is allowed by the Government of the country ☐
 - (b) Unlimited power without any check ☐
 - (c) Unlimited power subject to maintenance of law and order and public morality ☐
 - (d) No power at all ☐
- 56. What is the secret of power of the Press ?**
- (a) The money which the newspaper owners can wield ☐
 - (b) The number of newspaper readers ☐
 - (c) The extent to which it supports official policy ☐
 - (d) The patronage enjoyed by it of the Government ☐
- 57. What determines the number of newspaper readers ?**
- (a) The low price of newspapers ☐
 - (b) The patronage extended to it by the moneyed people ☐
 - (c) Education of the general mass of people ☐
 - (d) The availability of newsprint to the newspaper owners ☐
- 58. How does the Press exercise power ?**
- (a) It enlists the support of the people ☐
 - (b) It keeps watch over the acts of the Government ☐
 - (c) It controls life and thought of a nation ☐
 - (d) It is a great moneyed concern ☐
- 59. What is the state of journalism in India ?**
- (a) It is of high water mark ☐
 - (b) It is rather low ☐ (c) It is its infancy ☐
 - (d) It has made only limited progress ☐
- 60. In what form of Government has the Press the greatest chances of flourishing ?**
- (a) Monarchy ☐ (b) Limited dictatorship ☐
 - (c) Aristocracy ☐ (d) Democracy ☐

X

There is one salient difference between education as understood by the Greeks and the popular ideas of education in our own day. To the Greeks, education was primarily a training of faculties that should fit man for the exercise of thought and duties of citizenship. The modern world looks rather to the acquisition of some skill or knowledge that is needed for career; it thinks more of the product than of the process. Acquaintance with facts counts more with the moderns while mental completeness and grasp were prized by Greeks above everything else. But mental completeness did not mean to the Greeks intellectual discipline alone; it meant also a discipline and moulding of character, a training in public spirit, a suppression of the individual, a devotion to civic ends. It is on the one hand, mental illumination; but it also implies refinement and delicacy of feeling, a scorn of what is self-seeking, ignoble, dishonourable—a scorn bred of loving familiarity

and philosophers. Our nearest expression for this general and many-sided training is the word 'Culture'. Culture, however, to many minds suggests a kind of polish a superficial refinement. Besides, it has an air of the exclusiveness; it is thought of as the privilege of the favoured few. The man of learning in modern times is too apt to remain in seclusion; he seems to be shut up within a charmed circle, and the impression not unfrequently left on outsiders by the life of learned isolation is conveyed in the remark of a French writer, that "everyman of learning more or less is a corpse". Now, Greek culture in its ideal form is connecting link between learning and citizenship: it is a meeting point of virtue and knowledge, an outcome of character. The intellectual elite are not estranged from the life of the community. Learning is thus humanized; instead of a deadweight of erudition it becomes a living force, a civilising and liberating power.

61. What was the Greek conception of education ?

- (a) That education enables man to earn his living. ☐
- (b) That it enables man to keep himself fit mentally and physically. ☐
- (c) That it aims at the acquisition of some professional skill. ☐
- (d) That it trains man's faculties in order to enable him to exercise the life of thought and perform the duties of citizenship. ☐

62. What is the modern idea of education ?

- (a) That it leads to the harmonious development of the individual's personality. ☐
- (b) It simply aims at the acquisition of some technical or professional skill needed for a career. ☐
- (c) It makes for the development of all faculties of the individual. ☐
- (d) It aims at development of the individual. ☐

63. What did 'culture' really mean to the Greeks ?

- (a) Development of art and literature. ☐
- (b) Polish and refinement of the people. ☐
- (c) High intellectual development of the people. ☐
- (d) A comprehensive conception including intellectual discipline, moulding of character, spirit of selfless service and co-operation and delicacy of feeling. ☐

64. What is the general conception of 'Culture' among the moderns ?

- (a) A kind of polish and refinement. ☐
- (b) Polish and refinement of the people. ☐
- (c) High intellectual development of the people. ☐
- (d) Proficiency in the fine arts and literature. ☐

- 65. How do the cultured people of the modern times behave?**
- (a) They keep away from the general mass of society. ☐
 - (b) They throb with an urge for social service. ☐
 - (c) They live a life of intellectual pursuits. ☐
 - (d) They wear glittering appearances. ☐
- 66. What does the expression 'an air of exclusiveness' mean?**
- (a) A style of keeping away from the general masses. ☐
 - (b) A manner of warding off low feelings. ☐
 - (c) The enjoying of fresh air in solitude. ☐
 - (d) Cultivating polish and refinement to the exclusion of other noble qualities. ☐
- 67. "Everyman of learning more or less is a corpse", what does this remark of a French writer mean?**
- (a) One who acquires learning suffers a moral and spiritual death. ☐
 - (b) A man of learning is dead to all delicate and finer feelings. ☐
 - (c) A man of learning dies of surfeit of learning. ☐
 - (d) A man of learning becomes physically very weak. ☐
- 68. What is the true function of learning?**
- (a) To enable man to gether as much riches as possible. ☐
 - (b) To lead to high intellectual development. ☐
 - (c) It liberates from the hold of baser feeling and tastes. ☐
 - (d) It makes man fit to rule over others ☐
- 69. What does the expression 'a dead weight of erudition' mean?**
- (a) A big load of learning ☐
 - (b) Learning shorn of all finer feelings and sensibilities ☐
 - (c) Collection of knowledge to show superiority over others. ☐
 - (d) Intellectual snobbery. ☐
- 70. What does the expression 'learning is humanised' mean?**
- (a) Learning spreads through humanity. ☐
 - (b) Learning becomes personified. ☐
 - (c) Men take to intellectual pursuits. ☐
 - (d) Learning is acquired not for its own sake but for the bettering the lot of mankind. ☐

XI

The superiority of the West is due to its intellectual integrity, the sincerity of its pursuits of truth. From the times of Socrates, the seeker of truth, down till today western mind, with rare exceptions, has been remarkably free from self-complacency, intellectual laziness and blind faith in ancient wisdom. It has never lost the sense of wonder, the eager curiosity to know and find out for oneself by observation and experiment, the truth of the near and the far. Science had made life easier for millions of men and women.

Our educators tried to impart to us the scientific mind. The possession of the scientific spirit is not the same as the capacity to use scientific devices. We may be able to use the telephone and the wireless, the railways and the aeroplane, and yet be lacking in the scientific mind which is something organic and structural and not merely outward and decorative. The scientific spirit must be applied not only to the ordinary arrangement of life and leisure, to the distribution of material goods, to the improvement of industry and agriculture, but also to the things which touch the mind and the morals of the community. Our scientific conscience must be shocked not only by the contacts of fabulous wealth and grovelling poverty but also by those of intense holiness and diseased superstition. In our relations with one another, we have failed to apply scientific and social wisdom. The failure is writ large on our society. Social abuses like untouchability are tolerated simply because the spirit in us is suppressed by the force of custom. They are practised by otherwise kindly persons who have ceased to feel and whose understanding is petrified by tradition. There are millions in our country today who use scientific devices and yet reverse superstition as mystical revelation and adhere to absurd social customs in the name of tradition. We owe our reverence to the seekers of truth, who conquer our minds by the spirit of truth and not to the conformists, who enslave our minds in the name of tradition. Tradition cannot ever supersede truth, conscience cannot be silenced by scripture. We must clear our mind of the cobwebs which are found there.

71. To what does the West owe its superiority over the East ?

- (a) Belief in material values ☐
- (b) Dignity of the individual ☐
- (c) Intellectual discipline and disinterested search for truth ☐
- (d) Belief in moral and spiritual values ☐

72. What do you mean by self-complacency ?

- (a) Vanity ☐ (b) Self-reliance ☐
- (c) False sense of superiority, self assurance ☐
- (d) Tendency of giving importance to self ☐

73. What is the stumbling block in the way of progress of knowledge ?

- (a) Mental indolence ☐ (b) Blind belief ☐
- (c) Paucity of funds. ☐ (d) Other worldiness ☐

74. What is meant by the scientific spirit ?

- (a) Capacity to use scientific devices ☐
- (b) Interest in the pursuit of truth for its own sake ☐
- (c) Interest in the study of books on science ☐
- (d) Capacity to think systematically ☐

75. What factor is mainly responsible for social abuses like untouchability in India ?

- (a) Ignorance of the people ☐
- (b) Economic backwardness ☒
- (c) The force of custom ☐
- (d) The policy of 'divide and rule' practised by foreign rulers in India ☐
76. Which people lack scientific spirit and scientific mind ?
- (a) The people of Western European countries ☐
- (b) The people of India ☐ (c) The people of Japan ☐
- (d) The people of Soviet Russia ☐
77. What do you mean by scientific conscience ?
- (a) Conscience based upon reason ☐
- (b) Conscience which tends to look upon things systematically ☐
- (c) Established habits of reading books on science ☐
- (d) Moral belief ☐
78. Why is our scientific conscience shocked not only by the contrasts of fabulous wealth and grovelling poverty but also by those of intense holiness and diseased superstition ?
- (a) Because reason does not justify their *raison d'être* ☐
- (b) Because these things are immoral ☐
- (c) Because these things are out of accord with our spiritual values of life ☐
- (d) Because superstition kills open enquiry and encourages the tendency of accepting things as they are ☐
79. What do you mean by the expression 'the failure is writ large on our society' ?
- (a) The society is suffering the consequences of the lack of the scientific spirit on our part ☐
- (b) Not individuals but society has failed in coming out of grooves of dead habits ☐
- (c) The failures are recorded in the history books ☐
- (d) The account of failures of society is written in large letters ☐
80. 'Whose understanding is petrified by tradition'. What do you mean by this expression ?
- (a) The weight of customs and tradition is so great that their reason does not work to get at the reality ☐
- (b) In course of time their understanding has left them and they have become totally insensitive to reason ☐
- (c) They are too much given to the worship of old ways and customs ☐
- (d) Their common sense has been converted into stone ☐

ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (d) | 4. (a) | 5. (a) |
| 6. (c) | 7. (d) | 8. (a) | 9. (c) | 10. (a) |
| 11. (a) | 12. (d) | 13. (b) | 14. (d) | 15. (a) |
| 16. (a) | 17. (a) | 18. (d) | 19. (a) | 20. (b) |
| 21. (d) | 22. (c) | 23. (a) | 24. (c) | 25. (a) |
| 26. (c) | 27. (b) | 28. (b) | 29. (a) | 30. (d) |
| 31. (d) | 32. (d) | 33. (c) | 34. (d) | 35. (d) |
| 36. (b) | 37. (b) | 38. (b) | 39. (c) | 40. (d) |
| 41. (a) | 42. (b) | 43. (d) | 44. (a) | 45. (d) |
| 46. (b) | 47. (c) | 48. (d) | 49. (d) | 50. (b) |
| 51. (d) | 52. (c) | 53. (b) | 54. (b) | 55. (c) |
| 56. (b) | 57. (c) | 58. (c) | 59. (d) | 60. (d) |
| 61. (d) | 62. (b) | 63. (d) | 64. (a) | 65. (a) |
| 66. (a) | 67. (b) | 68. (c) | 69. (b) | 70. (d) |
| 71. (c) | 72. (c) | 73. (b) | 74. (b) | 75. (c) |
| 76. (c) | 77. (a) | 78. (a) | 78. (a) | 80. (a) |

SYNONYMS

SYNOPSIS

(1) Vocabulary Test is also called Synonym Test, where a synonym is a word which has same or nearly the same meaning as another word.

(2) Whenever possible, the question word and answer word must be of the same part of speech. For example, if the question word is in the passive, the answer should also be in the passive. Similarly, if the question word is in the past tense, the answer should also be in the past tense and so on.

(3) A favourite trick of the examiner is to include an antonym in the answer choices for a synonym question. Be very careful about what is asked before answering a question.

(4) Don't fumble if you don't get the dictionary meaning. You are only expected to choose the best possible answer.

(5) Don't ponder over a question for too long. It is better to answer those questions you know first. Then come back to those that you don't know.

(6) It may be possible to choose the correct answer by rejecting those words that simply cannot be the proper choice. This is done by a process of reasoning and elimination. However, you are advised to use this process only when you are not certain of the answer. Remember that this process is very time-consuming.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

Directions. Each item in this chapter consists of a word or phrase followed by four different words or phrases as (a), (b), (c) and (d). Select the phrase which is most nearly the same in meaning as the original word and put a cross (×) in the answer box against the correct word.

Example :

HIGH

(a) Tall

☒

(b) Short

☐

(c) Fat

☐

(d) Thin

☐

Explanation. Here the word 'tall' is nearest in meaning to the word high. So (a) is the correct answer.

I

[From Defence Services' Exam. 1982]

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1. PROFUSELY | | |
| (a) abundantly | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) clumsily | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) promptly | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) knowingly | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. SUFFICIENT | | |
| (a) much | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) scarce | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) enough | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) tolerate | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. EXCEPTION | | |
| (a) assent | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) country | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) objection | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) growth | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. ORIGIN | | |
| (a) first | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) beginning | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) primitive | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) base | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. GLANCE | | |
| (a) quick look | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) make one angry | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) touch | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) admire | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. RESTORE | | |
| (a) pacify | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) encourage | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) give back | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) put forth | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. DEARTH | | |
| (a) expressiveness | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) attractiveness | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) scarcity | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) popularity | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. DISPROVE | | |
| (a) let alone | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) prove wrong | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) dislike | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) discourage | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. FIDGE | | |
| (a) move uneasily | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) hesitate | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (b) stammer | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) get irritated | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. MAINTAIN | | |
| (a) keep up | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) arrange | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) settle | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) connect | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11. RIDDLE | | |
| (a) laziness | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) uncertainty | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) puzzle | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) musical instrument | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12. WITHSTAND | | |
| (a) support | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) fail to grasp | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) resist | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) break into pieces | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 13. ZEALOUS | | |
| (a) enthusiastic | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) envious | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) proud* | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) popular | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 14. ELAPSE | | |
| (a) fail | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) annoy | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) pass | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) return | <input type="checkbox"/> |

15. DEFECTION

- | | | |
|--------------|--|--------------------------|
| (a) failure | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) deviation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) cheating | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) courtesy | <input type="checkbox"/> |

II*[From State Bank Prob. Officers' Exam. 1982]***16. CHIMERICAL**

- | | | |
|----------------|--|--------------------------|
| (a) favourable | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) quarrelsome | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) imaginary | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) appropriate | <input type="checkbox"/> |

17. APOTHECARY

- | | | |
|--------------|---|--------------------------|
| (a) druggist | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) demagogue | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) quack | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) missionary | <input type="checkbox"/> |

18. ALTERCATION

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--|--------------------------|
| (a) change | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) angry dispute | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) direct opposition | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) blind support | <input type="checkbox"/> |

19. OPPROBRIOUS

- | | | |
|-----------------|--|--------------------------|
| (a) treacherous | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) destructive | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) middlesome | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) shameful | <input type="checkbox"/> |

20. NOCTURNAL

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| (a) pertaining to the sense of smell | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (b) pertaining to nectar | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) aristocratic | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) pertaining to night | <input type="checkbox"/> |

III*[From Auditor's Exam. 1980]***21. ACCORD**

- | | | |
|-------------|--|--------------------------|
| (a) account | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) meeting | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) result | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) agreement | <input type="checkbox"/> |

22. ADVERSITY

- | | | |
|----------------|---|--------------------------|
| (a) opposition | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) misfortune | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) failure | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) suffering | <input type="checkbox"/> |

23. CITE

- | | | |
|---------------|--|--------------------------|
| (a) situation | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) destination | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) mention | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) describe | <input type="checkbox"/> |

24. TRANSIENT

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) short-lived | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) changing | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) steady | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) baseless | <input type="checkbox"/> |

25. DODGE

- | | | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) evade | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) deny | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) refuse | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) reject | <input type="checkbox"/> |

III*[From C. Egg. Services' Exam. 1982]***26. AMELIORATE**

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| (a) to appease | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) to make excuses | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) to humiliate | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (d) to improve or make better | | <input type="checkbox"/> |

27. CONSUMMATION

- | | | |
|----------------------|--|--------------------------|
| (a) act of devouring | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) act of forgiveness | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) failure | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) ultimate completion | <input type="checkbox"/> |

28. DUPLICITY

- (a) innocence
(c) double-dealing

- ☐ (b) cleverness
☐ (d) repetition

☐
☐

29. HOMAGE

- (a) excessive humility
(c) poverty

- ☐ (b) respect and deference
☐ (d) insincere flattery

☐
☐

30. IDIOSYNCRASY

- (a) personal peculiarity
(c) brilliance of intellect

- ☐ (b) insanity
☐ (d) cheerfulness

☐
☐

31. LIQUENTIOUS

- (a) generous
(c) hungry

- ☐ (b) gay
☐ (d) immoral

☐
☐

32. OSTENTATIOUS

- (a) wealthy
(c) showy

- ☐ (b) talkative
☐ (d) noisy

☐
☐

33. DISCIPLINARIAN

- (a) one who maintains strict order
(b) an ill tempered person
(c) a harsh man

- ☐ (d) an obstinate woman

☐
☐
☐

34. INTERROGATE

- (a) to question
(c) to interfere

- ☐ (b) to stop
☐ (d) to enter the gate

☐
☐

35. PRUDENT

- (a) wordly wise
(c) truthful

- ☐ (b) careful
☐ (d) straight

☐
☐

IV

[From Asstt. Gde. Exam 1982]

36. CADEVERIOUS

- (a) hideous
(c) glistening

- ☐ (b) apparent
☐ (d) darkening

☐
☐

37. CALUMNY

- (a) mistake
(c) slander

- ☐ (b) blunder
☐ (d) ponder

☐
☐

38. CAPTIOUS

- (a) sensible
(c) terrible

- ☐ (b) viable
☐ (d) hypercritical

☐
☐

39. CATASTROPHE

- (a) disaster
(c) intelligence

- ☐ (b) accident
☐ (d) horror

☐
☐

40. CONSERVING

- (a) measuring
(c) tenacious

- ☐ (b) fault-finding
☐ (d) tender

☐
☐

V

[I.E.S. Exam 1980].

41. TURBULENT

- (a) savage
(c) agitate

- ☐ (b) uncontrollable
☐ (d) swollen

☐
☐

42. ESCALATE

- (a) to get free
(c) to increase by stages

- ☐ (b) to ride on an escalator ☐
☐ (d) to skin fish ☐

43. TORTUOUS

- (a) slow
(c) winding

- ☐ (b) arduous ☐
☐ (d) cautious ☐

44. ABHOR

- (a) renounce
(c) vigorously

- ☐ (b) refuse ☐
☐ (d) loathe ☐

45. COMELY

- (a) harmonious
(c) friendly

- ☐ (b) peaceful ☐
☐ (d) pleasing to the sight ☐

46. ADAMANT

- (a) crystal-clear
(c) unyielding

- ☐ (b) blue ☐
☐ (d) jewel-like ☐

47. SEAMY

- (a) unpleasant
(c) furtive

- ☐ (b) dishonest ☐
☐ (d) untoward ☐

48. NUISANCE

- (a) things which cause trouble
(b) special quality
(c) big factor

- ☐ (d) major ☐

49. INVARIABLY

- (a) intensely
(c) unfailingly

- ☐ (b) alarmingly ☐
☐ (d) freely ☐

50. PROLONGED

- (a) desired
(c) predicted

- ☐ (b) lengthened ☐
☐ (d) awaited ☐

VI

[Geologists' Exam. 1980]

51. MERITORIOUS

- (a) blameworthy
(c) worthy of praise

- ☐ (b) well known ☐
☐ (d) boastful ☐

52. SANCTUM

- (a) ratification
(c) good deed

- ☐ (b) hypocrite ☐
☐ (d) private room ☐

53. BILLET-DOX

- (a) love letter
(c) formal invitation

- ☐ (b) small change ☐
☐ (d) private room ☐

54. SIMULATE

- (a) to hide away
(c) imitate

- ☐ (b) behave foolishly ☐
☐ (d) excite or arouse ☐

55. JARGON

- (a) humour
(c) gibberish

- ☐ (b) crudeness ☐
☐ (d) wordy style ☐

56. CLANGOR

- (a) fright
(c) loud demand

- ☐ (b) noisy ringing ☐
☐ (d) completely confusion ☐

57. MYOPIC

- (a) farsighted
(c) highly nervous

- ☐ (b) feeble minded ☐
☐ (d) short-sighted ☐

58. AUGUST

- (a) wise
(c) dignified

- ☐ (b) stern ☐
☐ (d) sad ☐

59. WAIVE

- (a) to forgo
(c) wonder

- ☐ (b) flutter ☐
☐ (d) be irresolute ☐

60. PERVADE

- (a) to intrude
(c) spread throughout

- ☐ (b) convince ☐
☐ (d) disturb greatly ☐

VII

[From Asslt. Gds. Exam. 1964]

61. RENOUNCE

- (a) condeom
(c) disbelieve

- ☐ (b) given up entirely ☐
☐ (d) proclaim ☐

62. ILLUMINATE

- (a) swell up
(c) praise

- ☐ (b) light up ☐
☐ (d) paint deep ☐

63. MOMENTOUS

- (a) immediate
(c) lasting only for a moment
(d) insignificant

- ☐ (b) very important ☐
☐ ☐
☐

64. INVALUABLE

- (a) of no value
(c) of very great value

- ☐ (b) without limit ☐
☐ (d) generous ☐

65. VIRTUALLY

- (a) with virtue
(c) completely

- ☐ (b) righteously ☐
☐ (d) practically ☐

66. REHABILITATE

- (a) become accustomed
(b) restore to good condition
(c) resettle

- ☐ (d) give new habit ☐

VIII

[From I.A.S. Exam. 1961]

67. EMERITUS

- (a) without merit
(c) honourably discharged from service
(d) that cause vomiting

- ☐ (b) praiseworthy ☐
☐
☐

68. IMPECUNIOUS

- (a) innocent
(c) having no money

- ☐ (b) ignorant ☐
☐ (d) faultless ☐

69. PRESENTIMENT

- (a) vague expectation ☐ (b) presence ☐
 (c) presentation ☐
 (d) statement on oath by jury ☐

70. ARBITER

- (a) very bitter ☐ (b) a priest ☐
 (c) a despot ☐
 (d) one appointed by two parties to settle dispute ☐

71. SACERDOTAL

- (a) concerning dotage ☐ (b) sac-shaped ☐
 (c) of priests or priesthood ☐
 (d) medieval ☐

72. INEFFABLE

- (a) without effect ☐ (b) not feeble ☐
 (c) that cannot be effaced ☐
 (d) too great for words ☐

73. NUMISMATIC

- (a) a branch of mathematics ☐
 (b) of wind or air ☐ (c) of numbers ☐
 (d) of coins or coinage ☐

74. SONORIFIC

- (a) honorary ☐ (b) producing sound ☐
 (c) inducing sleep ☐ (d) nourishing ☐

IX*[From I.A.S. Exam. 1960]***75. ALLERGY**

- (a) a type of infection ☐
 (b) watchfulness ☐
 (c) sensitiveness to the action of particular foods etc. ☐
 (d) indigestion brought on by over-eating ☐

76. DETERGENT

- (a) arresting quick movement ☐
 (b) a cleansing agent ☐ (c) not urgent ☐
 (d) disinfectant ☐

77. ANTIBODY

- (a) conspirators plotting the overthrow of a government ☐
 (b) the official opposition party ☐
 (c) kind of substance in the blood tending to neutralise harmful ones ☐
 (d) the white corpuscles in the blood ☐

78. CAUCUS

- (a) the inner cabinet of the ruling party ☐
 (b) a winter vegetable ☐
 (c) harsh sounding ☐
 (d) small group which controls a political party ☐

79. CHLOROPHYLL

- (a) colouring matter of green parts of plants ☐

- (b) green leaves ☐
 (c) a dentifrice for people suffering from pyorrhea ☐
- 80. FAUNA**
 (a) servile flattery ☐ (b) young fallow deer ☐
 (c) animals of a region ☐
 (d) of light yellowish brown colour ☐
- 81. PROTOTYPE**
 (a) large size of type used in newspaper advertisements ☐
 (b) original model ☐
 (c) exact reproduction of old printing ☐
 (d) an inscription ☐
- 82. SENTENTIOUS**
 (a) quarrelsome ☐ (b) heavy ☐
 (c) given to pompous moralizing ☐
 (d) food of long sentences ☐
- X**
[From I.A.S. Exam. 1959]
- 83. MUTATION**
 (a) the transitoriness of life ☐
 (b) change resulting in production of a new species ☐
 (c) the state of being deaf and dumb ☐
 (d) silence ☐
- 84. PHONOLOGY**
 (a) a telephone system ☐
 (b) the art of decoding cryptograms ☐
 (c) science of vocal natural sounds ☐
 (d) the science of reproducing natural sounds on specially prepared discs ☐
- 85. FLAMBOYANT**
 (a) floridly decorated ☐ (b) a bright torch ☐
 (c) full of high spirits ☐
 (d) capable of easily floating in water ☐
- 86. APICULTURE**
 (a) the art of rearing monkeys ☐
 (b) the height of culture ☐ (c) bee keeping ☐
 (d) the behaviour of apes ☐
- 87. MONISM**
 (a) the religion of humanity ☐
 (b) bimetallism ☐ (c) the worship of money ☐
 (d) belief that only one being exists ☐
- 88. AVIARY**
 (a) a weighing machine ☐ (b) a birdbath ☐
 (c) an old measure of weight ☐
 (d) a place for keeping birds ☐
- 89. ATAVISM**
 (a) resemblance to remote ancestors ☐
 (b) ancestor worship ☐

- (c) the science of prolonging human life ☐
 (d) the science of the soul ☐
90. CANT ☐
 (a) singing through the nose ☐
 (b) a temporary catchword ☐
 (c) begging ☐ (d) a penny whistle ☐

XI

[From I.A.S. Exam. 1958]

91. PHILATELY ☐
 (a) practical benevolence ☐ (b) a denial ☐
 (c) stamp-collecting ☐ (d) brotherhood ☐
92. GOURMET ☐
 (a) leader of a group ☐ (b) a glutton ☐
 (c) connoisseur of table delicacies ☐
 (d) none of these ☐
93. PANACEA ☐
 (a) laudatory discourse ☐ (b) universal remedy ☐
 (c) nature-worship ☐ (d) a positive assertion ☐
94. ENDEMIC ☐
 (a) enervating ☐ (b) coming at the end ☐
 (c) regularly found among specified people ☐
 (d) none of these ☐
95. GENOCIDE ☐
 (a) mode of formation ☐ (b) disinfectant ☐
 (c) intentional destruction of a racial group ☐
 (d) none of these ☐
96. HETERODOXY ☐
 (a) doctrine of hate ☐
 (b) holding heretical opinion ☐
 (c) incorrect spelling ☐ (d) none of these ☐
97. KLEPTOMANIA ☐
 (a) suffering ☐ (b) drunkenness ☐
 (c) irresistible obsession to steal ☐
 (d) flying at high altitude ☐
98. CLICHE ☐
 (a) peroration ☐
 (b) hackneyed literary phrase ☐
 (c) apt metaphor ☐ (d) advertisement ☐

XII

[From I.A.S. Exam. 1957]

99. DIDACTIC ☐
 (a) blunt ☐ (b) in poetic meter ☐
 (c) direct ☐
 (d) of the nature of teaching ☐
100. EMULATE ☐
 (a) imitate ☐ (b) deny ☐
 (c) question ☐ (d) none of these ☐

101. FACILITATE

- (a) make better ☐ (b) make easier ☐
 (c) make happier ☐ (d) none of these ☐

102. GREGARIOUS

- (a) fertile ☐ (b) rustic ☐
 (c) sociable ☐ (d) varied ☐

103. INCONGRUOUS

- (a) foolish ☐ (b) homely ☐
 (c) sinful ☐
 (d) out of place or character ☐

104. MUNIFICENT

- (a) generous ☐ (b) haughty ☐
 (c) decorated ☐ (d) patronizing ☐

105. PARADOX

- (a) model of excellence ☐ (b) puzzle ☐
 (c) seemingly contradictory statement ☐
 (d) maxim of conduct ☐

106. SOPHISTICATED

- (a) immoral ☐ (b) artistic ☐
 (c) studious ☐ (d) worldly-wise ☐

107. ZEALOUS

- (a) lazy ☐ (b) enthusiastic ☐
 (c) greedy ☐ (d) envious ☐

XIII*[From I.A.S. Exam. 1957]***108. ALLEGATION**

- (a) a denial ☐ (b) a group ☐
 (c) a profession of loyalty ☐ (d) a positive assertion ☐

109. DESTITUTION

- (a) despair ☐ (b) utter want or poverty ☐
 (c) desertion ☐ (d) intense dislike ☐

110. PERORATION

- (a) a rhetoric conclusion to a speech ☐
 (b) an eloquent plea ☐
 (c) the opening of a speech ☐
 (d) the act of persuading ☐

111. INCORRIGIBLE

- (a) bad beyond correction or reform ☐
 (b) difficult to understand ☐
 (c) mistaken ☐ (d) unbelievable ☐

112. HOMOGENEOUS

- (a) friendly ☐ (b) oily ☐
 (c) of the same kind or nature ☐
 (d) differing in kind and quality ☐

113. OSTENSIBLE

- (a) generous ☐ (b) open and frank ☐
 (c) merely professed or pretended ☐
 (d) boastful and pretentious ☐

114. EXPEDITE

- (a) to speed up ☐ (b) to experiment ☐
 (c) to agree to ☐ (d) to start out or begin ☐

115. ALLEVIATE

- (a) to dilute ☐ (b) to deprive of ☐
 (c) to lessen or lighten ☐
 (d) to break up into parts ☐

XIV*[From L.I.C. Exam. 1982]***116. DILATE**

- (a) boost ☐ (b) exaggerate ☐
 (c) speech or write diffusely ☐
 (d) Shrink ☐

117. MULL

- (a) to offend ☐ (b) flatten ☐
 (c) ponder ☐ (d) point ☐

118. RILE

- (a) to that ☐ (b) irritate ☐
 (c) amuse ☐ (d) throw into disorder ☐

119. RAIL

- (a) to argue ☐ (b) denounce ☐
 (c) weep ☐ (d) laugh at ☐

120. LOUT

- (a) ill-bred boor ☐ (b) professional ☐
 (c) idder ☐ (d) criminal ☐

XV*[From G.I.C. Exam. 1982]***121. COMPILE**

- (a) to follow ☐ (b) to select ☐
 (c) to compare notes ☐ (d) to collect material ☐

122. COMPETENCE

- (a) ability ☐ (b) compensation ☐
 (c) efficiency ☐ (d) none of these ☐

123. DISCIPLINARIAN

- (a) one who maintains strict order ☐
 (b) an ill tempered person ☐
 (c) a harsh man ☐ (d) an obstinate woman ☐

124. INTERROGATE

- (a) to question ☐ (b) to stop ☐
 (c) to interfere ☐ (d) to enter the gate ☐

125. PRUDENT

- (a) worldly wise ☐ (b) careful ☐
 (c) truthful ☐ (d) spright ☐

126. PRINCIPLE

- (a) head of a college ☐

- (b) original sum lent or borrowed ☐
 (c) a senior colleague ☐
 (d) guiding rule for behaviour ☐
- 127. REBATE**
 (a) commission ☐ (b) discount ☐
 (c) gift ☐ (d) interest ☐
- 128. NOTORIOUS**
 (a) famous ☐ (b) unfavourably known ☐
 (c) proud ☐ (d) vulgar ☐
- 129. NEUTRAL**
 (a) taking neither side in a dispute ☐
 (b) partial ☐ (c) obstructing ☐
 (d) interfering ☐
- 130. PROHIBIT**
 (a) to annoy ☐ (b) to disregard ☐
 (c) to forbid ☐ (d) to snatch ☐

TYPICAL EXAMPLES

- 131. ADHESIVE**
 (a) sticky ☐ (b) muddy ☐
 (c) infamous ☐ (d) tranquil ☐
- 132. ADVENTITIOUS**
 (a) frequent ☐ (b) slow ☐
 (c) wealthy ☐ (d) accidental ☐
- 133. AGGRAVATE**
 (a) to make good ☐ (b) to render worse ☐
 (c) to hoodwink ☐ (d) to falsify ☐
- 134. AMELIORATE**
 (a) to worsen ☐ (b) to repair ☐
 (c) to modify ☐ (d) to improve ☐
- 135. ALLEVIATE**
 (a) to mitigate ☐ (b) to horrify ☐
 (c) to quieten ☐ (d) to help ☐
- 136. APHORISM**
 (a) precept ☐ (b) perception ☐
 (c) point ☐ (d) maxim ☐
- 137. APPRAISE**
 (a) to think ☐ (b) to inform ☐
 (c) to meditate ☐ (d) to estimate ☐
- 138. APPREHEND**
 (a) to know ☐ (b) to glance ☐
 (c) to fathom ☐ (d) to weigh ☐
- 139. ANTITHESIS**
 (a) comparison ☐ (b) estimation ☐
 (c) contrast ☐ (d) glimpse ☐
- 140. APPPOSITE**
 (a) inappropriate ☐ (b) suitable ☐
 (c) inclining ☐ (d) horizontal ☐

141. APPALLING		
(a) glorifying	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) terrifying	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) aggravating	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) lessening	<input type="checkbox"/>
142. CODAVEROUS		
(a) hideous	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) apparent	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) glistening	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) darkening	<input type="checkbox"/>
143. CALUMNY		
(a) mistake	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) blunder	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) slander	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) ponder	<input type="checkbox"/>
144. CAPTIOUS		
(a) sensible	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) viable	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) terrible	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) hypercritical	<input type="checkbox"/>
145. CATASTROPHE		
(a) disaster	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) accident	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) intelligence	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) horror	<input type="checkbox"/>
146. CENSORICUS		
(a) measuring	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) fault-finding	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) tenacious	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) tender	<input type="checkbox"/>
147. CHICANERY		
(a) fault	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) glory	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) triumph	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) trickery	<input type="checkbox"/>
148. CANDID		
(a) sincere	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) simple	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) frail	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) pious	<input type="checkbox"/>
149. COLOSSAL		
(a) lofty	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) gigantic	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) triumphant	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) idealistic	<input type="checkbox"/>
150. CONTINGENT		
(a) proper	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) candid	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) conditional	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) malignant	<input type="checkbox"/>
151. CRITERION		
(a) standard	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) cannon	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) method	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) point	<input type="checkbox"/>
152. CRUCIAL		
(a) fathoming	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) searching	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) fighting	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) taming	<input type="checkbox"/>
153. CURSORY		
(a) hidden	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) superficial	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) precise	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) intelligent	<input type="checkbox"/>
154. DESULTORY		
(a) irregular	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) final	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) degrading	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) infamous	<input type="checkbox"/>
155. DIDACTIC		
(a) respectful	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) perennial	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) instructive	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) illuminating	<input type="checkbox"/>

156. DIFFIDENT

- (a) clumsy
(c) dormant

- ☐ (b) misty
☐ (d) modest

☐
☐

157. DISSIPATE

- (a) run away
(c) feel

- ☐ (b) waste away
☐ (d) normalise

☐
☐

158. EFFETE

- (a) truncated
(c) outspoken

- ☐ (b) weathered
☐ (d) exhausted

☐
☐

159. EMULATE

- (a) imitate
(c) mollify

- ☐ (b) modify
☐ (d) inhabit

☐
☐

160. EGOISM

- (a) mimicry
(c) selfishness

- ☐ (b) duncedom
☐ (d) indifference

☐
☐

161. EXACERBATE

- (a) unmitigated
(c) illogical

- ☐ (b) provoke
☐ (d) grumbling

☐
☐

162. EXCULPATE

- (a) rehabilitate
(c) resuscitate

- ☐ (b) reorient
☐ (d) vindicate

☐
☐

163. EXIGUOUS

- (a) slender
(c) dissipating

- ☐ (b) penetrating
☐ (d) deteriorating

☐
☐

164. EXTRAVAGANT

- (a) foppish
(c) tumultuous

- ☐ (b) stupefying
☐ (d) excessive

☐
☐

165. FASTIDUOUS

- (a) faint
(c) delicious

- ☐ (b) dainty
☐ (d) dormant

☐
☐

166. FORTUITOUS

- (a) fruitful
(c) fulminating

- ☐ (b) futile
☐ (d) accidental

☐
☐

167. GARRULITY

- (a) talkativeness
(c) tenacity

- ☐ (b) tenderness
☐ (d) verbosity

☐
☐

168. IMMACULATE

- (a) innocent
(c) frivolous

- ☐ (b) foolish
☐ (d) flamboyant

☐
☐

169. IMMINENT

- (a) traverse
(c) inverse

- ☐ (b) obverse
☐ (d) impending

☐
☐

170. IMPERATIVE

- (a) vicious
(c) transcending

- ☐ (b) obligatory
☐ (d) hideous

☐
☐

171. IMPLACABLE

- (a) irreconcilable
(c) irreparable

- ☐ (b) irrevocable
☐ (d) impregnable

☐
☐

172. INEXORABLE

- (a) futile
(c) inalterable

- ☐ (b) revolving
☐ (d) unmanageable

☒
☐

173. INNOCUOUS

- (a) harmless
(c) tender

- ☐ (b) harmful
☐ (d) motivating

☐
☐

174. LUDICROUS

- (a) reasonable
(c) ridiculous

- ☐ (b) unreasonable
☐ (d) gaudy

☐
☐

175. INSIDIOUS

- (a) treacherous
(c) inherent

- ☐ (b) dormant
☐ (d) involving

☐
☐

176. MORIBUND

- (a) living
(c) floating

- ☐ (b) dying
☐ (d) fathoming

☐
☐

177. OBLITERATE

- (a) to destroy
(c) to harness

- ☐ (b) to navigate
☐ (d) to devolve

☐
☐

178. OBSEQUIOUS

- (a) poor
(c) servile

- ☐ (b) cheerful
☐ (d) sullen

☐
☐

179. PANEGYRIC

- (a) satire
(c) horror

- ☐ (b) enomium
☐ (d) blessing

☐
☐

180. PERDITION

- (a) verbosity
(c) feeling

- ☐ (b) ruin
☐ (d) dealing

☐
☐

181. PREEMPTORY

- (a) eulogistic
(c) authoritative

- ☐ (b) pragmatic
☐ (d) abortive

☐
☐

182. PERSPICACITY

- (a) view
(c) news

- ☐ (b) perception
☐ (d) fact

☐
☐

183. PERTINACIOUS

- (a) accumulating
(c) preserving

- ☐ (b) stagnating
☐ (d) manageable

☐
☐

184. PRECOCIOUS

- (a) humble
(c) preventing

- ☐ (b) premature
☐ (d) procrastinating

☐
☐

185. PREDILECTION

- (a) morbidity
(c) beautification

- ☐ (b) humility
☐ (d) inclination

☐
☐

186. RECRIMINATION

(a) charge

(c) move

☐ (b) counter-charge☐ (d) counter-move☐**187. RECUPERATE**

(a) rehabilitate

(c) reimburse

☐ (b) recover☐ (d) preempt☐☐**188. RETICENT**

(a) tender

(c) glorifying

☐ (b) reserved☐ (d) gloomy☐☐**189. SYCOPHANT**

(a) submissive

(c) flatterer

☐ (b) foppish☐ (d) jurnor☐**190. SONOROUS**

(a) unsteady

(c) rigid

☐ (b) loud☐ (d) affable☐☐**191. STRATEGEM**

(a) omnipresence

(c) virtue

☐ (b) limitation☐ (d) contrivance☐☐**192. TRANSCEND**

(a) novice

(c) outstrip

☐ (b) contest☐ (d) retire☐☐**193. TRANSCRIBE**

(a) adore

(c) overtake

☐ (b) copy☐ (d) true☐☐**194. VENGEANCE**

(a) animated

(c) roving

☐ (b) vagueness☐ (d) retaliation☐☐**195. ZENITH**

(a) notorious

(c) flavour

☐ (b) summit☐ (d) frequency☐☐**ANSWERS**

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (b) | 3. (b) | 4. (b) | 5. (a) |
| 6. (c) | 7. (c) | 8. (b) | 9. (a) | 10. (a) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (c) | 13. (a) | 14. (c) | 15. (b) |
| 16. (c) | 17. (a) | 18. (b) | 19. (d) | 20. (d) |
| 21. (d) | 22. (b) | 23. (c) | 24. (a) | 25. (a) |
| 26. (d) | 27. (d) | 28. (c) | 29. (b) | 30. (a) |
| 31. (d) | 32. (c) | 33. (a) | 34. (a) | 35. (a) |
| 36. (a) | 37. (c) | 38. (d) | 39. (a) | 40. (b) |
| 41. (b) | 42. (c) | 43. (c) | 44. (d) | 45. (d) |
| 46. (c) | 47. (a) | 48. (c) | 49. (c) | 50. (b) |
| 51. (c) | 52. (d) | 53. (a) | 54. (c) | 55. (c) |

56. (b)	57. (d)	58. (c)	59. (a)	60. (c)
61. (b)	62. (b)	63. (b)	64. (c)	65. (d)
66. (c)	67. (c)	68. (c)	69. (a)	70. (d)
71. (c)	72. (d)	73. (d)	74. (b)	75. (c)
76. (c)	77. (c)	78. (a)	79. (a)	80. (c)
81. (c)	82. (d)	83. (b)	84. (c)	85. (a)
86. (c)	87. (d)	88. (d)	89. (a)	90. (a)
91. (c)	92. (b)	93. (b)	94. (a)	95. (c)
96. (b)	97. (c)	98. (b)	99. (d)	100. (a)
101. (a)	102. (c)	103. (d)	104. (a)	105. (c)
106. (b)	107. (b)	108. (d)	109. (b)	110. (a)
111. (a)	112. (c)	113. (d)	114. (b)	115. (c)
116. (c)	117. (c)	118. (b)	119. (b)	120. (a)
121. (d)	122. (a)	123. (a)	124. (a)	125. (a)
126. (d)	127. (b)	128. (b)	129. (a)	130. (c)
131. (a)	132. (d)	133. (b)	134. (b)	135. (a)
136. (d)	137. (d)	138. (a)	139. (c)	140. (b)
141. (b)	142. (a)	143. (c)	144. (d)	145. (a)
146. (b)	147. (d)	148. (a)	149. (b)	150. (c)
151. (a)	152. (b)	153. (b)	154. (a)	155. (c)
156. (d)	157. (b)	158. (d)	159. (a)	160. (a)
161. (b)	162. (d)	163. (a)	164. (d)	165. (b)
166. (d)	167. (a)	168. (a)	169. (d)	170. (b)
171. (a)	172. (c)	173. (a)	174. (c)	175. (a)
176. (b)	177. (a)	178. (c)	179. (b)	180. (b)
181. (c)	182. (b)	183. (c)	184. (b)	185. (d)
186. (b)	187. (b)	188. (b)	189. (c)	190. (b)
191. (c)	192. (c)	193. (b)	194. (d)	195. (b)

This test contains sentences. Each sentence is a question. Each sentence is divided into from group of words. The groups are marked by four letters *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d*. In some sentences there are grammatical errors. There is only one error in each sentence. The error will be in any one [group of the four group of words. Some sentences are grammatically correct. After reading each sentence you have to decide whether there is any error and find out which group of words contain the error.

Direction. In this test, a number of sentences are given. The sentences are underlined in three separate parts, and each one is designated as a, b, c. Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in any underlined part. No sentence has more than one error. When you find an error in any one of the underlined part (a, b, c), indicate your response by putting a cross mark (X) in the answer box (□) against the appropriate letter. In case there is no error in any underlined part, put a cross against 'd' in the answer box. Errors may be in grammar, word usage or idioms. There may be a necessary word missing; or there may be a word which should be removed.

- (i) The young child singed a very sweet song No error.
a ☐ b ☒ c ☐ d ☐
- (ii) We worked very hard thoroughout the season No error.
a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d ☒

- ## II

16. That story, would make a good theme for a novel. No error.
a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d ☐

17. They let him to go only after he had admitted his fault.
a ☐ b ☐ c ☐
No error.
d ☐

18. As you know, that jaundice is a dangerous disease. No error.
a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d ☐

19. We beat our opponents by three goals to nil. No error.
a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d ☐

20. Have you finished to read the novel? No error.
a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d ☐

21. Love with his country made him give up his job
a ☐ b ☐
and join the civil disobedience movement. No error.
c ☐ d ☐

22. A good cook can prepare a delicious food for his master.
a ☐ b ☐ c ☐
No error.
d ☐

23. The officer advised me to meet the concerned clerk.
a ☐ b ☐ c ☐
No error.
d ☐

24. The leader asked the students to study and do not participate
a ☐ b ☐
in politics. No error.
c ☐ d ☐

- #### IV

41. The unique museum as well as its contents
a ☐ b ☐
is on view to the public. No error.
c ☐ d ☐

42. He wrote so carefully that he lost marks neither
a ☐ b ☐
for poor spellings or for poor handwriting. No error.
c ☐ d ☐

43. He made proposals with a view
a ☐
to bringing the conflicting parties to a common platform.
b ☐ c ☐
No error.
d ☐

44. There was not scarcely a person in the audience
a ☐ b ☐
who was not moved by his oratory. No error.
c ☐ d ☐

45. I have never met a man who is more generous or
a ☐ c ☐
even as generous as my father, No error
c ☐ d ☐

v

46. His brother neither has the personality nor the ability
a b
to become an executive. No error.
c d

47. A student has to work hard and regularly lest he should
not cut a sorry figure at the examination. No error.
a ☐ b ☐
c ☐ d ☐
48. No sooner he appeared on the stage than the people
began to cheer him loudly. No error.
a ☐ b ☐
c ☐ d ☐
49. Mr. Kumar has not been promoted because his performance
is not as good as other members. No error.
a ☐ b ☐
c ☐ d ☐
50. A good deal can and is learnt from the personal experience
of other people. No error.
a ☐ b ☐ c ☐
d ☐

VI

[From Auditors' Exam. 1980]

51. The driver has mistook the road, he took the wrong turn.
 a□ b□ c□
No error.
 d□
52. He stated yesterday that he has received no further news.
 a□ b□ c□
No error.
 d□
53. Many people have and are buying houses on
 a□ b□
hire purchase system. No error.
 c□ d□
54. I, as well as, my parents, sister and brother,
 a□ c□
are going to Calcutta. No error.
 c□ d□
55. This pen is perferable to the one I have at home.
 a□ b□ c□
No error.
 d□

vii

[From Aesth. Gde. Exam. 1980]

56. The man disappeared after he has committed
a ☐ b ☐

20

- 60

d ☐

- b6

d ☐

- b6

d ☐

- b6

d ☐

- b6

d ☐

- b6

d ☐

- b6

80

- b6

80

- b6

40

IX

[From Engg Services' Exam. 1980]

76. Life is as dear to a mute creature as it is to a man.
a□ b□ c□
No error.
d□
77. Mr. Krishnan is an university professor and has wirtten
a□ b□
a number of books. No error.
c□ d□
78. My friend told me that he will visit me yesterday,
a□ b□
but he did not come. No error.
c□ d□
79. The members casted their votes in favour of
a□ b□ c□
M.L. Dayal. No error.
c□ d□
80. Ten children participated in the competition
a□
and each of them was given a prize. No error.
b□ c□ d□
81. The members of the society discussed about
a□ b□
the arrangements for the election. No error.
c□ d□
82. It is part of his duty to meet the students
a□ b□
and find out their problems. No error
e□ d□
83. The Inspector wanted to know that how the thief
a□ b□
opened the lock. No error
c□ d□
84. His finger began to bleed as soon as he cut himself.
a□ b□ c□
No error.
d□
85. It is true that God helps those who helps themselves.
a□ b□ c□
No error.
d□

X

[From Geologists' Exam., 1980]

86. By eating too much makes one fat No error.
 a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d ☐
87. Do you remember to meet her at my house last year.
 a ☐ b ☐ c ☐
No error.
 d ☐
88. The results of the examination will be known
 a ☐ b ☐
for two months. No error.
 c ☐ d ☐
89. Has the price of oranges raised again ? No error.
 a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d ☐
90. Being a rainy day, we did not go out. No error.
 a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d ☐
91. We must follow the rules of the road to prevent accidents.
 a ☐ b ☐ c ☐
No error.
 d ☐
92. The striking employees seem determined and not likely
 a ☐ b ☐
to given in, No error.
 c ☐ d ☐
93. They quickly took revenge from those who injured them.
 a ☐ b ☐ c ☐
No error.
 d ☐
94. The Public Education must be rapidly extended
 a ☐ b ☐
by the government. No error.
 a ☐ d ☐
95. I have not played cricket since I have left college.
 a ☐ b ☐ c ☐
No error.
 d ☐

TYPICAL EXAMPLES

96. I picked up a ten rupees note from the road yesterday.
 a ☐ b ☐ c ☐

- No error.
d ☐
97. We considered him as a great writer. No error.
a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d ☐
98. He could not possibly have seen the train
a ☐ b ☐
from where he was standing. No error.
c ☐ d ☐
99. I hope the government will do her best in safeguarding the
a ☐ b ☐
freedom of the individual. No error.
c ☐ d ☐
100. Sarla sat quietly until after the bell had rang. No error
a ☐ b ☐ c ☐
101. Whom do you think should be held responsible
a ☐ b ☐
for this confusion ? No error.
c ☐ d ☐
102. When I have finished explaining the circumstances
a ☐ b ☐
I am sure that you have understood. No error.
c ☐ d ☐
103. Each teacher must keep their room neat and tidy.
a ☐ b ☐ c ☐
No error.
d ☐
104. His behaviour contrasts most unfavourably,
a ☐ b ☐
from that of his brother. No error.
c ☐ d ☐
105. I could not answer to the question. No error.
a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d ☐
106. The two boys swim shore after their boat had drowned.
d ☐ b ☐ c ☐
No error.
d ☐
107. Although he was very tired, he still kept on to work
a ☐ b ☐
continuously for seven hours. No error.
c ☐ d ☐

108. I am not used to walk long distances. No error.
 a□ b□ c□ d□
109. I owe him a sum of ten rupees and half No error.
 a□ b□ c□ d□
110. Every girl and every boy were given sweets. No error.
 a□ b□ c□ d□

DETAILED ANSWERS

1. (c) where he had seen her.
2. (b) delete 'up'
3. (c) Substitute 'you' by 'yours'
4. (b) had been
5. (d) No error.
6. (c) Delete 'to'
7. (b) Delete 'a'
8. (a) Delete 'the'
9. (c) substitute 'since' by 'for'
10. (d) No error
11. (a) Substitute 'has' by 'had'
12. (b) Substitute 'throw' by 'threw'
13. (c) so was he punished
14. (b) Delete 'up'
15. (a) I have been disappointed
16. (d) No error.
17. (c) Substitute 'admitted' by 'confessed'
18. (a) Delete 'the'
19. (d) No error.
20. (b) delete 'finished to'
21. (a) Substitute 'with' by 'of'
22. (b) Substitute 'a' by 'the'
23. (d) No error.
24. (b) Substitute 'participate' by 'take part'
25. (a) Add 'the' to 'British'
26. (c) 'in' should be replaced by 'among'
27. (d) No error.
28. (c) delete 'but'
29. (b) 'than' should be replaced by 'of'
30. (b) 'remove' should become 'removing'
31. (b) Delete 'that'
32. (d) No error.
33. (a) Substitute 'is' by 'are'
34. (a) Substitute 'ever' by 'always'
35. (a) Substitute 'latter' by 'later'
36. (a) Substitute 'of' for 'about'
37. (c) 'around' should be replaced by 'on'
38. (c) 'Wind' should be 'winds'
39. (b) The correct expression is 'strain every nerve'
40. (d) No error.
41. (c) Substitute 'is' by 'are'
42. (c) delete 'for'
43. (d) No error.
44. (a) delete 'not'
45. (c) delete even

46. (a) His brother has neither
 47. (b) delete 'not'
 48. (a) No sooner did he appear
 49. (d) No error.
 50. (c) delete 'the'
 51. (a) Substitute 'mistook' by 'mistaken'
 52. (b) Substitute 'has' by 'had'
 53. (a) Substitute 'have' by 'has'
 54. (c) Substitute 'are' by 'is'
 55. (d) No error.
 56. (b) after he *had* committed
 57. (d) No error.
 58. (b) *is* expected to chalk out
 59. (a) On *our* arriving at the airport
 60. (a) This is the boy *who*
 61. (a) The news *was* received
 62. (a) He scarcely had
 63. (b) there *is* danger
 64. (c) than *those* on the main road
 65. (d) who *were* not listed
 66. (a) delete 'shall'
 67. (a) More than one ship were sunk
 68. (c) Substitute 'with' by 'in'
 69. (b) delete 'somewhat'
 70. (c) on each side of her
 71. (b) Substitute 'an' by 'the'
 72. (c) like the colour of a rose
 73. (b) as our teacher
 74. (c) give it to me
 75. (a) The Ganga
 76. (d) No error.
 77. (a) Mr. Krishnan is a university professor
 78. (b) he would visit me the next day
 79. (b) cast their votes
 80. (b) and every one of them
 81. (b) delete about
 82. (a) It is a part of his duty
 83. (b) how the thief had opened
 84. (d) No error.
 85. (c) who help themselves
 86. (a) Eating too much
 87. (b) had met her
 88. (c) in two months
 89. (c) risen again
 90. (a) It being a raining day
 91. (d) No error.
 92. (b) and are not likely
 93. (c) from those persons who had injured them
 94. (d) No error.
 95. (c) delete 'have'
 96. (b) a ten-rupee note
 97. delete 'as'
 98. (b) delete 'have'
 99. (a) I hope the government will do their best
 100. (c) had rung
 101. (a) Who do you think
 102. (c) I am sure that you will understand
 103. (b) must keep his room
 104. (c) with that of his brother
 105. (b) delete 'to'
 106. (c) had sunk
 107. (b) he still went on working
 108. (c) used walking long distances
 109. (c) ten rupees and a half
 110. (b) was

ANTONYMS

SYNOPSIS

1. An antonym is a word which has opposite or nearly the opposite meaning of the given word.

2. Whenever possible, question word and the answer word must be of the same part of speech. For example, if the question word is in the passive, the answer should be in the passive. Similarly, if the question word is in the past tense, the answer should be in the past tense and so on.

3. A favourite trick for the examiner is to include a synonym in the answer choices for an antonym question. Be very careful about what is asked before answering a question.

4. Don't fumble if you don't get the dictionary meaning or the exact opposite. You are only expected to choose best possible answer.

5. Don't ponder over a question for too long. It is better to answer those questions you know first. Then come back to those that you don't.

6. It may be possible to choose the correct answer by rejecting those words that simply cannot be proper choice. This is done by a process of reasoning and elimination. However, you are advised to use this process only when you are not certain of answer. Remember that this process is very time-consuming.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

Directions. Each item in this chapter consists of a word or phrase followed by four words or phrases as (a), (b), (c) and (d). Select the word or phrases, which is nearly opposite to the meaning of the original word and put a cross (X) in the answer box [] opposite the correct response.

Example : Day

- (a) Year
- (b) Month
- (c) Hour
- (d) Night

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Explanation. The opposite of *Day* is *Night* so 'd' is the correct answer.

I

[For Defence Services' Exam. 1982]

- | | | |
|----------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 1. ACCEPT | | |
| (a) decry | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) drop | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) defy | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) refuse | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. MODESTY | | |
| (a) extravagance | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) thoughtlessness | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) pride | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) restlessness | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. RELEASE | | |
| (a) retard | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) shuffle | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) implicate | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) withhold | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. AMICABLE | | |
| (a) avoidable | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) unfriendly | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) tough | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) unreasonable | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. ADORE | | |
| (a) neglect | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) disdain | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) avoid | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) overpower | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. IMMINENT | | |
| (a) sober | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) undistinguished | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) disinfected | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) remote | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. DIFFIDENT | | |
| (a) dogmatic | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) rash | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) self-confident | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) nasty | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. CENSURE | | |
| (a) praise | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) flatter | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) criticise | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) allowed | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. BLUNT | | |
| (a) bold | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) crude | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) intelligent | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) sharp | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. STERILITY | | |
| (a) instability | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) infectiousness | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) living | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) fertility | <input type="checkbox"/> |

II

[From State Bank Prob Officers' Exam. 1982]

- | | | |
|---------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 11. RIGOROUS | | |
| (a) resolute | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) determined | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) harsh | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) lenient | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12. ACQUIT | | |
| (a) convict | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) exonerate | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) restrain | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) entrap | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 13. APPARENT | | |
| (a) unequivocal | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) circumspect | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) discreditable | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) dubious | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 14. SPORADIC | | |
| (a) assembled | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) scattered | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) concentrated | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) prejudiced | <input type="checkbox"/> |

15. TERMINATE

- (a) postpone
(c) ignore

- ☐ (b) prolong
☐ (d) explain

☐
☐

III

[From I.E.S. Exam. 1982]

16. INTENTIONAL

- (a) deliberate
(c) accidental

- ☐ (b) reverberate
☐ (d) incidental

☐
☐

17. HEREDITARY

- (a) acquired
(c) unsafe

- ☐ (b) trifling
☐ (d) natural

☐
☐

18. NOTORIOUS

- (a) wildness
(c) training

- ☐ (b) rudeness
☐ (d) famous

☐
☐

19. ABBERANCE

- (a) refusal
(c) adherence

- ☐ (b) criticism
☐ (d) easing

☐
☐

20. BARBARISM

- (a) vandalism
(c) radicalism

- ☐ (b) altruism
☐ (d) civilization

☐
☐

21. CONSERVATIVE

- (a) stubborn
(c) reactionary

- ☐ (b) revolutionary
☐ (d) stationary

☐
☐

22. CONCORD

- (a) discord
(c) regard

- ☐ (b) accord
☐ (d) niggardly

☐
☐

23. ELEVATION

- (a) loftiness
(c) degradation

- ☐ (b) craftiness
☐ (d) depression

☐
☐

24. DISSOCIATE

- (a) desolute
(c) bifurcate

- ☐ (b) oscillate
☐ (d) associate

☐
☐

25. CONFESSION

- (a) trial
(c) disagreement

- ☐ (b) agreement
☐ (d) denial

☐
☐

IV

[From Asstt. Gde. Exam. 1982]

26. BOUNTIFUL

- (a) dishonest
(c) definite

- ☐ (b) niggardly
☐ (d) ignorance

☐
☐

27. ALTRUIST

- (a) selfless
(c) kingship

- ☐ (b) selfish
☐ (d) weakness

☐
☐

28. OMNIPOTENT

- (a) omnipresent
(c) powerless

- ☐ (b) omniscient
☐ (d) prominent

☐
☐

29. DISDAINFUL

- (a) respectful
(c) serious

- ☐ (b) solemn
☐ (d) single

☐
☐

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 30. INDIGENT | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) splendid | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (a) rich | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) poor | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) weak | | |
| 31. HYPOCRISY | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) ferocity | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (a) sincerely | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) complexity | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) tenacity | | |
| 32. DOCILE | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) vagabond | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (a) vague | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) gentle | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) stubborn | | |
| 33. IMPOVERISH | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) entail | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (a) enfeeble | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) engrave | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) enrich | | |
| 34. ACRIMONIOUS | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) splendid | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (a) evil | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) awful | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) pleasant | | |
| 35. ACCLIVITY | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) assent | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (a) ascent | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) decent | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) descent | | |

V

[From Engg Services' Exam. 1982]

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 36. ACERBITY | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) amiability | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (a) cupidity | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) insomnia | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) depredation | | |
| 37. EXPEDITIOUS | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) unique | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (a) lackadaisical | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) epicurean | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) ubiquitous | | |
| 38. PERSPICACITY | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) argot | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (a) obtuseness | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) malediction | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) dipsomania | | |
| 39. SPLENTIC | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) complaisant | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (a) inane | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) querulous | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) phlegmatic | | |
| 40. JOYOUS | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) poignant | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (a) redundant | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) simple | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) melancholy | | |
| 41. BLASPHEMY | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) benediction | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (a) gynaecologist | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) panacea | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) podium | | |
| 42. CONTUMACIOUS | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) plenteous | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (a) punctillious | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) tractable | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) obloquy | | |
| 43. ANTECENENT | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) quandary | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (a) apothegm | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) posterior | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) auxiliary | | |
| 44. TRANQUILITY | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) tumult | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (a) complacency | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) prophecy | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) plagiarist | | |
| 45. APPPOSITE | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) diaphanous | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (a) incongruous | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) truculent | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) vitriolic | | |

VI

[From Geologists' Exam. 1976]

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 46. QUELL | | | |
| (a) subdue | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) provoke | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) suppress | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) excel | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 47. ENTHUSIASM | | | |
| (a) zeal | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) zest | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) fervour | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) apathy | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 48. MOROSE | | | |
| (a) depressed | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) disheartened | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) cheerful | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) fearful | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 49. ALLEVIATE | | | |
| (a) pacify | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) mollify | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) provoke | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) aggravate | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 50. BIZARRE | | | |
| (a) distinguished | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) common | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) grotesque | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) fantastic | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 51. SCOFF | | | |
| (a) protect | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) attract | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) love | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) disparage | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 52. STRINGENT | | | |
| (a) lenient | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) general | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) magnanimous | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) magniloquent | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 53. EGALITARIAN | | | |
| (a) discriminatory | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) equitable | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) equal | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) social | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 54. RESOLVED | | | |
| (a) determined | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) hesitated | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) prohibited | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) offered | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 55. TRANSCRIPTS | | | |
| (a) carbous | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) copies | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) originals | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) facts | <input type="checkbox"/> |

VII

[From L.I.C Exam 1982]

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 56. CANOROUS | | | |
| (a) cacophonous | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) mellifluous | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) rhythmic | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) conflicting | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 57. EBULLIENT | | | |
| (a) mobile | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) tubous | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) enthusiastic | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) rapid | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 58. FORTUITOUS | | | |
| (a) unfortunate | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) long-winded | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) intricate | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) designed | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 59. DENIGRATE | | | |
| (a) offend | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) prosper | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) disintegrate | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) integrate | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 60. TEMERITY | | | |
| (a) servility | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) humility | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) absurdity | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) affinity | <input type="checkbox"/> |

TYPICAL EXAMPLES

61. CONTRACT		
(a) prevail	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) pretend	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) extend	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) extend	<input type="checkbox"/>
62. VERTICAL		
(a) parallel	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) horizontal	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) vicious	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) seldom	<input type="checkbox"/>
63. INDIGENT		
(a) rich	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) splendid	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) weak	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) poor	<input type="checkbox"/>
64. TERRESTRIAL		
(a) spiritual	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) terrestrial	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) cosmic	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) prominent	<input type="checkbox"/>
65. ANTIPATHY		
(a) telepathy	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) sympathy	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) complicity	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) complexity	<input type="checkbox"/>
66. SAVAGERY		
(a) culture	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) wilderness	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) wildness	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) recognition	<input type="checkbox"/>
67. APPELLANT		
(a) appellant	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) plaintiff	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) enquirer	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) prevalent	<input type="checkbox"/>
68. REVEAL		
(a) unravel	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) relate	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) argument	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) rationalise	<input type="checkbox"/>
69. UNIVERSAL		
(a) universal	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) tinsel	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) unity	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) individual	<input type="checkbox"/>
70. EFFUSION		
(a) sincerity	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) ferocity	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) incapacity	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) complexity	<input type="checkbox"/>
71. INTENTIONAL		
(a) liberate	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) revert, rate	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) accidental	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) accidental	<input type="checkbox"/>
72. HEREDITARY		
(a) acquired	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) trifling	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) insate	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) natural	<input type="checkbox"/>
73. NOTORIOUS		
(a) wildness	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) modesty	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) traveling	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) travel	<input type="checkbox"/>
74. ABBERRANCE		
(a) refusal	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) criticism	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) adherence	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) passing	<input type="checkbox"/>
75. BARBARISM		
(a) vandalism	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) altruism	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) radicalism	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) civilization	<input type="checkbox"/>
76. CONSERVATIVE		
(a) stubborn	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) revolutionary	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) reactionary	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) stationary	<input type="checkbox"/>

77. CONCORD

- (a) discord
(c) regard

- ☐ (b) accord
☐ (d) niggardly

78. ELEVATION

- (a) loftiness
(c) degradation

- ☐ (b) craftiness
☐ (d) depression

79. DISSOCIATE

- (a) desolate
(c) bifurcate

- ☐ (b) oscillate
☐ (d) associate

80. CONFESSION

- (a) trial
(c) disagreement

- ☐ (b) agreement
☐ (d) denial

81. ABUNDANCE

- (a) birth
(c) dearth

- ☐ (b) hearth
☐ (d) eligibility

82. ILLUMINATE

- (a) horizon
(c) blacken

- ☐ (b) dark common
☐ (d) fantastic

83. VILLAIN

- (a) courageous
(c) amateur

- ☐ (b) hero
☐ (d) danseur

84. DOCILE

- (a) vague
(c) stubborn

- ☐ (b) vagabond
☐ (d) gentle

85. DISFIGURE

- (a) malign
(c) magnify

- ☐ (b) align
☐ (d) beautify

86. IMPOVERISH

- (a) enfeeble
(c) enrich

- ☐ (b) entail
☐ (d) engrave

87. EXHALE

- (a) inhale
(c) trail

- ☐ (b) bewail
☐ (d) enthrall

88. SOLIDIFY

- (a) beautify
(c) laecify

- ☐ (b) liquefy
☐ (d) magnify

89. EXTRAVAGANCE

- (a) expenditure
(c) beneficence

- ☐ (b) rupture
☐ (d) economy

90. INDIFFERENCE

- (a) happiness
(c) humour

- ☐ (b) melancholy
☐ (d) interest

91. CONVEX

- (a) glistening
(c) congruent

- ☐ (b) dismal
☐ (d) concave

92. TRIUMPHANT

- (a) travail
(c) triumvirate

- ☐ (b) tradition
☐ (d) unsuccessful

93. DISCHARGE

- (a) impede
(c) implicit

- ☐ (b) examine
☐ (d) convict

☐
☐

94. PREMIUM

- (a) less
(c) discount

- ☐ (b) benefit
☐ (d) account

☐
☐

95. AFFLUENCE

- (a) monotony
(c) richness

- ☐ (b) protection
☐ (d) poverty

☐
☐

96. ACCREDITED

- (a) consented
(c) maligned

- ☐ (b) distrusted
☐ (d) misconstrued

☐
☐

97. ACRIMONIOUS

- (a) evil
(c) pleasant

- ☐ (b) splendid
☐ (d) awful

☐
☐

98. INDULGENCE

- (a) verity
(c) content

- ☐ (b) indulgence
☐ (d) obnoxious

☐
☐

99. SAVAGRY

- (a) culture
(c) contentment

- ☐ (b) assent
☐ (d) decent

☐
☐

100. DETERATE

- (a) retransit
(c) retard

- ☐ (b) distract
☐ (d) reimburse

☐
☐

ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (c) | 3. (c) | 4. (b) | 5. (b) |
| 6. (d) | 7. (c) | 8. (a) | 9. (c) | 10. (d) |
| 11. (d) | 12. (a) | 13. (d) | 14. (c) | 15. (b) |
| 16. (c) | 17. (a) | 18. (c) | 19. (c) | 20. (d) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (a) | 23. (d) | 24. (d) | 25. (d) |
| 26. (b) | 27. (b) | 28. (b) | 29. (a) | 30. (c) |
| 31. (c) | 32. (c) | 33. (c) | 34. (c) | 35. (c) |
| 36. (b) | 37. (a) | 38. (b) | 39. (b) | 40. (c) |
| 41. (b) | 42. (b) | 43. (b) | 44. (b) | 45. (a) |
| 46. (b) | 47. (d) | 48. (c) | 49. (d) | 50. (b) |
| 51. (c) | 52. (a) | 53. (b) | 54. (b) | 55. (c) |
| 56. (a) | 57. (d) | 58. (d) | 59. (b) | 60. (b) |
| 61. (b) | 62. (b) | 63. (a) | 64. (b) | 65. (a) |
| 66. (b) | 67. (d) | 68. (a) | 69. (d) | 70. (a) |
| 71. (c) | 72. (a) | 73. (c) | 74. (c) | 75. (a) |
| 76. (a) | 77. (a) | 78. (d) | 79. (d) | 80. (d) |
| 81. (c) | 82. (b) | 83. (b) | 84. (c) | 85. (d) |
| 86. (a) | 87. (a) | 88. (b) | 89. (d) | 90. (d) |
| 91. (d) | 92. (d) | 93. (d) | 94. (a) | 95. (d) |
| 96. (b) | 97. (c) | 98. (c) | 99. (c) | 100. (b) |

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

SYNOPSIS

English language is full of idiomatic expressions which play an important role in it. The importance of idioms cannot be overstated, since *'to write idiomatically is to write vigorously, graphically and naturally'*. Idiom is not a matter of logic or grammatical principles. It is fixed by long usage and its order of words should never be changed.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

SECTION I

Directions. *In the following questions, a sentence is given which contains an idiom or phrase which has been italicised. Below the sentence are given four alternative meanings of the idiom/phrase marked 'a', 'b', 'c', and 'd'. You are required to choose the one which most closely expresses its meaning and put a cross mark (X) in the answer box [] against the correct response.*

I

[From I. T Inspectors' Exam. 1981]

- 1 Having watched his errant son patiently, the father could not help *giving him a piece of his mind*.
 (a) scolding him ☐ (b) advising him ☐
 (c) warning him ☐ (d) confiding in him ☐
- 2 He achieved success by resorting to a *hole and corner method*.
 (a) unusual ☐ (b) obscure ☐
 (c) clever ☐ (d) underhand ☐
- 3 To find real happiness in the world is a *wild goose chase*.
 (a) fascinating pursuit ☐ (b) hunting game ☐
 (c) useless search ☐ (d) lofty ideal ☐
- 4 He was made to keep quiet as he was only *talking through his hat*.
 (a) talking ignorantly ☐ (b) talking nonsense ☐
 (c) talking discourteously ☐ (d) talking boastfully ☐
5. For all his labours he received a *left-handed compliment*.
 (a) generous ☐ (b) genuine ☐
 (c) indirect ☐ (d) insincere ☐

II

[From Auditors' Exam. 1981]

6. Whenever I meet him he *palls a long face*.
 (a) looks cheerful ☐ (b) looks angry ☐
 (c) looks indifferent ☐ (d) looks gloomy ☐
7. I have warned him *now and then* not to take to drinking.
 (a) frequently ☐ (b) repeatedly ☐
 (c) occasionally ☐ (d) consistently ☐
8. Their attitude towards each other only tended to create *bad blood* between the brothers.
 (a) distrust ☐ (b) angry feeling ☐
 (c) misunderstanding ☐ (d) jealousy ☐
9. People usually take *promises* made on the eve of elections *with a grain of salt*.
 (a) with total disbelief ☐ (b) with some reservation ☐
 (c) whole heartedly ☐ (d) seriously ☐
10. Let's listen to him, he seems to be having *something up his sleeve*
 (a) a secret plan ☐ (b) something important ☐
 (c) a grand idea ☐ (d) a profitable plan ☐

SECTION II

Directions : Each of the following idioms is followed by alternative meanings of which one is correct. Put a cross (X) in the answer-box [] against the correct meaning.

III

[From Assistants' Grade Exam. 1982]

11. To set the people by ears :
 (a) to punish heavily
 (b) to insult and disgrace people
 (c) to box the people
 (d) to excite people to a quarrel
12. To be lost in the clouds :
 (a) to be perplexed
 (b) to find oneself in very uncomfortable position
 (c) to be concealed from the view
 (d) to fly deep in the clouds
13. To be vacant in upper storey .
 (a) to be feeble minded
 (b) to indulge in meaningless imaginative flights
 (c) to have the upper portion of the house untenanted
 (d) not keeping anything in the upper storey of the house
14. To beat the air :
 (a) to act foolishly
 (b) to move vigorously
 (c) to move sluggishly
 (d) to make efforts that are useless or vain
15. To fight to the bitter end :
 (a) to fight to the last point of enemy position

- (b) to die fighting ☐
 (c) to carry on a contest careless of consequences ☐
 (d) to fight with poison tipped edges ☐

IV

[From Engg. Services' 1981]

16. To give up the ghost : ☐
 (a) to make false appearance ☐
 (b) to terrify others by acting in a suspicious manner ☐
 (c) to die ☐ (d) to leave useless pursuits ☐
 17. To show the white feathers : ☐
 (a) to be fashionable ☐ (b) to assume royal airs ☐
 (c) to show signs of cowardice ☐
 (d) to capitulate ☐
 18. To smell a rat : ☐
 (a) to smell bad smell ☐
 (b) to suspect a trick or deceit ☐
 (c) to misunderstand ☐ (d) to see hidden meaning ☐
 19. To wash one's dirty linen in public : ☐
 (a) to quarrel in the open ☐
 (b) to do some ugly work in public ☐
 (c) to discuss dirty and scandalous matters of personal nature in the presence of strangers ☐
 (d) to wash one's clothes in the open ☐
 20. To wrangle over an ass's shadow : ☐
 (a) quarrel over trifles ☐ (b) to quarrel like fools ☐
 (c) to fight unnecessary battles ☐
 (d) to do unnecessary work ☐

V

[From I.E.S. Exam. 1982]

21. Will O' the wisp : ☐
 (a) to act in a childish way ☐
 (b) acting in a foolish way ☐
 (c) to have desires unbacked by effort ☐
 (d) anything which eludes or deceives ☐
 22. A Snake in the grass : ☐
 (a) a secret or hidden enemy ☐
 (b) not reliable person ☐ (c) very ferocious snake ☐
 (d) unrecognizable danger ☐
 23. To look down one's nose at : ☐
 (a) to show anger ☐ (b) to backbite ☐
 (c) to insult in the presence of others ☐
 (d) to regard with half-hidden displeasure or contempt ☐
 24. Hobson's choice : ☐
 (a) excellent choice ☐
 (b) no choice at all because there is only thing to take or do ☐
 (c) choice to live or die ☐
 (d) bigman's choice ☐

25. To have a chip on one's shoulder :
 (a) to have deed-cut wound on the shoulder
 (b) to be deserving of praise
 (c) to have a defiant air ☐ (d) to be boastful
26. To meet one's Waterloo :
 (a) to die fighting ☐ (b) to die an ignoble death
 (c) to meet one's final defeat
 (d) to meet a strong adversary
27. Flog a dead horse :
 (a) to do a vain thing
 (b) to try to take work from a weak horse
 (c) to beat a horse that is dead
 (d) to revive interest in a subject which is out of date
28. To be lost in the clouds :
 (a) to be concealed from the view
 (b) to find one-self in a very uncomfortable position
 (c) to be perplexed
 (d) to fly deep in the clouds
29. To fish in troubled waters :
 (a) to indulge in evil conspiracies
 (b) to aggravate the situation
 (c) to make a profit out of a disturbance
 (d) to catch fish in disturbed waters
30. To take the wind out of another's sails :
 (a) to defeat the motives of another
 (b) to cause harm to another
 (c) to anticipate another and to gain advantage over him
 (d) to manoeuvre to mislead another on the high seas

VI

[From L.I.C. Exam. 1982]

31. To wrangle over an ass's shadow :
 (a) to do something funny
 (b) to quarrel over the possession of an ass
 (c) to waste time on petty things
 (d) to quarrel over trifles
32. To fly of the handle :
 (a) to dislocate ☐ (b) to be indifferent
 (c) to lose one's temper ☐ (d) to be air borne
33. To bring one's eggs (hogs) to a bad market.
 (a) to fail in one's plans because one goes to the wrong people for help
 (b) to bring one's commodities to a market where there is no demand for them
 (c) to show one's talents before an audience which is incapable of appreciating them
 (d) to face a humiliating situation
34. To fight tooth and nail :
 (a) making every possible effort to win

- (b) to fight cowardly ☐ (c) to fight heroically ☐
 (d) to fight a losing battle ☐
 35. To let the grass grow under one's feet : ☐
 (a) to miss the opportunity ☐
 (b) to let things go on in their natural way ☐
 (c) to be indolent and let others take advantage of one's indolence ☐
 (d) to idle away the time; to delay and linger ☐

VII

[From Defence Services' Exam. 1981]

36. Melting pot : ☐
 (a) an earthen vessel ☐ (b) a cooking utensil ☐
 (c) an iron cauldron ☐ (b) a witch's brewing pot ☐
 37. To be a good Samaritan : ☐
 (a) a religious person ☐
 (b) a genuinely charitable person ☐
 (c) to be obedient ☐
 (d) a citizen of Samaritana ☐
 38. To fly off the handle : ☐
 (a) to dislocate ☐ (b) to lose one's temper ☐
 (c) to take off ☐ (d) to be air borne ☐
 39. The Alpha and Omega : ☐
 (a) a Shakespearean play ☐ (b) beginning and end ☐
 (c) a Greek song ☐ (d) a Swiss ☐
 40. To rise like a Phoenix : ☐
 (a) to resemble a Phoenician ☐
 (b) to rise with a new life ☐ (c) to rise with anger ☐
 (d) to get up with a start ☐

TYPICAL EXAMPLES

41. To fish in troubled waters : ☐
 (a) to resort to fishing in stormy waters ☐
 (b) to pay in stormy waters ☐
 (c) to remain in natural surroundings ☐
 (d) to take interest in anything which may lead to danger ☐
 42. To run the gauntlet : ☐
 (a) to start criminal action ☐ (b) to give a challenge ☐
 (c) to be subjected to criticism or attack ☐
 (d) to pay the charges ☐ (I.E.S., 1979)
 43. To make one's flesh creep : ☐
 (a) to frighten away ☐ (b) to throw out ☐
 (c) to behave in an unbecoming manner ☐
 (d) to jeer at ☐ (C.D.S. 1978)
 44. To feather one's nest : ☐
 (a) to complain ☐
 (b) to place feathers of the birds in a net ☐
 (c) to derive personal benefit ☐
 (d) to be in high spirits ☐ (I.E.S. 1978)

45. To play first and loose :
 (a) to behave nicely ☐
 (b) to act in an irresponsible manner ☐
 (c) to use flattery ☐ (d) to find fault with ☐
46. To tickle one's fancy :
 (a) to amuse ☐ (b) to behave like a coward ☐
 (c) to like a thing ☐ (d) to have a dream ☐
47. To gird up one's loins :
 (a) to use the loin cloth ☐ (b) to get prepared for fight ☐
 (c) to be ignored ☐ (d) to get prepared for fight ☐
48. To live in a fool's paradise :
 (a) to have an absolutely false conception ☐
 (b) to create a stir ☐ (c) to be clear ☐
 (d) to give and get fairly in return ☐
49. To take off one's hat :
 (a) to remain unchanged ☐ (b) to feel discouraged ☐
 (c) to express approval or appreciation ☐
 (d) to involve suffering ☐ (Geologists' 1978)
50. To have one's hand full :
 (a) to be excessively wicked ☐
 (b) to be extremely busy ☐
 (c) to live in the one's means ☐
 (d) to conceal one's talent ☐ (I.E.S. 1978)
51. To keep one's head above water
 (a) to live within one's means ☐
 (b) to lose self control ☐ (c) to desire ☐
 (d) to take a bath in a river or a tank ☐
52. To bring a hornet's nest about one's ears :
 (a) to frown upon ☐ (b) to criticise ☐
 (c) to create trouble by interfering foolishly ☐
 (d) to cause a disturbance ☐ (C.D.S. 1978)
53. To laugh within one's sleeves :
 (a) to be humorous ☐ (b) to be secretly amused ☐
 (c) to have a smiling look ☐
 (d) to wear a sombre appearance ☐
54. To pay through the nose :
 (a) to make less payment ☐ (b) to pay the dues ☐
 (c) to pay debts ☐ (d) to pay excessively ☐
55. To burn the midnight oil :
 (a) to sit up late at night to work or study ☐
 (c) to burn the candle at midnight ☐
 (c) to illumine the house ☐
 (d) to burn oil in a lamp at midnight ☐
56. To overshoot the mark :
 (a) to go too near ☐ (b) to go too far ☐
 (c) to act secretly ☐ (d) to be in search of ☐
57. To cast pearls before swine .
 (a) to give diamonds to the Goldsmith ☐

- (b) to weep ☐
 (c) to give some good thing to someone who can't appreciate its worth ☐
 (d) to give bad thing to someone who feels angry ☐
58. To rack one's brain :
 (a) to stricke one's head ☐ (b) to think hard ☐
 (c) to massage one's head ☐ (d) to go to sleep ☐
59. To give one a long rope :
 (a) to allow a man to continue his mistakes or crimes ☐
 (b) to speak ill of ☐ (c) to dismiss ☐
 (d) to get into trouble ☐ (I.E.S. 1978)
60. To be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth :
 (a) to be born of rich parents ☐
 (b) to depend on what is going to happen ☐
 (c) to thrust milk with a silver spoon ☐
 (d) to take birth ☐ (M.B.A. 1979)

ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (d) | 3. (c) | 4. (b) | 5. (d) |
| 6. (d) | 7. (c) | 8. (b) | 9. (b) | 10. (a) |
| 11. (d) | 12. (a) | 13. (a) | 14. (d) | 15. (c) |
| 16. (c) | 17. (c) | 18. (b) | 19. (c) | 20. (a) |
| 21. (d) | 22. (d) | 23. (d) | 24. (b) | 25. (c) |
| 26. (c) | 27. (d) | 28. (c) | 29. (c) | 30. (c) |
| 31. (d) | 32. (c) | 33. (a) | 34. (a) | 35. (d) |
| 36. (c) | 37. (b) | 38. (b) | 39. (b) | 40. (b) |
| 41. (d) | 42. (c) | 43. (a) | 44. (c) | 45. (b) |
| 46. (a) | 47. (d) | 48. (a) | 49. (a) | 50. (b) |
| 51. (a) | 52. (c) | 53. (b) | 54. (d) | 55. (a) |
| 56. (b) | 57. (c) | 58. (a) | 59. (a) | 60. (a) |

ONE-WORD SUBSTITUTION

SYNOPSIS

If you know your business you would never use ten words when you can do with one. Our words are to be saved up, not lavishly used. There are many excellent words in English each of which does the work of numerous words. Take for example, the word 'honorary'. A student who does not know this word, may write a sentence like this: 'He holds an office *for which no salary is paid.*' If you know the word you will put it in this way: 'He holds an honorary office or post.' Such words are very useful in exercises on precis writing.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

Directions. *Out of the [given alternations, (a), (b), (c), etc., choose the correct word which very closely fits each definition. Put cross (X) in the answer box [] against the correct word.*

Example : An unmarried man :

- (a) bachelor
(b) master
(c) miser
(d) messrs

X

Answer : (a)

I

[From Asstt. Gds. Exam. 1982]

- | | | |
|----|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | Animals that can live on land and water : | |
| | (a) amphibious <input type="checkbox"/> (b) abstemious | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | (c) aquatic <input type="checkbox"/> (d) aquarian | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. | A word which can be interpreted in any way : | |
| | (a) anachronistic <input type="checkbox"/> (b) confusing | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | (c) foolish <input type="checkbox"/> (d) ambiguous | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. | One who eats human flesh : | |
| | (a) cannibal <input type="checkbox"/> (b) furious | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | (c) carnivorous <input type="checkbox"/> (d) beast | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. | A place where birds are kept : | |
| | (a) attic <input type="checkbox"/> (b) nursery | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | (c) aviary <input type="checkbox"/> (d) zoo | <input type="checkbox"/> |

5. Animals that feed on grass :

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) carnivorous | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) herbivorous | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) insectivorous | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) graminivorous | <input type="checkbox"/> |

II

[From Engg. Services' Exam. 1982]

6. A thing which easily catches fire :

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| (a) efflorescent | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) callous | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) impatient | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) inflammable | <input type="checkbox"/> |

7. Speaking too much of oneself :

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| (a) equivocal | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) hypocrite | |
| (c) egotism | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) egoism | <input type="checkbox"/> |

8. An insect which lays many eggs :

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| (a) vertebrate | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) mammal | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) herbivorous | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) centipede | <input type="checkbox"/> |

9. Mental weariness from want of occupation :

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| (a) fatigue | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) envy | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) tiredness | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) ennui | <input type="checkbox"/> |

10. Animals living in flocks :

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| (a) amphibious | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) sociable | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) gregarious | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) social | <input type="checkbox"/> |

III

[From I.E.S. Exam. 1982]

11. Intentional destruction of racial groups :

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| (a) fratricide | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) regicide | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) genocide | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) homicide | <input type="checkbox"/> |

12. A hater of learning and knowledge :

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) misologist | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) misogynist | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) bibliophile | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) misanthropist | <input type="checkbox"/> |

13. One who loves mankind :

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) philanthropist | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) misanthropist | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) mercenary | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) neurotic | <input type="checkbox"/> |

14. A person who hates women :

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) misogamist | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) misogynist | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) masochist | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) misanthropist | <input type="checkbox"/> |

15. A person who is a womanish in his habits :

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| (a) feminist | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) effeminate | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) philanderer | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) philogynist | <input type="checkbox"/> |

16. A person who is interested in antiquities :

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| (a) equestrian | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) antiquarian | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) antiquated | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) dissenter | <input type="checkbox"/> |

17. The act of violating the sanctity of church :

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| (a) heresy | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) blasphemy | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) sacrilege | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) desecration | <input type="checkbox"/> |

18. Walking in sleep :

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) somnambulism | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) somniloquism | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) hallucination | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) obsession | <input type="checkbox"/> |

19. A decision on which one cannot go back :
 (a) invulnerable ☐ (b) incorrigible ☐
 (c) irrevocable ☐ (d) infrangible ☐
20. A person who is very fond of sensuous enjoyments :
 (a) hedonist ☐ (b) lusty ☐
 (c) stoic ☐ (d) epicure ☐

III

[From Geologists' Exam. 1982]

21. An insect with many legs :
 (a) centipede ☐ (b) mammal ☐
 (c) herbivorous ☐ (d) vertebrate ☐
22. One who hates mankind :
 (a) philanthropist ☐ (b) misanthropist ☐
 (c) mercenary ☐ (d) neurotic ☐
23. Honourably discharged from service :
 (a) meritorious ☐ (b) impecunious ☐
 (c) emeritus ☐ (d) emancipated ☐
24. Intentional destruction of racial groups :
 (a) homicide ☐ (b) regicide ☐
 (c) genocide ☐ (d) fratricide ☐
25. Study of insects :
 (a) etymology ☐ (b) entomology ☐
 (c) zoology ☐ (d) biology ☐
26. A thing which catches fire easily :
 (a) efflorescent ☐ (b) callous ☐
 (c) inflammable ☐ (d) impatient ☐
27. Animals which live on land and in water :
 (a) aquatic ☐ (b) abstemious ☐
 (c) amphibious ☐ (d) ambiguous ☐
28. A person who readily believes others :
 (a) credible ☐ (b) credulous ☐
 (c) sensible ☐ (d) sensitive ☐
29. One who is well-versed in any subject, a critical judge of any art, particularly fine arts :
 (a) connoisseur ☐ (b) dilettante ☐
 (c) veteran ☐ (d) philistine ☐
30. Incapable of being wounded :
 (a) Impregnable ☐ (b) Invulnerable ☐
 (c) Inevitable ☐ (d) Infallible ☐

IV

[From L.I.C. Exam. 1982]

31. Disbeliever in God :
 (a) agnostic ☐ (b) theist ☐
 (c) Theologist ☐ (d) ltruist ☐
32. Connoisseur of choice food :
 (a) gourmet ☐ (b) gourmand ☐

- (e) glutton ☐ (d) greedy ☐
33. Study of diseases :
 (a) philology ☐ (b) pathology ☐
 (c) phrenology ☐ (d) pharmacology ☐
34. Custom of having many wives :
 (a) Matrimony ☐ (b) Bigamy ☐
 (c) polygamy ☐ (d) Monogamy ☐
35. Evenness of mind on temper :
 (a) Equality ☐ (b) Equity ☐
 (c) Equanimity ☐ (d) Equitable ☐

V

[From G.I.C. Exam. 1982]

36. A person who has no money to pay off his debts :
 (a) pauper ☐ (b) beggar ☐
 (c) insolvent ☐ (d) debtor ☐
37. A person who rarely speaks the truth :
 (a) crook ☐ (b) liar ☐
 (c) scoundrel ☐ (d) hypocrite ☐
38. A person who looks on the bright side of things :
 (a) optimist ☐ (b) pessimist ☐
 (c) snob ☐ (d) cynic ☐
39. A disease which spreads by contact :
 (a) incurable ☐ (b) infectious disease ☐
 (c) contagious disease ☐ (d) fatal disease ☐
40. A remedy for all diseases :
 (a) narcotic ☐ (b) tonic ☐
 (c) antiseptic ☐ (d) panacea ☐

TYPICAL EXAMPLES

41. Mental weariness from want of occupation :
 (a) fatigue ☐ (b) envy ☐
 (c) ennui ☐ (d) exhaustion ☐
42. Speaking too much of oneself :
 (a) equivocal ☐ (b) hypocrite ☐
 (c) egoism ☐ (d) egotism ☐
43. Animals that feed on insects :
 (a) carnivorous ☐ (b) herbivorous ☐
 (c) insectivorous ☐ (d) graminivorous ☐
44. One who eats human flesh :
 (a) carnivorous ☐ (b) cannibal ☐
 (c) furious ☐ (d) none of these ☐
45. A word which can be interpreted in any way :
 (a) anachronistic ☐ (b) confusing ☐
 (c) ambiguous ☐ (d) none of these ☐

46. A disease that spreads by contact :
 (a) contagious ☐ (b) infectious ☐
 (c) credulous ☐ (d) contagious ☐
47. One who is well-versed in any subject, a critical judge of any art, particularly fine arts :
 (a) philistine ☐ (b) dilettante ☐
 (c) connoisseur ☐ (d) veteran ☐
48. One who hates mankind :
 (a) mercenary ☐ (b) cosmopolitan ☐
 (c) benefactor ☐ (d) misanthrope ☐
49. A person who readily believes in others :
 (a) credible ☐ (b) credulous ☐
 (c) optimist ☐ (d) pessimist ☐
50. A state of being married :
 (a) polygamy ☐ (b) monogamy ☐
 (c) matrimony ☐ (d) patrimony ☐
51. That which can be seen through :
 (a) translucent ☐ (b) opaque ☐
 (c) transparent ☐ (d) triumvirate ☐
52. A person who is hard to please :
 (a) fastidious ☐ (b) contagious ☐
 (c) contiguous ☐ (d) neurotic ☐
53. To root out an evil :
 (a) disseminate ☐ (b) eliminate ☐
 (c) eradicate ☐ (d) profligate ☐
54. Study of insects :
 (a) botany ☐ (b) biology ☐
 (a) spectrography ☐ (d) entomology ☐
55. Persons witnessing a thing :
 (a) boot-legger ☐ (b) misnomer ☐
 (c) spectator ☐ (d) transient ☐
56. A person who hates women :
 (a) effeminate ☐ (b) misogynist ☐
 (c) etymologist ☐ (d) dilattante ☐
57. One who can have all the powers :
 (a) omniscient ☐ (b) omnipresent ☐
 (c) omnipotent ☐ (d) omnibus ☐
58. A person who looks to the bright side of thing :
 (a) pessimist ☐ (b) morose ☐
 (c) optimist ☐ (d) dissenter ☐
59. Having the earth for centre :
 (a) geometric ☐ (b) geocentric ☐
 (c) geonostic ☐ (d) geographic ☐
60. Government by old men :
 (a) plutocracy ☐ (b) boeracy ☐
 (c) aristocracy ☐ (d) geroamtocracy ☐
61. To manipulate facts, arguments, so as to reach undue conclusions :
 (a) gerundive ☐ (b) gerrymander ☐

- (c) lacquer ☐ (d) macroscian ☐
62. Fearing of shunning sun-light : ☐
- (a) melancholy ☐ (b) heliophobic ☐
- (c) heliolatrous ☐ (d) hectographic ☐
63. Worship of the sun : ☐
- (a) heliolatory ☐ (b) hypothesis ☐
- (c) hypogynous ☐ (d) hyponasty ☐
64. A nervous malady arising from indigestion : ☐
- (a) hypocycloid ☐ (b) hypochondria ☐
- (c) hyrax ☐ (d) lanthina ☐
65. One who is over-critical : ☐
- (a) satirist ☐ (b) eulogist ☐
- (c) hypercritical ☐ (d) hyperbolic ☐
66. To disguise or an assembly of persons wearing masks : ☐
- (a) marprelate ☐ (b) paxwax ☐
- (c) masquerade ☐ (d) perpetrate ☐
67. Sent round to many places or persons : ☐
- (a) circular ☐ (b) circumferential ☐
- (c) encyclical ☐ (d) encyclopedic ☐
68. Things and ideas containing the elements of same nature : ☐
- (a) consistent ☐ (b) equivocal ☐
- (c) homogeneous ☐ (d) heterogeneous ☐
69. The act of divination : ☐
- (a) mantology ☐ (b) astrology ☐
- (c) astronomy ☐ (d) astrogrphgy ☐
70. A hater of marriage : ☐
- (a) misocapnic ☐ (b) misogynist ☐
- (c) mislippen ☐ (d) misdemean ☐
71. Having many sounds : ☐
- (a) Multisulcate ☐ (b) Multiserial ☐
- (c) Multipolar ☐ (d) Multisonous ☐
72. The branch of medicine which treats the classification of diseases : ☐
- (a) Nestology ☐ (b) Nosology ☐
- (c) Numerology ☐ (d) Anthropology ☐
73. Having many columns : ☐
- (a) polystylous ☐ (b) polymmetrical ☐
- (c) polyzonal ☐ (d) polytrichum ☐
74. Having many forms varying in appearances : ☐
- (a) polygyny ☐ (b) polygraphic ☐
- (c) polymorphous ☐ (d) pomeranian ☐
75. Breach of unity without any justifiable cause : ☐
- (a) scheelite ☐ (b) schism ☐
- (c) quincun ☐ (d) protista ☐
76. To withdraw from society : ☐
- (a) solitudinous ☐ (b) sequester ☐
- (c) seraphine ☐ (d) reverberate ☐
77. To plunder : ☐
- (a) stigmatise ☐ (b) spoliata ☐

- (c) prevaricate ☐ (d) culminate ☐
78. That which refreshes . ☐ (a) refrigerant ☐ (b) fragrant ☐
 (c) abominable ☐ (d) procrastinating ☐
79. Regaining health : ☐ (a) convalescence ☐ (b) contumacious ☐
 (c) contraposition ☐ (d) contradistinction ☐
80. Which is contrary to law or is prohibited : ☐ (a) illogical ☐ (b) illegible ☐
 (c) contraband ☐ (d) cargo ☐
81. Opposing lawful authority with contempt : ☐ (a) desperado ☐ (b) controvert ☐
 (c) contumacious ☐ (d) contriturate ☐
82. Bound by curved lines : ☐ (a) circumferential ☐ (b) vertical ☐
 (c) multilinear ☐ (d) curvilinear ☐
83. The investigation of the derivation and original significance of words : ☐ (a) entomology ☐ (b) etymology ☐
 (c) L., Drogography ☐ (d) ethnology ☐
84. A lover of horses : ☐ (a) hippophile ☐ (b) histrionic ☐
 (c) jongieur ☐ (d) hanky-panky ☐
85. A heavy unnatural slumber : ☐ (a) Leprosy ☐ (b) phoebia ☐
 (c) stupor ☐ (d) lethargy ☐
86. An evil doer : ☐ (a) highwayman ☐ (b) malefactor ☐
 (c) malengine ☐ (d) malcoroa ☐
87. The branch of metreology which treats of water in the atmosphere, as rain, clouds, snow etc. ☐ (a) hydromethorology ☐ (b) metreology ☐
 (c) hydrography ☐ (d) hydrometry ☐
88. Incapable of being corroded : ☐ (a) incorrutible ☐ (b) irremediable ☐
 (c) incurable ☐ (d) incorrodible ☐
89. Susceptible of ire or anger : ☐ (a) irascible ☐ (b) fastidious ☐
 (c) credulous ☐ (d) credible ☐
90. The study of rocks : ☐ (a) geology ☐ (b) telmetry ☐
 (c) geometry ☐ (d) petrography ☐
91. Speaking without preparation : ☐ (a) oratory ☐ (b) carnivorous ☐
 (c) extempore ☐ (d) fatalist ☐
92. One who rides on the horse-back : ☐ (a) pedestrian ☐ (b) equestrian ☐
 (c) steadfast ☐ (d) precocious ☐

93. One who is a lover of books :
 (a) bibliographic ☐ (b) bibliophil ☐
 (c) book-worm ☐ (d) frantic ☐
94. A person who is indifferent to pleasure or pain :
 (a) fatalist ☐ (b) epicurean ☐
 (c) stoic ☐ (d) eccentric ☐
95. Too much official formality :
 (a) sluggardness ☐ (b) bureaucracy ☐
 (c) red-tapism ☐ (d) matin ☐
96. Life of a person written by himself :
 (a) biography ☐ (b) autobiography ☐
 (c) bibliography ☐ (d) hystriography ☐
97. One who spends lavishly :
 (a) spendthrift ☐ (b) frugal ☐
 (c) antidot ☐ (d) gratis ☐
98. A medicine that induces sleep :
 (a) antiseptic ☐ (b) narcotic ☐
 (c) pathetic ☐ (d) caligraphic ☐
99. Animals with two legs :
 (a) quadraped ☐ (b) triped ☐
 (c) bired ☐ (d) aquatic ☐
100. A person in the habit of continuous talking :
 (a) gramminivorous ☐ (b) loquacious ☐
 (c) herbivorous ☐ (d) omnivorous ☐
101. Confusion of mind :
 (a) embarrassment ☐ (b) stupor ☐
 (c) melancholy ☐ (d) pessimism ☐
102. A place where birds are kept :
 (a) museum ☐ (b) aviary ☐
 (c) aquarium ☐ (d) groove ☐
103. One who walks in sleep :
 (a) equestrian ☐ (b) dreamer ☐
 (c) somnambulist ☐ (d) efficacious ☐
104. A man who has no regard for others feelings :
 (a) intemperate ☐ (b) inconsiderate ☐
 (c) inconsiderable ☐ (d) incongruous ☐
105. The murder of a king :
 (a) regicide ☐ (b) articide ☐
 (c) fratricide ☐ (d) homicide ☐
106. The art practised by the statesman :
 (a) oligarchy ☐ (b) democracy ☐
 (c) diplomacy ☐ (d) mythology ☐
107. Talking disrespectfully of holy things :
 (a) desecration ☐ (b) blasphemy ☐
 (c) segeration ☐ (d) sacrilege ☐
108. A place for invalids or convalescents :
 (a) lunatic asylum ☐ (b) hospital ☐
 (c) sanatorium ☐ (d) honorarium ☐

109. To atone for one's sins :
 (a) propitiate ☐ (b) to appreciate ☐
 (c) expiate ☐ (d) ingratiate ☐
110. Government by the priests :
 (a) aristocracy ☐ (b) anarchy ☐
 (c) monarchy ☐ (d) theocracy ☐
111. Property inherited from one's parents or ancestors :
 (a) alimony ☐ (b) patrimony ☐
 (c) matrimony ☐ (d) bigamy ☐
112. Anything that destroys the affects of poison :
 (a) aquatic ☐ (b) animate ☐
 (c) antidote ☐ (d) venomous ☐
113. One who plays a game or does a work for pleasure and not as a profession :
 (a) amateur ☐ (b) octagon ☐
 (c) novice ☐ (d) precious ☐
114. One who is out to destroy all Governments :
 (a) instigator ☐ (b) rebellious ☐
 (c) anarchist ☐ (d) socialist ☐
115. A person who is a total abstainer from all alcoholic drinks :
 (a) vegetarian ☐ (b) herbivorous ☐
 (c) tee-totaller ☐ (d) cannibal ☐
116. Examination of a dead-body :
 (a) Diagnosis ☐ (b) analysis ☐
 (c) post-mortem ☐ (d) post-marital ☐
117. One who is interested in the welfare of women :
 (a) effeminate ☐ (b) feminist ☐
 (c) flamboyant ☐ (d) feminine ☐
118. The persons ruling or living at the same time
 (a) unanimous ☐ (b) antiquarian ☐
 (c) contemporary ☐ (d) contemptuous ☐
119. A thing that cannot be avoided :
 (a) combustible ☐ (b) inevitable ☐
 (c) voluptuous ☐ (d) occasional ☐
120. To repeat word for word :
 (a) literary ☐ (b) verbatim ☐
 (c) verbose ☐ (d) verbal ☐

ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (d) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) | 5. (b) |
| 6. (d) | 7. (d) | 8. (c) | 9. (d) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (a) | 13. (a) | 14. (b) | 15. (b) |
| 16. (b) | 17. (d) | 18. (a) | 19. (c) | 20. (d) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (b) | 23. (c) | 24. (c) | 25. (b) |
| 26. (c) | 27. (c) | 28. (b) | 29. (a) | 30. (b) |
| 31. (b) | 32. (a) | 33. (b) | 34. (c) | 35. (c) |

36. (c)	37. (b)	38. (a)	39. (c)	40. (d)
41. (c)	42. (c)	43. (a)	44. (b)	45. (a)
46. (d)	47. (c)	48. (d)	49. (b)	50. (c)
51. (c)	52. (a)	53. (c)	54. (d)	55. (c)
56. (b)	57. (c)	58. (c)	59. (b)	60. (d)
61. (b)	62. (b)	63. (a)	64. (b)	65. (c)
66. (c)	67. (c)	68. (c)	69. (c)	70. (b)
71. (d)	72. (b)	73. (a)	74. (c)	75. (b)
76. (b)	77. (b)	78. (a)	79. (a)	80. (c)
81. (c)	82. (d)	83. (b)	84. (a)	85. (d)
86. (b)	87. (a)	88. (d)	89. (a)	90. (d)
91. (c)	92. (b)	93. (b)	94. (c)	95. (c)
96. (b)	97. (a)	98. (b)	99. (c)	100. (b)
101. (a)	102. (b)	103. (c)	104. (b)	105. (a)
106. (c)	107. (b)	108. (c)	109. (c)	110. (d)
111. (b)	112. (c)	113. (a)	114. (c)	115. (c)
116. (c)	117. (b)	118. (c)	119. (b)	120. (b)

FILL IN THE BLANKS

SYNOPSIS

All the words in a good sentence occupy places from which they can hardly be removed. In the sentence 'The villages were destroyed by fire' all the words occupy places which are inevitable for them. Try to change their places and you will see the difference at once. So if a particular word is knocked out of a sentence, any intelligent student should be able to find out what that word is.

Mistakes often occur when wrong prepositions are used after certain words. Particular words are often followed by particular prepositions. There is something like the idiom of preposition. For instance we may say : *he died of fever*. We cannot say : *he died from fever* or *with fever* or *on account of fever*.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

SECTION 1

Directions. Each sentence below contains a blank space followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase which is most nearly appropriate to the meaning of the sentence and put a cross mark (X) in the answer box [] opposite the correct response.

Example : If you.....a piece of string in front of a kitten, it will play with it.

- | | | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (a) sway | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) dangle | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) tangle | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) dip | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Explanation. In this sentence, the word 'dangle' is appropriate to the meaning of the sentence. Words marked 'a', 'c' and 'd' do not make sense in the sentence. Therefore 'b' is the correct answer.

I

[From Defence Services' Exam. 1982]

1. People from——and near came to see the football match.

(a) distance	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) villages	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) far	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) high	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. The retiring general was given an affectionate farewell by the officers and——at the function.

(a) soldier	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) men	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) women	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) servants	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. In a country whether democratic or——public opinion cannot be suppressed.
 (a) dictatorial ☐ (b) parliamentary ☐
 (c) free ☐ (d) advanced ☐
4. Middle class people are always worried about their —— and butter.
 (a) loaves ☐ (b) cream ☐
 (c) toast ☐ (d) bread ☐
5. The sword is to the —— as the pen is to the writer.
 (a) barber ☐ (b) soldier ☐
 (c) singer ☐ (d) teacher ☐

II

[From State Bank Prob. Officers' Exam. 1982]

6. A man, who can be trusted, is preferable —— one who is merely clever.
 (a) than ☐ (b) to ☐
 (c) from ☐ (d) for ☐
7. If you have a telephone in your house, you —— that it tends to ring when you least want it to ring.
 (a) shall have to admit ☐ (b) will admit ☐
 (c) would admit ☐ (d) would have to admit ☐
8. He demanded that his name ——stricken from the record.
 (a) was ☐ (b) should be ☐
 (c) be ☐ (d) had to be ☐
9. If we survey our lives and endeavours, we can notice that our whole nature —— the social animals.
 (a) resembles with ☐ (b) resembles from ☐
 (c) resembles those of ☐ (d) resembles that of ☐
10. Unless he —— I will not pardon him.
 (a) withdraws his words ☐ (b) withdrew his words ☐
 (c) does not withdraw his words ☐
 (d) did not withdraw his words ☐
11. The health of society depends ——on the independence of the individuals composing it as on their close social cohesion
 (a) quite a lot ☐ (b) quite much ☐
 (c) severely much ☐ (d) quite as much ☐
12. A system of government by discussion demands a certain temper of mind —— both individually and as a nation.
 (a) which are should cultivate dutifully ☐
 (b) which is our bounden duty to cultivate ☐
 (c) which we are bound dutifully to cultivate ☐
 (d) which we have to cultivate ☐
13. The educational attainments of our people —— what is necessary either for effective individual living or for satisfactory maintenance of society.
 (a) stand quite below ☐ (b) are far below ☐
 (c) stand far under ☐ (d) are far under ☐

SECTION II

Directions. In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with prepositions. Four alternative sets are suggested. Choose the correct set and indicate it by putting a cross mark (X) in the answer box [] against the correct response.

III

[From Auditors' Exam. 1981]

14. I prefer a book of travels — one of pictures though I am not totally averse — the latter.
 (a) than ; from ☐ (b) to ; to ☐
 (c) over ; towards ☐ (d) above ; against ☐
15. We should be impatient — those whose views are not identical — those our own.
 (a) of ; to : of ☐ (b) toward ; on ; to ☐
 (c) with ; with ; of ☐ (d) for ; to ; from ☐
16. When he takes a fancy — anything, no power — earth can make him part — that
 (a) for ; upon ; from ☐ (b) of ; of ; over ☐
 (b) to ; on ; with ☐ (d) about ; over ; from ☐
17. I don't wish to deal — him as he is devoid — any consideration — others.
 (a) with ; from ; to ☐ (b) for ; off ; towards ☐
 (c) through ; from ; for ☐ (d) with ; of ; for ☐
18. It devolves — a leader to make himself easy — access — his constituents.
 (a) upon ; of ; to ☐ (b) for ; to ; for ☐
 (c) to ; within ; before ☐ (d) on ; to ; towards ☐

IV

[From Auditor's Exam. 1980]

19. We will inquire — him — this matter. ☒
 (a) from ; on ☐ (b) through ; in ☐
 (c) with ; for ☐ (d) of ; about ☒
20. He lives — honest labour and well — his earnings.
 (a) by ; within ☐ (b) on ; through ☐
 (c) with ; by ☐ (d) through ; inside ☐
21. Taking me — a stranger, he took — himself to render my every help.
 (a) as ; on ☐ (b) for ; upon ☒
 (c) down ; for ☐ (d) by ; to ☐
22. He is not popular — his colleagues as he is backing — courtesy.
 (a) to ; from ☐ (b) with ; in ☐
 (c) towards ; of ☐ (d) among ; at ☐
23. Though we may be provided — everything, yet we must provide — the evil day.
 (a) for ; about ☐ (b) to ; over ☐
 (c) with ; against ☐ (d) at ; for ☐

TYPICAL EXAMPLES

24. We went — room and sat down — soft cushions.
 (a) to ; in ☐ (b) from ; upon ☐
 (c) into ; on ☐ (d) in ; in ☐
25. — the room it was very hot ; but — the terrace it was cool.
 (a) within ; near ☐ (b) in ; outside ☐
 (c) inside ; on ☐ (d) outside ; inside ☐
26. Send the parcel — post — my Bombay address.
 (a) in ; at ☐ (b) by ; to ☐
 (c) through ; on ☐ (d) in ; for ☐
27. Will you play — me — a while ?
 (a) with ; for ☐ (b) for ; in ☐
 (c) for ; within ☐ (d) against ; over ☐
28. — the house tops the kite flew until it got lost — the clouds.
 (a) By ; in ☐ (b) From ; in ☐
 (c) On ; among ☐ (d) Over ; among ☐
29. You may leave — Sunday or before, but must return — seven days.
 (a) from ; after ☐ (b) after ; by ☐
 (c) on ; within ☐ (d) since ; before ☐
30. — the last fortnight, I have noticed that you have been keeping away — the English class.
 (a) During from ☐ (b) Within ; in ☐
 (c) In ; during ☐ (d) Amid ; in ☐
31. — my word, I am telling you nothing — the truth.
 (a) By ; from ☐ (b) Upon ; but ☐
 (c) On ; outside ☐ (d) By ; but ☐
32. — you and me — ten o' clock this morning, have had five good offers for my radio.
 (a) Between ; since ☐ (b) Within ; before ☐
 (c) Amongst ; after ☐ (d) Among ; within ☐
33. — cover of darkness, the enemy crept — the hill.
 (a) In ; over ☐ (b) In ; along ☐
 (c) Under ; up ☐ (d) Through ; upon ☐
34. He leapt — the steps thrice at a time and ran — the road to catch the thief.
 (a) over ; down ☐ (b) from ; through ☐
 (c) down ; over ☐ (d) down ; across ☐
35. His tutor went — endless trouble to prepare him — the test.
 (a) through ; for ☐ (b) over ; before ☐
 (c) over ; against ☐ (d) through ; in ☐
36. — the factory area, stretched green fields — the horizon.
 (a) Near ; in ☐ (b) Over ; to ☐
 (c) Beyond ; up to ☐ (d) Beyond ; over ☐
37. I shall be back — a week — your return.
 (a) before ; from ☐ (b) before ; from ☐
 (c) within ; of ☐ (d) in ; of ☐

38. The party had to struggle --- the wet grass for half an hour --- before it reached dry land.
 (a) along ; before ☐ (b) through ; before ☐
 (c) across ; till ☐ (d) along ; until ☐
39. --- the weight of the elephant, the old bridge collapsed, and the elephant had much difficulty --- getting --- the bank of the river.
 (a) Under ; for ; at ☐ (b) Beneath ; for ; to ☐
 (c) Under ; in ; to ☐ (d) With ; in ; on ☐
40. I was dead --- time ; you were the one who was late --- an hour.
 (a) on ; over ☐ (b) within ; for ☐
 (c) in ; for ☐ (d) on ; by ☐
41. --- half an hour all those who were trapped ---the building were rescued--- the brave firemen.
 (a) within ; near ; by ☐ (b) before ; within ; by ☐
 (c) after ; outside ; with ☐ (d) within ; inside ; by ☐
42. The man was --- measure rich, but he was --- compassion --- the poor.
 (a) beyond ; for ; for ☐ (b) within ; without ; to ☐
 (c) without ; for ; to ☐ (d) beyond ; without ; for ☐
43. ---two weeks, he did not venture--- the safety of his house, even once.
 (a) Within ; for ☐ (b) For ; beyond ☐
 (c) for ; towards ☐ (d) over ; for ☐
44. Most of the members were enthusiastically ---him, but there were a few who were very much --- him.
 (a) against ; with ☐ (b) behind ; for ☐
 (c) for ; against ☐ (d) with ; without ☐
45. Half a mile from the house he turned --- the main road, and walked --- the railway line.
 (a) off ; along ☐ (b) from ; beside ☐
 (c) towards ; beside ☐ (d) off ; on ☐
46. He laboured --- the hill ; sat watching the city ; then ran ---the hill.
 (a) along ; towards ☐ (b) down ; up ☐
 (c) up ; down ☐ (d) towards ; from ☐
47. The dog ran --- me ; I ran --- the dog ; but he ran faster --- me
 (a) before ; behind ; than ☐ (b) before ; after ; than ☐
 (c) behind ; with ; to ☐ (d) after ; behind ; than ☐
48. We got --- the train --- L.Lcknow.
 (a) on ; in ☐ (b) into ; at ☐
 (c) into ; in ☐ (d) in , at ☐
49. Put the milk --- the table and cover it --- cloth.
 (a) on ; with ☐ (b) near ; by ☐
 (c) on ; by ☐ (d) in . with ☐
50. The plane flew ---our house and disappeared---the clouds.

- (a) above ; beyond ☐ (b) over ; in ☐
 (a) across ; in ☐ (d) over ; into ☐
51. Come and stand — me — my umbrella or you will get quite wet.
 (a) with ; under ☐ (b) by ; beneath ☐
 (c) beside ; under ☐ (d) near ; below ☐
52. The child ran — the street to the other side and climbed — the bridge.
 (a) across ; up ☐ (b) along ; over ☐
 (c) into ; under ☐ (d) over ; into ☐
53. He hoped that he would be compensated — the damage done — his reputation.
 (a) off ; on ☐ (b) with ; to ☐
 (c) by ; upon ☐ (d) for ; to ☐
54. The problem — housing — India, is a complex one requiring finances — a large scale.
 (a) with ; of ; in ☐ (b) of ; for ; on ☐
 (c) of ; in on ☐ (d) with ; in ; on ☐
55. The rainfall — India varies — place to place and also from year — year.
 (a) in ; from ; to ☐ (b) of ; from ; after ☐
 (c) over ; with ; by ☐ (d) for ; with ; after ☐
56. There was no agreement — the great power — a treaty to ban nuclear weapons.
 (a) with ; about ☐ (b) among ; on ☐
 (c) between ; about ☐ (d) in ; for ☐
57. Men have made ships that can sail — the sea and fly — the air.
 (a) along ; above ☐ (b) over ; into ☐
 (c) upon ; through ☐ (d) on ; in ☐
58. This shopkeeper deals — grains, but he did not deal honestly — me.
 (a) with ; out ☐ (b) with ; for ☐
 (c) in ; with ☐ (d) with ; by ☐
59. Forty students competed — one another — a single scholarship.
 (a) with ; over ☐ (b) with ; for ☐
 (c) among ; over ☐ (d) between ; for ☐
60. I must hold discussion — you — that matter shortly.
 (a) about ; for ☐ (b) with ; for ☐
 (c) about ; in ☐ (d) with ; on ☐
61. He is labouring — misapprehension but he is labouring — a cause.
 (a) under ; for ☐ (b) by ; in ☐
 (c) with ; over ☐ (d) in ; towards ☐
62. He took advantage — my ignorance but gained nothing — the end.
 (a) with ; in ☐ (b) of ; in ☐
 (c) against ; at ☐ (d) from ; for ☐

63. I am annoyed — him — what he has done to me.
 (a) by ; in ☐ (b) at ; for ☐
 (c) with ; for ☐ (d) with ; against ☐
64. Whatever you decide — stick — it.
 (a) on ; to ☐ (b) for ; at ☐
 (c) in ; with ☐ (d) about ; at ☐
65. He did not die — cholera, but — the effect of exposure — the sun.
 (a) with ; by ; in ☐ (b) of , with ; of ☐
 (c) with ; of ; by ☐ (d) of ; of ; to ☐
66. You must apologise — him — the wrong you have done him.
 (a) from ; against ☐ (b) to ; against ☐
 (c) from ; on ☐ (d) to ; for ☐
67. — the topmost branch of the tree sat a monkey making faces — us.
 (a) on ; to ☐ (b) on ; on ☐
 (c) over ; to ☐ (d) in ; for ☐
68. What is the best way — cooking rice ? Cook it — boiling water, and serve it hot — curry.
 (a) in ; with ; on ☐ (b) of ; on ; in ☐
 (c) of ; in ; with ☐ (d) in ; in ; with ☐
69. He said he was — debt and asked me — a loan — Rs 200.
 (a) in ; about ; for ☐ (b) under ; for ; with ☐
 (c) with ; to ; for ☐ (d) in ; for ; of ☐
70. — the age — 18, he was sent to prison — theft.
 (a) at ; of ; for ☐ (b) after ; of with ☐
 (c) from ; about ; for ☐ (d) at over ; for ☐
71. There is a parcel — books — you — the table — the room.
 (a) of ; for ; on ; in ☐ (b) with ; for ; at within ☐
 (c) of ; to ; under ; at ☐
 (d) with ; from ; around ; in ☐
72. While — their way from the village — the city they were attacked — robbers.
 (a) at ; to ; with ☐ (b) on : to : by ☐
 (c) in : by : by ☐ (d) on : at : with ☐

ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (b) | 3. (a) | 4. (d) | 5. (b) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (b) | 8. (c) | 9. (d) | 10. (a) |
| 11. (d) | 12. (b) | 13. (b) | 14. (b) | 15. (a) |
| 16. (c) | 17. (d) | 18. (a) | 19. (d) | 20. (a) |

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 21. (a) | 22. (b) | 23. (a) | 24. (c) | 25. (a) |
| 26. (b) | 27. (a) | 28. (b) | 29. (c) | 30. (a) |
| 31. (a) | 32. (a) | 33. (c) | 34. (d) | 35. (a) |
| 36. (c) | 37. (b) | 38. (b) | 39. (c) | 40. (d) |
| 41. (d) | 42. (d) | 43. (b) | 44. (c) | 45. (a) |
| 46. (e) | 47. (b) | 48. (b) | 49. (a) | 50. (d) |
| 51. (c) | 52. (a) | 53. (d) | 54. (c) | 55. (a) |
| 56. (b) | 57. (d) | 58. (c) | 59. (b) | 60. (d) |
| 61. (a) | 62. (b) | 63. (c) | 64. (a) | 65. (d) |
| 66. (d) | 67. (b) | 68. (c) | 69. (d) | 70. (a) |
| 71. (a) | 72. (b) | | | |

TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES

SYNOPSIS

(1) Definition

Transformation is the process of changing a sentence from one form to another form, without altering its sense. It helps the writer to express his ideas more clearly and forcefully.

(2) Removal of Adverb too

(i) If the Adverb too is followed by an infinitive, the sentence can be written in two clauses, the first containing 'so' and the second beginning with 'that'.

(ii) If the original sentence contains no negative word, the subordinate clause becomes negative.

(iii) If there is no infinitive after too, it can be replaced by over, excessively, more than enough, beyond the proper limit, to a fault etc.

(3) Interchange of Interrogative and Assertive sentences

(i) If the question is negative, the answer is in the affirmative.

(ii) If the question is affirmative, the answer takes a negative form.

(iii) Interrogative sentences ask something.

(iv) Assertive sentences may be positive or negative.

(4) Interchange of Exclamatory and Assertive Sentences.

Exclamatory sentences introduced by 'what' and 'how' are transformed to Assertive sentences by substituting very, big, great, etc. for 'how' and 'what'.

(5) Interchange of Active and Passive Voice

(i) Passive voice of a verb is formed by placing the past participle of the verb after the same tense of the verb 'to be' as is the tense of the verb in the Active voice.

(ii) The object of the verb in the Active Voice becomes the subject in the Passive.

(iii) The subject of the verb in the Active Voice becomes the object to the preposition 'by' in the Passive.

(6) Conversion of Simple, Compound and Complex Sentences

(i) A *simple sentence* contains only one subject and one finite verb : as. Mohan goes to school.

(ii) A *Compound sentence* consists of one principal and one or more subordinate clauses ; as, He does not know, when his father will return from Bombay.

(iii) A *Complex sentence* consists of two or more co-ordinate clauses ; as, My house was sold and I left the country.

(iv) A simple sentence may be converted into a complex sentence by expanding a word or phrase into a Subordinate clause.

(7) Synthesis of Sentences

The synthesis of sentences is the process of combining two or more simple sentences. It is opposite of analysis.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

Directions : Each of the following sentence has to be phrased according to the directions which follow it. Four words or phrases lettered a, b, c, and d are given below each sentence and its directions given in several ways, but you should try to rephrase the sentence in such a way that it includes one of the given alternative phrases a, b, c, and d. The meaning of the sentence must remain the same or most nearly the same after rephrasing. If more than one good rephrased sentence can be made in conformity with the directions, select the one that is the most exact and natural in phrasing and construction. Then put a cross mark in the answer box ☐ against the correct word or phrase.

[From I. E. S. Exam. 1982]

- The water is too cold for him to drink.
Remove 'too'
(a) very cold ☐ (b) so cold ☐
(c) cold beyond limit ☐ (d) out and out cold ☐
- He is still asleep, although he has already slept for ten hours.
Remove 'although'
(a) besides ☐ (b) inspite of ☐
(c) not withstanding that ☐ (d) if that ☐
- No sooner did the aircraft carrying the President land than the people waiting at the airport shouted : 'Long live Indo-American friendship'.
Substitute 'when' for 'than'
(a) As soon as ☐ (b) Immediately as ☐
(c) Scarcely ☐ (d) Notwithstanding ☐
- Besides robbing the poor old woman, he also murdered her.
Remove besides.
(a) Except for the fact ☐ (b) Despite the fact ☐
(c) inspite of ☐ (d) Not only ☐
- He would be here today, were he not sick.
Use 'but' as the preposition
(a) that he is sick ☐ (b) despite the fact ☐
(c) inspite of ☐ (d) taking it for granted ☐

6. The danger of poetry's becoming a kind of after-dinner amusement is far greater than the danger of its reverting to a method of moral instruction.
Begin with 'It is far more dangerous for poetry'
(a) if it becomes ☐ (b) in case it tends ☐
(c) provided that ☐ (d) admitting ☐
7. Only those, who are inspired with a sense of mission and purpose, gather laurels in life.
Substitute '~~is~~ not inspired' for 'are inspired'
(a) if ☐ (b) unless ☐
(c) without ☐ (d) only if ☐
8. The brilliant feats that preceded the General's appointment have made him one of the most famous of the world's soldiers.
Begin with 'The General's appointment'.
(a) had preceded ☐ (b) was preceded ☐
(c) could make ☐ (d) was because of ☐
9. By a careful analysis of these substances, you will see that they differ in essence.
Substitute 'carefully' for 'careful'.
(a) Until it is ☐ (b) Though you analyse ☐
(d) In use they ☐ (d) If you analyse ☐
10. A nation whose members lack a sense of belonging to one country and whose wills, beliefs, thoughts, interests are at cross purposes, cannot have a unified existence.
Begin with 'The unified existence'.
(a) is dependent upon ☐ (b) depends upon ☐
(c) results in ☐ (d) gives birth to ☐
- [From Engg. Services' Exam. 1982]*
11. He only is fitted to command and control who has succeeded in commanding and controlling himself.
Begin with 'without'
(a) learning to command ☐ (b) are fitted ☐
(c) it is possible ☐ (d) most probably ☐
12. Where there is sterling faith and un-compromising purity, there is health, there is success, there is power.
Begin with 'A man'.
(a) cannot have ☐ (b) should cultivate ☐
(c) will not ☐ (d) has always been ☐
13. Yes, Gandhi is immortal and omnipotent conqueror, for he possesses the hearts of men for ever.
Begin with 'there is no doubt'.
(a) it is possible ☐ (b) that it may become ☐
(c) that the reason why Gandhi ☐
(d) should have been ☐
14. Certain false theories and dogmas have diverted millions of men and women from the pursuit of intellectual culture, and persuaded them even to take pride in their ignorance and stupidity.

Substitute 'for diverting' for 'have diverted' and
'persuade' for 'persuaded'.

- (a) should pursue
(b) without cultivating intellectual culture
(c) history is witness to the fact
(d) are responsible

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15. As we owe to man's reason science and philosophy, and to his moral sense ethics and justice, so to this sense of beauty we owe art.

Substitute 'Just there would have been' for 'we owe to'

- (a) these traits of cultivated people
(b) it is imperative ☐ (c) as God wills
(d) no science and philosophy without

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[From Geologists' Exam. 1982]

16. Each regional language has to be developed so as to enable it to become a fit vehicle and rich store-house of knowledge of all kinds.

Begin with 'if we want'

- (a) for its development ☐ (b) that it may become
(c) for a rich store-house of knowledge
(d) unless ☐

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17. It takes two to make a quarrel and if you resolutely refuse to be the second, nobody can quarrel with you. Substitute 'do not refuse, for 'refuse'.

- (a) you cannot ☐ (b) unless
(c) without ☐ (d) you should

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18. There is much talk of One World and I believe that, at some time or another, that talk must bear fruit or else this world will go to pieces.

Begin with 'one'

- (a) has ☐ (b) hears
(c) listens ☐ (d) who

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19. If working like slaves results in selfish attachment, working as masters of our own mind gives rise to the bliss of non-attachment.

Begin with 'we'

- (a) should work ☐ (b) want bliss
(c) with attachment ☐ (d) without attachment

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20. In the West, the prevalent feeling is that nature belongs exclusively to inanimate things and not to human nature.

Substitute 'generally feel' for 'prevalent feeling'.

- (a) people ☐ (b) all
(c) everyone ☐ (d) exclude

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[From L. I. C. Exam. 1982]

21. Being away on an extensive tour, he did not know that anything had happened back home.

Begin with 'He'

- (a) owing to being away ☐ (b) because away ☐
 (c) since having been away ☐ (d) who is away ☐
22. Only people, who love adventure should take up mountaineering.
 Substitute 'does not love' for 'love'.
 (a) if ☐ (b) when ☐
 (c) only ☐ (d) without ☐
23. Thriving new industries have been established in what were once entirely rural areas.
 Begin with 'in areas.....'
 (a) such as ☐ (b) with ☐
 (c) that ☐ (d) where ☐
24. While admiring his honesty, I find myself deploring his rudeness.
 (a) but I deplore ☐ (b) While deploring ☐
 (c) when I deplore ☐ (b) whereby I deplore ☐
25. It was for love of peace and communal harmony that Gandhiji made his decision to go to Naokhali.
 Begin with 'Gandhiji decided'
 (a) arising from ☐ (b) resulting from ☐
 (c) in as much as ☐ (d) because of ☐
26. A single member could, if he wished, paralyse the organisation by regularly objecting to the many motions that need unanimous consent.
 Begin with 'any number who'
 (a) could in regularly objecting ☐
 (b) can do if he were to ☐ (c) could do so ☐
 (d) could do so when ☐
27. People think of him as an individual at odds with the world.
 Begin with 'according to popular concept'
 (a) is ☐ (b) is like ☐
 (c) is thought of ☐ (d) is as ☐
28. The fact that a cat is able always to land on its feet still puzzles the Zoologists
 Begin with 'Zoologists are still seeking an explanation.'
 (a) to answer how ☐ (b) as to how the cat has ☐
 (c) for clarifying how ☐
 (d) of the cat's mysteries ability ☐
29. Though cosmic rays had been identified by scientists early in the twentieth century, little was known then about their origin.
 Begin with Scientists had identified'.
 (a) though knowing so little ☐ (b) but they knew little ☐
 (c) yet they had known little ☐
 (d) although little to know ☐

Directions. In these sentences, a given sentence is put in passive form in three different ways marked a, b, c. Put a cross (X) in the answer box ☐ against the best passive form. If the sentence cannot be put in the passive form, put a cross against (d).

[From Assistants' Grade Exam 1982]

- 30. Sita resembles her brother.**
 (a) The brother is resembled by Sita. ☐
 (b) Sita's brother is resembled by her. ☐
 (c) Her brother is resembled by Sita. ☐
 (d) No change. ☐
- 31. They will run cheap trains on Sunday.**
 (a) Cheap trains will be run by them on Sunday. ☐
 (b) Cheap trains will be run on Sundays. ☐
 (c) On Sunday cheap trains will be run by them. ☐
 (d) No change. ☐
- 32. All Gopal's friends laughed at him.**
 (a) He was laughed at by all Gopal's friend. ☐
 (b) Gopal's friends were all laughed at by him. ☐
 (c) Gopal was laughed at by all his friends. ☐
 (d) No change ☐
- 33. The magistrate sent the prisoner to jail.**
 (a) The prisoner was sent to jail by the magistrate. ☐
 (b) The prisoner has been sent to jail by the magistrate. ☐
 (c) The prisoner was sent to jail. ☐
 (d) No change. ☐
- 34. Tom gave the cat a saucer of milk.**
 (a) A saucer of milk was given by Tom the cat. ☐
 (b) The cat was given a saucer of milk by Tom. ☐
 (c) The cat was given a saucer of milk. ☐
 (d) No cchange. ☐

TYPICAL EXAMPLES

- 35. The carpenter is making a chair.**
 (a) A chair is made by the carpenter. ☐
 (b) A chair is in the making by the carpenter ☐
 (c) A chair is being made by the carpenter ☐
 (d) No change. ☐
- 36. It is time to change the Directors of the Company.**
 (a) It is time for changing the Directors of the Company ☐
 (b) It is time the Directors of the Company are changed. ☐
 (c) It is time for the Director of the Company to be changed. ☐
 (d) No change. ☐
- 37. He made a remarkable discovery.**
 (a) A remarkable discovery is made by him. ☐
 (b) A ramakable discovery has been made by him. ☐
 (c) A remarkable discovery was made by him. ☐
 (d) No change. ☐
- 38. He will finish the work in a fortnight.**
 (a) Let him finish the work in a fortnight. ☐
 (b) The work will finish in a fortnight by him. ☐
 (c) The work will be finished by him in a fortnight. ☐
 (d) No change. ☐

39. They have pulled down the old building.
 (a) They old building is pulled down by them. ☐
 (b) The old building is being pulled down by them. ☐
 (c) The old building has been pulled down by them. ☐
 (d) No change. ☐
40. I am writing a letter.
 (a) A letter is written by me. ☐
 (b) A letter was written by me. ☐
 (c) A letter is being written by me. ☐
 (d) No change. ☐
41. You have given me much cause of anxiety.
 (a) I am given much cause of anxiety by you. ☐
 (b) I was given much cause of anxiety by you. ☐
 (c) I have been given much cause of anxieting by you. ☐
 (d) No change. ☐
42. The ball hit him on the head.
 (a) He is hit on the head by the ball. ☐
 (b) He is being hit on the head by the ball. ☐
 (c) He was hit on the head by the ball. ☐
 (d) No change. ☐
43. Shall I ever forget these happy days ?
 (a) Shall these happy days ever forget me ? ☐
 (b) Shall these happy days be ever forget by me ? ☐
 (c) Will these happy days be ever forgotten by me ? ☐
 (d) No change. ☐
44. He is using all means to regain his lost power.
 (a) All means are used by him to regain his lost power. ☐
 (b) All means were used by him to regain his lost power. ☐
 (c) All means were being used by him to regain his lost power. ☐
 (d) No change. ☐
45. People have forced the emperor to leave the country.
 (a) The emperor is forced by the people to leave the country. ☐
 (b) The emperor was forced by the people to leave the country. ☐
 (c) The emperor has been forced by the people to leave the country. ☐
 (d) No change. ☐
46. Rama writes a letter.
 (a) A letter is being written by Rama. ☐
 (b) A letter is written by Rama. ☐
 (c) A letter was written by Rama. ☐
 (d) No change. ☐
47. The carpenter has made a chair.
 (a) A chair was made by the carpenter. ☐
 (b) A chair is made by the carpenter. ☐
 (c) A chair has been made by the carpenter. ☐
 (d) No change. ☐

48. He read the book all day long.
 (a) The book was being read by him all day long. ☐
 (b) The book had been read by him all day long. ☐
 (c) The book was read by him all day long. ☐
 (d) No change. ☐
49. I will pay your railway fare.
 (a) Your railway fare is paid by me. ☐
 (b) Your railway fare is being paid by me. ☐
 (c) Your railway fare will be paid by me. ☐
 (d) No change. ☐
50. She laughed at the king.
 (a) The king laughed at her. ☐
 (b) The king was being laughed at by her. ☐
 (c) The king was laughed at by her. ☐
 (d) No change. ☐
51. Who will catch the culprit ?
 (a) By whom is the culprit to be caught ? ☐
 (b) By whom is the culprit being caught ? ☐
 (c) By whom will the culprit be caught ? ☐
 (d) No change. ☐
52. Why are you penalising him.
 (a) Why is he penalised by you ? ☐
 (b) Why is he penalising you ? ☐
 (c) Why is he being penalised by you ? ☐
 (d) No change ? ☐
53. Who taught you mathematics ?
 (a) By whom are you taught mathematics ? ☐
 (b) By whom will you taught mathematics ? ☐
 (c) By whom were you taught mathematics ? ☐
 (d) No change. ☐
54. My children cannot endure separation from me.
 (a) My separation is not tolerated by children from me. ☐
 (b) My children cannot be endured separation from me. ☐
 (c) Separation from me cannot be endured by my children. ☐
 (d) No change. ☐
55. You must secure atleast pass marks.
 (a) Atleast pass marks were secured by you. ☐
 (b) Atleast pass marks are to be secured by you. ☐
 (c) Atleast pass marks must be secured by you. ☐
 (d) No change. ☐
56. I do not like this sort of people.
 (a) This sort of people do not like by me. ☐
 (b) This sort of people are not to being like by me. ☐
 (c) This sort of people are not liked by me. ☐
 (d) No change. ☐

57. I order you not to meet him again.
 (a) I order you not to be met by him again. ☐
 (b) I order you not to be met again by him. ☐
 (c) You are ordered (by me) not to meet him again. ☐
 (d) No change. ☐
58. I have known him for four years.
 (a) He has been known by me for four years. ☐
 (b) Four years have passed since I have known him. ☐
 (c) He has been known to me for four years. ☐
 (d) No change. ☐
59. Let us do something.
 (a) Come here so that we can do something. ☐
 (b) Let us be allowed to do something. ☐
 (c) Let something be done by us. ☐
 (d) No change. ☐
60. Are you going to close the shop ?
 (a) Is the shop being to be closed by you ? ☐
 (b) Is the shop going to be closed by you ? ☐
 (c) Is the shop proposed to be closed by you ? ☐
 (d) No change. ☐
61. He has sent an appeal to the President.
 (a) President has been sent an appeal by him. ☐
 (b) An appeal is sent by him to the President. ☐
 (c) An appeal has been sent by him to the President. ☐
 (d) No change. ☐
62. They have pulled down the old shop.
 (a) The old shop is pulled down by them. ☐
 (b) The old shop was pulled down by them. ☐
 (c) The old shop has been pulled down by them. ☐
 (d) No change. ☐
63. Who has spoiled the child ?
 (a) By whom the child is spoiled ? ☐
 (b) By whom was the child spoiled ? ☐
 (c) By whom has the child been spoiled ? ☐
 (d) No change. ☐
64. They have discovered a new remedy for this disease.
 (a) This disease has been discovered a new remedy by them. ☐
 (b) A new remedy is discovered by them for this disease. ☐
 (c) A new remedy has been discovered by them for this disease. ☐
 (d) No change. ☐

ANSWERS

1. (d) The water is so cold that he cannot drink it.
2. (c) He is still asleep notwithstanding that he has already slept for ten hours.

3. (c) Scarcely did the aircraft carrying the President land, when the people waiting at the airport shouted : 'Long live Indo-American friendship'.
 4. (d) He not robbed the poor old woman, but also murdered her.
 5. (a) But that he is sick, he would be here today.
 6. (a) It is far more dangerous for poetry if it becomes a kind of after dinner amusement than if it reverts to a method of moral instruction.
 7. (a) If one is not inspired with a sense of mission and purpose, one will not be able to gather laurels in life.
 8. (b) The General's appointment was preceded by brilliant feats which have made him one of the most famous of world's soldiers.
 9. (d) If you analyse these substances carefully, you will see they differ in essence.
 - 10 (a) The unified existence of a nation is dependent upon its members' having a sense of belonging and having will, belief, thoughts and interests in harmony.
- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 11. (a) | 12. (b) | 13. (c) | 14. (d) | 15. (d) |
| 16. (b) | 17. (a) | 18. (b) | 19. (a) | 20. (a) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (a) | 23. (d) | 24. (a) | 25. (d) |
| 26. (a) | 27. (b) | 28. (d) | 29. (c) | 30. (d) |
| 31. (a) | 32. (c) | 33. (a) | 34. (b) | 35. (c) |
| 36. (c) | 37. (c) | 38. (c) | 39. (c) | 40. (c) |
| 41. (a) | 42. (c) | 43. (c) | 44. (c) | 45. (c) |
| 46. (b) | 47. (c) | 48. (c) | 49. (c) | 50. (c) |
| 51. (c) | 52. (c) | 53. (c) | 54. (c) | 55. (c) |
| 56. (c) | 57. (c) | 58. (c) | 59. (c) | 60. (b) |
| 61. (c) | 62. (c) | 63. (c) | 64. (c) | |

WORDS NEAREST IN MEANING IN SENTENCES

SYNOPSIS

In these tests alternative meanings are given to certain words in italics. Out of these only one meaning is correct. You are required to choose the correct meaning.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

Directions. In each of the following questions a sentence is given, one word of which is *italicised*. Below it are suggested four meanings of the *italicised* word. You have to choose the one which means most nearly the same as the *italicised* word and mark it and putting a cross mark (X) in the answer box (□) against the correct response.

Example ; Science has brought about changes in the traditional *mode* of living.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| (a) standard | □ |
| (b) custom | □ |
| (c) manner | X |
| (d) disposition | □ |

Explanation. Clearly the meaning of *mode* is *manner*. Hence answer is (c).

I

[From I.T. Inspectors' Exam. 1981]

- | | | |
|--|-----------------|---|
| 1. The sight moved him to pity and <i>compunction</i> . | | |
| (a) confusion | □ (b) anger | □ |
| (c) regret | □ (d) wonder | □ |
| 2. It was <i>incumbent</i> on him to report the matter at once. | | |
| (a) pressing | □ (b) pointless | □ |
| (c) depending | □ (d) optional | □ |
| 3. Speaking in a <i>tremulous</i> tone, he took everybody to task. | | |
| (a) confident | □ (b) angry | □ |
| (c) feeble | □ (d) trembling | □ |

He was not convinced that Anil was rejoicing in his ignominy.

- (a) misery ☐ (b) dishonour ☐
 (c) victory ☐ (d) victory ☐
 4. During his discussions with the Directors, he made a number of overtures.
 (a) observations ☐ (b) offers ☐
 (c) agreements ☐ (d) promises ☐

II

[From Auditors' Exam. 1981]

6. After his graduation, he had to pass through a period of privation.
 (a) privacy ☐ (b) prosperity ☐
 (c) uncertainty ☐ (d) hardship ☐
 7. The sentiment expressed by him in his speech were odious.
 (a) admirable ☐ (b) hateful ☐
 (c) common place ☐ (d) significant ☐
 8. The super powers vie with each other to dominate the world.
 (a) fight ☐ (b) confer ☐
 (c) compete ☐ (d) conspire ☐
 9. He proposed to embellish his drawing room with fancy articles.
 (a) decorate ☐ (b) provide ☐
 (c) store ☐ (d) furnish ☐
 10. The little coy bride was admired by every one
 (a) beautiful ☐ (b) sweet ☐
 (c) talented ☐ (d) shy ☐

III

[From Asstt. Gde. Exam. 1981]

11. They venerated the old man's memory.
 (a) spoiled ☐ (b) let go into oblivion ☐
 (c) regarded with deep respect ☐
 (d) discarded ☐
 12. The Government is guilty of volte face on this policy.
 (a) wavering ☐ (b) discourteous ☐
 (c) delay ☐ (d) complete change ☐
 13. His outlook is verdant.
 (a) optimistic ☐ (b) melancholic ☐
 (c) fresh and green ☐ (d) narrow ☐
 14. He enjoys vicarious authority.
 (a) tenuous ☐ (b) limited ☐
 (c) delegated ☐ (d) wide ☐
 15. He was drawn to the vortex of politics at a very early age.
 (a) whirl ☐ (b) net ☐
 (c) arena ☐ (d) hell ☐

IV

[From I.E.S. Exam. 1981]

16. I found myself befogged when I was repeatedly questioned by the Inspector.

- (a) panicky ☐ (b) panicked
 (c) surprised ☐ (d) in a happy mood
17. The newspaper reports were *mendacious*.
 (a) false ☐ (b) misleading
 (c) truthful ☐ (d) provocative
18. He was on *tenterhooks* in regard to this matter.
 (a) surprise
 (b) state of anxious suspense
 (c) secure ground ☐ (d) perplexed
19. A man who *equivocates* cannot be reiled upon.
 (a) tells lies ☐ (b) deceives others
 (c) flatters
 (d) gives misleading statements
20. Such things are of *perennial* interest.
 (a) temporary ☐ (b) lasting for a long time
 (c) eternal ☐ (d) bad or perverted
21. He cast a *cursorry* glance over the papers.
 (a) inquisitive ☐ (b) meaningful
 (c) hurried ☐ (d) timid
22. I will be quite *candid* with you.
 (a) courteous ☐ (b) honest
 (c) truthful ☐ (d) frank straight forward
23. It was his obsession to *fanaticism*.
 (a) certain limits ☐ (b) without limits
 (c) unreasoning enthusiasm ☐ (d) having no ground
24. Several villages in the north were *isolated* by heavy snowfalls.
 (a) destroyed ☐ (b) devastated
 (c) made to appear white ☐ (d) separated from others
25. It is *terminus* of his progress.
 (a) last point ☐ (b) the beginning
 (c) highest stage ☐ (d) result



[From Engg. Services' Exam. 1981]

26. The teacher *chided* the boy.
 (a) praised ☐ (b) beat
 (c) applauded ☐ (d) rebuked
27. The drugs were *innocuous*.
 (a) harmful ☐ (b) newly discovered
 (c) imported ☐
28. The country *seceded* from the union.
 (a) showed different view point
 (b) agreed ☐ (c) withdrew
 (d) benefitted ☐
29. It is the *inherent* quality of matter to expand on being heated.
 (a) external ☐ (b) hidden
 (c) internal ☐
 (d) existing as a natural part
30. He did not know that John was a *treacherous* friend.
 (a) sincere ☐ (b) truthful
 (c) brave ☐ (d) false or disloyal

VI

[From Geologists' Exam. 1981]

31. The case is not *amenable* to ordinary rules.
 (a) applicable ☐
 (b) able to be tested or dealt with ☐
 (c) capable of being interpreted ☐
 (d) contradictory ☐
32. The medicine was *aperient*.
 (a) bitter ☐ (b) sweet in taste ☐
 (c) causing vomiting ☐ (d) laxative ☐
33. People, who hold very unorthodox views, are sometime *ostracized*.
 (a) hated ☐ (b) shut out from society ☐
 (c) criticised ☐
 (d) applauded by majority of people ☐
34. The priest pronounced *benediction* on his head.
 (a) curse ☐ (b) blessing ☐
 (c) good wishes ☐ (d) punishment ☐
35. The horse suddenly went *berserk*.
 (a) on a galloping speed ☐
 (b) broke away from carriage ☐
 (c) became suddenly violent ☐
 (d) began to kick back ☐
36. The poetic act of Keats reached *consummation* at the end of his poetic career.
 (a) failure ☐ (b) a perfect deterioration ☐
 (c) ultimate completion ☐ (d) frivolity ☐
37. The *munificence* of the business was great.
 (a) generosity ☐ (b) stinginess ☐
 (c) misery ☐
 (d) tact in handling business ☐
38. The American policy did much to *escalate* the conflict.
 (a) to put an end to ☐
 (b) to reduce in intensity ☐
 (c) to spread in a wider area ☐
 (d) to scale up ☐
39. I found the boy was *incorrigible*.
 (a) very gentle ☐ (b) dishonest ☐
 (c) truant ☐ (d) bad beyond correction ☐
40. He adopted a *recalcitrant* attitude all along.
 (a) conciliatory ☐ (b) obstinate in opposition ☐
 (c) sympathetic ☐ (d) courteous ☐

VII

[From L.I.C. Exam. 1975]

41. The *apotheosis* of the leader is anachronism in the modern democracy.
 (a) defecation ☐ (b) criticism ☐
 (c) admiration ☐ (d) turning selfish ☐

42. There is a wide consensus of opinion in favour of implementing the family planning programme vigorously.
 (a) vehement opposition ☐ (b) agreement ☐
 (c) disagreement ☐ (d) confusion ☐
43. He listened to her mellifluous music under the genial influence of wine.
 (a) heavy ☐ (b) better ☐
 (c) producing sleepness ☐ (d) sympathetic ☐
44. Once a man, rolling in wealth, Mr. Sen died as an impecunious aristocrat in a charitable hospital in Calutta.
 (a) innocent ☐ (b) ignorant ☐
 (c) faultless ☐ (d) having no money ☐
45. He could not wait to hear his sententious reply.
 (a) sharp ☐ (b) full of long sentences ☐
 (c) full of meaning ☐ (d) unimpressive ☐
46. The unfortunate refugees, who came to India from Bangladesh under tyrannious carnage let loose by the Pak invading army were in a state of destitution.
 (a) despair ☐ (b) state of poverty ☐
 (c) assertion ☐ (d) intense dislike ☐
47. Chinese *revengeism* against the capitalistic world is likely one day to express itself in a full fledged war leading to an international disaster.
 (a) hatred ☐ (b) feeling of enmity ☐
 (c) propaganda ☐
 (d) tendency of thinking in terms of revenge ☐
48. All his attempts to secure a top position in I.A.S examination proved unexpectedly *infructuous*
 (a) remarkably successful ☐ (b) not fruitful ☐
 (c) exhausting ☐ (d) inspiring ☐
49. This method of doing things is now *obsolescent*
 (a) harmful ☐ (b) unrewarding ☐
 (c) becoming out of date ☐ (d) exceptionally popular ☐
50. Nobody has yet seen the *peregrindion* of heavenly beings on the earth.
 (a) visit ☐ (b) arrival ☐
 (c) travelling ☐ (d) casting glance on ☐
- [From G.I.C. Exam 1982]
51. It was a *facetious* remark which totally failed to make any impression.
 (a) utterly irrelevant to the situation ☐
 (b) witty or joking at an inappropriate time ☐
 (c) tendering to bring about reconciliation between people in conflict ☐
 (d) pointless, meaningless ☐
52. We asked for explanation as some of his remarks were *equivocal*.
 (a) violent ☐ (b) irritating ☐
 (c) uncompromising ☐
 (d) capable of carrying more than one meaning ☐

53. In the *maelstrom* of emotions it was impossible to make any rational approach to things.
 (a) violent, stormy confusion ☐
 (b) complete lack ☐
 (c) catalogue in chronological order ☐
 (d) superabundance ☐
54. Their *nefurious* activities were responsible for all that had happened.
 (a) negligent ☐ (b) clever ☐
 (c) short-sighted ☐ (d) wicked, unlawful ☐
55. The people, who hold very unorthodox views are some-time *ostracized*.
 (a) criticized ☐ (b) shut out from society ☐
 (c) hated ☐ (d) ridiculed ☐
56. The *bumptious* officials in the hierarchy of Indian Civil Service during the British days were totally irresponsive to the hopes and aspirations of the people.
 (a) dishonest ☐ (b) self-conceited ☐
 (c) corrupt ☐ (d) proud ☐
57. It was *presumptuous* of him to make a remark in the assembly.
 (a) ridiculous ☐ (b) unthoughtful ☐
 (c) ambiguous, confusing ☐ (d) too bold or self-confident ☐
58. India's attitude towards China has all along been *pussillanimous*.
 (a) generous, large-hearted ☐ (b) faint hearted, cowardly ☐
 (c) subversive ☐ (d) restrained and refined ☐
59. After a dynamic speech by the Prime Minister, one often hears *repercussions* abroad.
 (a) recriminations ☐ (b) interpretation ☐
 (c) gesticulations, speculations ☐
 (d) far-reaching and indirect effect ☐
60. Some officers make their commands *peremptory* that they antagonize their colleagues working under them.
 (a) specious ☐ (b) poignant ☐
 (c) unpleasantly positive in judgement, dictatorial ☐
 (d) rivulus ☐

TYPICAL EXAMPLES

61. The news of his failure struck him so hard that he at once fainted and looked *cadaverous*.
 (a) having gone mad ☐ (b) looking like a corpse ☐
 (c) stunned and stupefied ☐ (d) mentally wounded ☐
62. He was offended by the *scurrilous* language that his bosses used for him.
 (a) full of violent and taunting words of abuse ☐
 (b) provocative ☐ (c) highly insulting ☐
 (d) acrimonious ☐

63. The District Magistrate was given *carte blanche* to deal with the situation
 (a) adequate special powers ☐ (b) full powers ☐
 (c) permission ☐ (d) clear instructions ☐
64. He is an *uxorious* man, that is why he has spoiled his wife.
 (a) miserly ☐ (b) stupid ☐
 (c) extravagant ☐ (d) excessively ☐
65. No organization can be successful without *esprit de corps* among its members.
 (a) generosity ☐ (b) liberal attitude to life ☐
 (c) broad mindedness ☐ (d) group enthusiasm ☐
66. The divorce was granted to the wife, who also got custody of the children and possession of the home and all its accessories. And as the *coup de grace*, she was awarded 50 per cent of her husband's salary as alimony.
 (a) blow of mercy ☐ (b) special favour ☐
 (c) just treatment ☐ (d) demand of justice ☐
67. All his ideas were *chimerical* and were not at all related with reality.
 (a) unreal, visionary ☐ (b) baseless ☐
 (c) inspired by jealousy ☐ (d) false ☐
68. Fear of communal riots and civil disorders was *ubiquitous* in the wake of independence.
 (a) found or existing everywhere ☐
 (b) enormous ☐ (c) profound ☐
 (d) painfully moving ☐
69. He was constantly oppressed by *saturnity*
 (a) imbecility ☐ (b) gloominess ☐
 (c) stupidity ☐ (d) absurdity ☐
70. Bernard Shaw was an *iconoclast*.
 (a) polished in manners ☐
 (b) having an aversion for the human race. ☐
 (c) stubbornly set in opinions ☐
 (d) idol breaker, attacker of established traditions ☐
71. Everybody is *accountable* to God for what he does good or evil, in this world.
 (a) liable to submit an explanation ☐
 (b) indebted ☐
 (c) entrusted with accounts work ☐
 (d) susceptible ☐
72. He dissolved the legislature, suppressed all opposition and after concentrating all powers in his own hand, he ruled *flat*.
 (a) on another's behalf ☐ (b) proxy ☐
 (c) tyrannical way ☐
 (d) order or decree made by a ruler ☐

73. The crowd was *recalcitrant* despite the fact that the Minister had assured them to look into their grievances.
 (a) noisy ☐ (b) stubbornly resistant ☐
 (c) rebellious ☐ (d) violent ☐
74. It was reported that *noxious* fumes were escaping.
 (a) poisonous ☐ (b) concerous ☐
 (c) harmful ☐ (d) malignant ☐
75. They were not aware of his *magnanimous* act.
 (a) humiliating ☐ (b) insulting ☐
 (c) magnificent ☐ (d) unselfish ☐
76. If you throw out such *innuendoes* against the Mayor, you will be sued for libel.
 (a) indirect reference unfavourable to a person's reputation ☐
 (b) direct interference in one's private matters ☐
 (c) vituperative criticism ☐ (d) unwholesome remark ☐
77. The swelling Ganga *inundated* vast areas.
 (a) destroyed ☐ (b) damaged ☐
 (c) devastated ☐ (d) flooded ☐
78. The proposal that Indian ocean should be declared as a zone of peace has been supported by all *littoral* states.
 (a) developing ☐ (b) situated along the coast ☐
 (c) developed ☐ (d) situated away from sea ☐
79. He creates nothing original, he simply *plagiarizes*.
 (a) imitates ☐ (b) puts of airs ☐
 (c) boasts of having created something ☐
 (d) takes and uses somebody else's ideas, words etc , as if they were his own ☐
80. The heavenly angels are *ubiquitous*
 (a) all knowing ☐ (b) all powerful ☐
 (c) interest in human affairs ☐ (d) found everywhere ☐
81. Poverty was an *imphemeral* phase of her life and it did not subhist for long.
 (a) perennial ☐ (b) the worst ☐
 (c) good ☐ (d) transient ☐
82. Try to *emulate* the example of heroic display of one's innate faculties.
 (a) to reduce ☐ (b) to see ☐
 (c) to pronounce ☐ (d) to imitate ☐
83. All the social evils have got to be *eradicated* from the country.
 (a) destroyed ☐ (b) generated ☐
 (c) lessened ☐ (d) pondered over ☐
84. No Government can tolerate *flagrant* violations of law in any part of the country.
 (a) open ☐ (b) notorious ☐
 (c) clear ☐ (d) insolent ☐
85. These days the dens of *illicit* trade in wine have been wiped out.

- (a) evil ☐ (b) generating sensation ☐
 (c) interesting ☐ (d) illegal ☐
86. Never try to be *impertinent* to anyone and try to have a broad view of things.
 (a) humiliating ☐ (b) stigmatising ☐
 (c) sullen ☐ (d) insolent ☐
87. It becomes *imperative* for every Indian to serve his motherland.
 (a) relevant ☐ (b) obligatory ☐
 (c) justifiable ☐ (d) good ☐
88. He possesses a fastidious temper and she is virtually *implacable* in her temper.
 (a) irrelevant ☐ (b) imperfect ☐
 (c) irreconcilable ☐ (d) enormous ☐
89. He has been hale and hearty from the *inception* of his career.
 (a) end ☐ (b) middle ☐
 (c) beginning ☐ (d) flux ☐
90. Let us try to help the *indigent* and the lowly.
 (a) good people ☐
 (b) men having ascetic character ☐
 (c) perfect beings ☐ (d) poor people ☐
91. *Incorable* are the laws of nature.
 (a) fine ☐ (b) natural ☐
 (c) unalterable ☐ (d) unsurmountable ☐
92. He went to a foreign country and issued a statement castigating our leaders. This *insidious* attitude won't pay him at all.
 (a) naughty ☐ (b) haughty ☐
 (c) treacherous ☐ (d) denunciatory ☐
93. After the death of his grand father his plight has become *lugubrious*.
 (a) intolerable ☐ (b) sorrowful ☐
 (c) ludicrous ☐ (d) fateful ☐
94. She is really a nice lady. She is altogether *innocuous* in her dealings.
 (a) fair ☐ (b) honest ☐
 (c) harmless ☐ (d) tolerable ☐
95. Don't put on *morbid* appearance as this won't help you.
 (a) unhealthy ☐ (b) sombre ☐
 (c) cheerful ☐ (d) helpful ☐
96. All the enemy fortifications were *obliterated* in the bombing.
 (a) strengthened ☐ (b) reconnoitred ☐
 (c) destroyed ☐ (d) desecrated ☐
97. He went on talking and his attitude appeared to be altogether *obtus*.
 (a) unbecoming ☐ (b) destructive ☐
 (c) denunciatory ☐ (d) dull ☐

98. As soon as the Prime Minister appeared on the dais, she was amazed to witness the great *ovation* arranged for the occasion.
 (a) celebration ☐ (b) occasional gathering ☐
 (c) audience ☐ (d) reception ☐
99. He had to shoulder *onerous* responsibilities of the family.
 (a) calumnious ☐ (b) burdensome ☐
 (c) heartening ☐ (d) interesting ☐
100. The ancient court-poets used to write *panegyrics* to hearten and honour the kings
 (a) eulogies ☐ (b) satires ☐
 (c) quatrains ☐ (d) couplets ☐
101. His meaningless activities culminated in *perdition*.
 (a) delight ☐ (b) interest ☐
 (c) anxiety ☐ (d) loss ☐
102. The king's attitude was highly *preemptory* and the people resented it very much.
 (a) imperial ☐ (b) divine ☐
 (c) repulsive ☐ (d) authoritative ☐
103. The whole cosmic existence is *permeated* with divine presence.
 (a) interspersed ☐ (b) pervaded ☐
 (c) full of ☐ (d) tinged with ☐
104. The Prime Minister delivered a speech on the problems of our country and everyone praised her for her *perspicacity* of those issues.
 (a) praise ☐ (b) discriminative sense ☐
 (c) clear understanding ☐ (d) critical appraisal ☐
105. Her style of expression in the essay smacks of *perspicuity*.
 (a) verbosity ☐ (b) vagueness ☐
 (c) clearness of diction ☐ (d) irrelevance ☐
106. *Plagiarism* has become one of the social vices these days.
 (a) robbery ☐ (b) boot-legging ☐
 (c) lying ☐ (d) literary theft ☐
107. Her *Sedulous* efforts brought glory to her, she persisted and triumphed in the long run.
 (a) heartening ☐ (b) courageous ☐
 (c) persistent ☐ (d) glorious ☐
108. All the *spurious* medicines have been banned by the Government.
 (a) false ☐ (b) harmful ☐
 (c) poisonous ☐ (d) foreign ☐
109. All the *sycophants* gathered around him and they transported him into the fool's paradise.
 (a) stupid persons ☐ (b) jokers ☐
 (c) flatterers ☐ (d) clever people ☐
110. Her semblance was tinged with *taciturn* outlook and she couldn't even smile for a moment.
 (a) strange ☐ (b) morose ☐
 (c) stupefying ☐ (d) nauseating ☐

111. All the *tentative* proposals were adduced later on.
 (a) plausible ☐ (b) feasible ☐
 (c) imperative ☐ (d) experimental ☐
112. None would like the *tortuous* game here in after, as it is insidious in its essence.
 (a) deceitful ☐ (b) disillusioning ☐
 (c) melancholy ☐ (d) enriching ☐
113. Her *unique* stature has raised India's head high in the eyes of the world.
 (a) exuberant ☐ (b) exceptional ☐
 (c) transcending ☐ (d) dignified ☐
114. Her *seraphic* semblance was worshipped by one and all.
 (a) good ☐ (b) beautiful ☐
 (b) angelic ☐ (d) denoniac ☐
115. Home is the best *sanctuary* for the children.
 (a) cave ☐ (b) asylum ☐
 (c) nest ☐ (d) domicile ☐
116. Dowry system smacks of *servility* and it must be ended.
 (a) boot-legging ☐ (b) black-marketeering ☐
 (c) slavery or bondage ☐ (d) poverty ☐
117. The whole atmosphere started *reverberating* with the holy hymns of the Vedas and other holy scriptures.
 (a) echoing ☐ (b) serene ☐
 (c) bespectacled ☐ (d) enchanting ☐
118. The Indian forces started *reprisals* and there was a lot of loss in material terms to the enemy.
 (a) quarrels ☐ (b) war ☐
 (c) relations ☐ (d) shooting ☐
119. There were *rapturous* outbursts of ovation when Rama reached Ayodhya.
 (a) extremely delightful ☐ (b) assiduous ☐
 (c) denunciatory ☐ (d) welcoming ☐
120. Her melancholy appearance evoked *repugnance*.
 (a) animosity ☐ (b) aversion ☐
 (c) sensation of sorrow ☐ (d) disillusionment ☐
121. In the *palmy* days of our country, when our civilization engulfed the broad confines of this world, India's fame was at its zenith.
 (a) enriching ☐ (b) enthralling ☐
 (c) glorious ☐ (d) great ☐
122. Never try to have a *perfidious* demeanour, as it is bound to bring infamy in the long run.
 (a) clever ☐ (b) deceptive ☐
 (c) demeaning ☐ (d) shrewd ☐
123. The spurious medicines have *pernicious* effects on our general conditions of health.
 (a) baneful ☐ (b) unholy ☐
 (c) uninteresting ☐ (d) doleful ☐

124. All the *philanthropic* institutions should cater to the welfare of the Indian community at large.
 (a) benevolent ☐ (b) charitable ☐
 (c) cosmopolitan ☐ (d) universal ☐
125. O ye ! have innate charms and *ostensible* charms carry you nowhere.
 (a) deliberate ☐ (b) vlsible ☐
 (c) invisible ☐ (d) personal ☐
126. *Martyrdom* brought glory to the Father of the Nation, who is revered all the world over.
 (a) death ☐ (b) death for a creed ☐
 (c) death in a quarrel ☐ (d) death in war ☐
127. An *abstemious* life adds to health and vigour.
 (a) holy ☐ (b) temperate ☐
 (c) industrious ☐ (d) indulgent ☐
128. A large number of people died of *asphyviation*.
 (a) extreme joy ☐ (b) ecstasy ☐
 (c) bodily pain ☐ (d) suffocation ☐
129. Don't be *allergic* to the delicacies offered in a restaurant.
 (a) desirous of ☐ (b) have the appetite of ☐
 (c) to be abnormally sensitive to ☐
 (d) to have a special taste for ☐
130. The king appeared to be highly *magnanimous*.
 (a) healthy ☐ (b) steadfast ☐
 (c) cruel ☐ (d) generous ☐
131. Don't *upbraid* the poor fellow.
 (a) show contempt to ☐ (b) scold ☐
 (c) beat ☐ (d) abuse ☐
132. He happens to be an *officious* fellow.
 (a) quarrelsome ☐ (b) having a high rank ☐
 (c) bad-tempered ☐ (d) intermeddling ☐
133. She does not lack the qualities of *statesmanship*.
 (a) of a good trader ☐ (b) of a wise politician ☐
 (c) of an editor ☐ (d) of a wise sage ☐
134. We received an *obnoxious* response.
 (a) clever ☐ (b) shrewd ☐
 (c) disagreeable ☐ (d) marvellous ☐
135. That person had an *unsavoury* reputation.
 (a) extremely good ☐ (b) stupefying ☐
 (c) having a bad name ☐ (d) dull ☐
136. Can you produce an *equitable* solution of this knotty issue ?
 (a) degrading ☐ (b) well-balanced ☐
 (c) extremely good ☐ (d) unusual ☐
137. Don't use the *primitive* tools.
 (a) rusty ☐ (b) of a poor quality ☐
 (c) simple and old-fashioned ☐
 (d) very effective ☐

138. Don't try to intercept that *contumacious* woman.

- (a) naughty ☐ (b) of ill-repute ☐
 (c) bad-tempered ☐ (d) sick ☐

139. Straightforwardness *buttressed* by honesty leads to a state of bliss.

- (a) combined ☐ (b) supported ☐
 (c) in the absence of ☐ (d) ornamented with ☐

140. Divine providence functions everywhere.

- (a) of Angels ☐ (b) of God ☐
 (c) of nature ☐ (d) of matter ☐

ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (a) | 3. (d) | 4. (b) | 5. (a) |
| 6. (d) | 7. (d) | 8. (c) | 9. (a) | 10. (d) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (d) | 13. (c) | 14. (c) | 15. (a) |
| 16. (b) | 17. (a) | 18. (b) | 19. (d) | 20. (b) |
| 21. (c) | 22. (d) | 23. (c) | 24. (d) | 25. (a) |
| 26. (d) | 27. (d) | 28. (c) | 29. (d) | 30. (d) |
| 31. (a) | 32. (d) | 33. (b) | 34. (b) | 35. (b) |
| 36. (c) | 37. (a) | 38. (d) | 39. (d) | 40. (b) |
| 41. (a) | 42. (b) | 43. (d) | 44. (d) | 45. (c) |
| 46. (b) | 47. (c) | 48. (b) | 49. (c) | 50. (c) |
| 51. (b) | 52. (d) | 53. (a) | 54. (d) | 55. (b) |
| 56. (b) | 57. (d) | 58. (b) | 59. (d) | 60. (c) |
| 61. (b) | 62. (a) | 63. (b) | 64. (d) | 65. (d) |
| 66. (a) | 67. (a) | 68. (a) | 69. (b) | 70. (d) |
| 71. (a) | 72. (d) | 73. (b) | 74. (c) | 75. (d) |
| 76. (a) | 77. (d) | 78. (b) | 79. (d) | 80. (d) |
| 81. (d) | 82. (d) | 83. (a) | 84. (b) | 85. (d) |
| 86. (d) | 87. (b) | 88. (c) | 89. (c) | 90. (d) |
| 91. (c) | 92. (c) | 93. (b) | 94. (c) | 95. (a) |
| 96. (c) | 97. (d) | 98. (a) | 99. (b) | 100. (a) |
| 101. (d) | 102. (d) | 103. (b) | 104. (c) | 105. (c) |
| 106. (d) | 107. (c) | 108. (a) | 109. (c) | 110. (b) |
| 111. (d) | 112. (a) | 113. (b) | 114. (c) | 115. (b) |
| 116. (c) | 117. (a) | 118. (c) | 119. (a) | 120. (b) |
| 121. (c) | 122. (b) | 123. (a) | 124. (b) | 125. (b) |
| 126. (b) | 127. (b) | 128. (d) | 129. (c) | 130. (d) |
| 131. (b) | 132. (d) | 133. (b) | 134. (c) | 135. (a) |
| 136. (b) | 137. (c) | 138. (c) | 139. (b) | 140. (b) |

DIRECT AND INDIRECT NARRATION

SYNOPSIS

We may report the words of a speaker in two ways. We may quote his words. This is called *Direct Speech*. We may report what he said without quoting his exact words. This is called *Indirect Speech*.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

Directions : *These sentences begin with Direct Speech. Three alternative ways (marked a, b, c) of converting the direct into indirect speech are suggested. Put a cross (×) in the answer box [] against the correct one. If all are correct, put a cross against (d).*

[From Asstt. Gde. Exam 1982]

1. Oh, what a lovely day."! She exclaimed.
 - (a) She exclaimed that what a lovely day it was. ☐
 - (b) She exclaimed with pleasure that it was a lovely day. ☐
 - (c) She exclaimed with pleasure that it is a lovely day. ☐
 - (d) All correct. ☐
2. "So it is," he agreed, and asked, "What shall we do to make the most of it?"
 - (a) He agreed that it was so, and asked what they should do to make the most of it. ☐
 - (b) He agreed that it was so and enquired that what they should do to make the most of it. ☐
 - (c) He agreed that so it was and asked what should they do to make the most of it ☐
 - (d) All correct. ☐
3. We could go to the beach this morning", she suggested.
 - (a) She suggested that they should go to the beach that morning. ☐
 - (b) She suggested their going to the beach that morning. ☐
 - (c) She suggested that they went to beach that morning. ☐
 - (d) All correct. ☐
4. "Then let's pack some food and leave", he said.
 - (a) He said that in that case they packed some food and left. ☐

- (b) He said that in that case they should pack some food and leave. ☐
- (c) He then said that they should pack some food and go. ☐
- (d) All correct. ☐
5. "That sounds great," she said, and added, but will you promise to leave me home before dark?"
- (a) She said that sounded great but that he would promise to leave me home before dark. ☐
- (b) She said that sounded great but asked if you would promise to leave me home before dark. ☐
- (c) She said that sounded great; however, she asked him whether he would promise to leave her home before dark. ☐
- (d) All correct. ☐

TYPICAL EXAMPLES

6. The teacher said to us, "The prizes will be presented tomorrow."
- (a) The teacher said to us that the prizes will be presented tomorrow. ☐
- (b) The teacher told us that the prizes would be presented tomorrow. ☐
- (c) The teacher told to us that the prizes would be presented the next day. ☐
- (d) All correct ☐
7. He said to the-culprit, "What a heinous crime you have committed!"
- (a) He addressed the culprit and further remarked that what a heinous crime he had committed ☐
- (b) He expressed his contempt for the culprit and remarked that he had committed a heinous crime. ☐
- (c) He exclaimed with disgust that the culprit had committed a heinous crime. ☐
- (d) All correct. ☐
8. The hermit said, "O, God ! let your will be done."
- (a) The hermit wished that O God let your will be done. ☐
- (b) The hermit wished that God's will be done. ☐
- (c) The hermit wished that will of God might be done. ☐
- (d) All correct. ☐
9. The Englishman said, "God bless you, my boy."
- (a) The Englishman prayed that God bless his good boy. ☐
- (b) The Englishman prayed to God to bless his boy. ☐
- (c) The Englishman asked God to bless the good boy. ☐
- (d) All correct. ☐
10. Please ask him, "Why did you make so much noise?"
- (a) Please ask him that why he make so much noise. ☐
- (b) Please ask him why he had made so much noise. ☐

- (c) Please ask him that he made so much noise. ☐
- (d) All correct. ☐
11. He said to me, "I do not subscribe to your views."
- (a) He said that he does not subscribe to your views. ☐
- (b) He said that he will not subscribe to my views. ☐
- (c) He told me that he did not subscribe to my views. ☐
- (d) All correct. ☐
12. Edward said to Peter, "What about going to the cinema this evening."
- (a) Edward asked Peter what he feels about going to the cinema this evening. ☐
- (b) Edward asked Peter what he felt about going to the cinema that evening. ☐
- (c) Edward asked Peter what he was feeling about going to the cinema that evening. ☐
- (d) All correct. ☐
13. Watson said to his friend, "Holmes, what can you gather from this old tattered hat."
- (a) Watson asked his friend Holmes what could he gather from that old tattered hat. ☐
- (b) Watson asked his friend Holmes what he could gather from that old tattered hat. ☐
- (c) Watson asked his friend Holmes if he could gather anything from that old tattered hat. ☐
- (d) All correct. ☐
14. The driver said to the passengers, "Get down as the engine is out of order."
- (a) The driver said to the passengers to get down as the engine was out of order. ☐
- (b) The driver advised the passengers to get down as the engine was out of order. ☐
- (c) The driver advised the passengers to get down as the engine would be out of order. ☐
- (d) All correct. ☐
15. The child said to the mother, "Is it greedy to eat two cakes at a time?"
- (a) The child said to the mother if it is greedy to eat two cakes at a time. ☐
- (b) The child said to the mother if it was greedy to eat two cakes at a time. ☐
- (c) The child asked the mother if it was greedy to eat two cakes at a time. ☐
- (d) All correct. ☐
16. He said to me, "Where are you going?"
- (a) He asked me where are you going. ☐
- (b) He asked me where I was going. ☐
- (c) He asked me where I am going. ☐
- (d) All correct. ☐

- 17 Don asked the driver, "Stop and say what you are carrying in this cart."
- (a) Don ordered the driver to stop and to say what he is carrying in this cart. ☐
 - (b) Don ordered the driver to stop and to say what he was carrying in this cart. ☐
 - (c) Don ordered the driver to stop and to say what he was carrying in that cart. ☐
 - (d) All correct. ☐
18. I said to him, "Why are you negligent in your studies."
- (a) I enquired of him that why he is so negligent in his studies. ☐
 - (b) I enquired of him why he is so negligent in his studies. ☐
 - (c) I enquired of him why he was so negligent in his studies. ☐
 - (d) All correct. ☐
19. He said to me, "I can come only after a week."
- (a) He told me that I can come only after a week. ☐
 - (b) He told me that he can come only after a week. ☐
 - (c) He told me that he could come only after a week. ☐
 - (d) All correct. ☐
20. He said, "I shall come as soon as possible."
- (a) He said that I shall come as soon as possible. ☐
 - (b) He said that he will come as soon as possible. ☐
 - (c) He said that he would go as soon as possible. ☐
 - (d) All correct. ☐
- 21 The king said to the philosopher, "Whom do you consider the happiest man living?"
- (a) The king asked the philosopher whom you consider the happiest man living. ☐
 - (b) The king asked the philosopher whom he considers the happiest man living. ☐
 - (c) The king asked the philosopher whom he considered the happiest man living. ☐
 - (d) All correct. ☐
- 22 He said, "I never leave home before I have had my breakfast."
- (a) He said that I never leave home before I have had my breakfast. ☐
 - (b) He said that he never leaves home before he has had his breakfast. ☐
 - (c) He said that he never left home before he had had his breakfast. ☐
 - (d) All correct. ☐

23. She said to me, "You come here early this evening."
 (a) She suggested to me that you come here early t his evening. ☐
 (b) She suggested to me that I go there early this evening. ☐
 (c) She requested me to go there early that evening. ☐
 (d) All correct. ☐
24. I said to my brother, "Do you realise what you have done?"
 (a) I said to my brother if you realise what you have done. ☐
 (b) I asked my brother if he realized what he has done. ☐
 (c) I asked my brother if he realised what he had done. ☐
 (d) All correct. ☐
25. Shylock said, "I never lend money without interest."
 (a) Shylock said that he never lends money without interest. ☐
 (b) Shylock said that he never lended money without interest. ☐
 (c) Shylock said that he never lent money without interest. ☐
 (d) All correct. ☐
26. My father said to me, "Bring me a glass of water."
 (a) My father told me that I brought a glass of water. ☐
 (b) Mo father orderd me to bring me a glass of water. ☐
 (c) My father ordered me to bring him a glass of water. ☐
 (d) All correct. ☐
27. He said to me, "Will you help me in this work?"
 (a) He told me that I should help him in that work. ☐
 (b) He asked me that if I will help him in that work. ☐
 (c) He asked me if I would help him in that work. ☐
 (d) All correct. ☐
28. The teacher said to the boy, "Why are you late today."
 (a) The teacher told the boy why you are late today. ☐
 (b) The teacher asked the boy why he was late that day. ☐
 (c) The teacher asked the boy why you were late that day. ☐
 (d) All correct. ☐
29. The old woman said, "May you live long!"
 (a) The old woman wished that I might live long. ☐
 (b) The old woman told me that I would live long. ☐
 (c) The old woman prayed for my long life. ☐
 (d) All correct. ☐
30. The commander said with joy, "My army has defeated the enemy."
 (a) The commander exclaimed with joy that his army had defeated the enemy. ☐

- (b) The commander exclaimed with approval that my army has defeated the enemy. ☐
- (c) The commander exdaimed exclaimed that my army has defeated the enemy. ☐
- (d) All correct. ☐

ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (a) | 3. (a) | 4. (b) | 5. (c) |
| 6. (c) | 7. (c) | 8. (c) | 9. (b) | 10. (b) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (b) | 13. (c) | 14. (b) | 15. (c) |
| 16. (b) | 17. (c) | 18. (c) | 19. (c) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (c) | 22. (c) | 23. (c) | 24. (c) | 25. (c) |
| 26. (c) | 27. (c) | 28. (b) | 29. (c) | 30. (a) |

PARTS OF SPEECH

SYNOPSIS

1. **Noun.** It is the name of person, place or thing. For example, Jawaharlal, Bombay, America, book, boy.

2. **Pronoun.** A word that is used instead of a noun is called Pronoun. For example, it, he, she, I, we, him, her, them.

3. **Verb.** It is a word, which is used to say something about a person, place or thing. For example is, are, am, do, does, can, was, were.

4. **Adjective.** It is a word used for qualifying a noun or pronoun. For example, honourable, pretty beautiful, good, bad.

5. **Adverb.** It is a word used to qualify any parts of speech, except a noun or pronoun. Examples.

He ran *fast*.

Ram is *happy*.

He works *slowly* but steadily.

Your children are *very* pretty.

6. **Preposition.** It is a word which is used with a noun or a pronoun to show how the person, place or thing denoted by noun or pronoun stands in relation to something else. Examples.

There is no student *in* the class.

I am very fond *of* reading.

Farmers rest under the tree *in* summer.

7. **Conjunction.** A word, which is used to join words or sentences is called conjunction. Examples.

Mohan *and* Sohan are real brothers.

I left home in time, *but* reached the office late.

John *or* I will go there.

8. **Interjection.** A word, which expresses some sudden feeling is called an interjection. Examples : Alas ! Ah ! Hurrah.

Directions. In the following question, there is a sentence in the beginning of each question, which has the infinitive form of one or more verbs given in brackets. In 'a', 'b', 'c', and 'd' alternative tense forms of the verbs given in brackets are suggested. Only one of the suggested forms is correct. Find out which it is and put a cross mark (X) in the answer box ☐ against the correct response.

I

[From Engg. Services' Exam. 1982]

1. While we (get) ready for school, our lazy cousins (be) still in bed.

(a) are getting ; are	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) get ; are being	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) have been getting ; have been			<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) will be getting ; will be			<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Yesterday in the morning while we (play) in the house, a tree (fall) with a crash in the garden.

(a) played ; had fallen	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) were playing ; was falling	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) were playing ; fell	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) had been playing ; had fallen	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. This year when the long vacation (come), I (go) to learn swimming.

(a) is coming ; am going	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) will come , shall go	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) comes ; am going	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) comes , shall go	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. When you (send) out the invitations to the wedding, please (not forget) to send me one.

(a) will send ; not to forget	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) shall send ; don't forget	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) will be sending ; will not forget	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) send ; don't forget	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. I (like swim) ; but I (not like swim), when it is cold.

(a) like swimming ; don't like swimming	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) like to swim ; don't like swimming	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) like swimming ; don't like to swim	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) like swimming ; don't like to be swimming	<input type="checkbox"/>

II

[From Asstt. Gde Exam. 1982]

6. If I (write) him a letter now, he (get) it two days later.

(a) wrote ; would get	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) write ; will be getting	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) will write ; will get			<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) wrote ; would be getting			<input type="checkbox"/>
7. You must avoid (read) small print or you soon (need use) spectacles.

(a) to read ; need using	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) reading ; need to using	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) reading ; need to use	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) to read ; need to use	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. I must not forget (ring) him up ; or else he will start (think) that I don't like him.

(a) ringing ; thinking	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) to ring ; to think	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) ringing ; to think	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) to ring ; to thinking	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. I (always feel) that he (be) not trustworthy.

(a) have always felt ; is	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) always feel ; will have been	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) am always feeling ; would be	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) always felt ; would have been	<input type="checkbox"/>

10. If you (tell) me what you wanted I (get) it for you.

(a) told ; will get ☐
 (b) had told me ; will be getting ☐
 (c) had told me ; would have got ☐
 (d) will tell ; would have got ☐

TYPICAL EXAMPLES

11. I (learn) English for three years now ; but I only (learn) to speak it correctly since I came to England

(a) have been learning ; have learnt ☐
 (b) have learned : have learned ☐
 (c) have been learning ; am learning ☐
 (d) am learning ; learn ☐

12. If it (not rain) tomorrow, I shall get out in the car I just (buy).

(a) does not rain ; have just bought ☐
 (b) will not rain ; bought ☐
 (c) is not raining ; have just bought ☐
 (d) will not be raining ; am just buying ☐

13. Even if I (know) the answer, I (not tell) you.

(a) know ; will not tell ☐ (b) knew ; would not tell ☐
 (c) had known ; will not tell ☐ (d) know ; am not telling ☐

14. When I (look) out of my window this morning, I saw that it (snow) all night.

(a) looked ; had snowed ☐ (b) look ; was snowing ☐
 (c) was looking ; had been showing ☐
 (d) had looked ; had snowed ☐

15. I (like) to go to the cinema this evening, but it (rain) hard now and I have lost my raincoat.

(a) like ; rains ☐
 (b) would like ; has rained to ☐
 (c) would like ; is raining ☐ (d) like ; is raining ☐

16. He suddenly (realize) that he (travel) in a wrong direction.

(a) realizes ; would be travelling ☐
 (b) realized ; is travelling ☐
 (c) had realized ; is travelling ☐
 (d) realized ; was travelling ☐

17. He (not allow) us to go out in the boat yesterday as strong wind (blow).

(a) did not allow ; blew ☐
 (b) did not allow ; was blowing ☐
 (c) not allowed ; was blowing ☐
 (d) has not allowed ; was blowing ☐

18. While the guests (dine), thieves (break) into the house and (steal) a lot of articles.

(a) were dining ; broke ; stole ☐
 (b) dined ; were breaking ; had been stealing ☐
 (c) were dining ; broke ; stole ☐
 (d) are dining ; broke ; stole ☐

19. As they (walk) along the road they (see) a car coming from behind them.
 (a) are walking ; saw ☐
 (b) were walking ; had seen ☐ (c) were walking ; saw ☐
 (d) walked ; see ☐
20. If you (tell) me where you are going, you (save) me a lot of trouble
 (a) tell , would save ☐ (b) told ; save ☐
 (c) could tell ; will save ☐
 (d) had told ; would have saved ☐
21. If someone offered to buy you one of these watches, which one you (choose) ?
 (a) you choose ☐ (b) shall you choose ☐
 (c) would you choose ☐ (d) will you choose ☐
22. If you tell any more lies I (be) very angry indeed.
 (a) shall be ☐ (b) am ☐
 (c) should be ☐ (d) was ☐
23. While he (water) the flower it (begin) to rain. He put up his umbrella and (go) on watering.
 (a) is watering ; begins ; went ☐
 (b) waters ; brings ; is going ☐
 (c) watered ; begins ☐
 (d) was watering ; began ; went ☐
24. Many citizens (go) to see the murderer (hang).
 (a) had gone ; hang ☐ (b) went ; hanged ☐
 (c) go hung ☐ (d) went ; on hanging ☐
25. The student (beg) the teacher that he (forgive) him.
 (a) would beg ; was forgiven ☐ (b) is begging, forgives ☐
 (c) begged ; should forgive ☐ (d) will beg ; will forgive ☐
26. When Mohan (be) on his way to the station it (begin) to rain. Mohan (run) back to his flat for his umbrella but this (make) him late for his train.
 (a) was , began ; ran , made ☐
 (b) went , began ; rain , made ☐
 (c) was ; was beginning ; went running ; had made ☐
 (d) will be ; begins ; runs ; making ☐
27. Sunil (collect) match boxes since he left school. By now he (collect) so many that he does not know where to put them.
 (a) is collecting ; collects ☐ (b) collects ; has collected ☐
 (c) was collecting ; collected ☐
 (d) has been collecting , has collected ☐
28. If he (wear) his glasses when he was driving, he (be able) to see where he (go).
 (a) were wearing ; would be able to ; want ☐
 (b) had been wearing ; would have been able ; was going ☐
 (c) were ; would have been able ; had gone ☐
 (d) was wearing ; was able ; went ☐

29. (Heat) the oil till it (begin) to bubble, then (fry) the fish in it.
 (a) Heating ; has begun ; fry ☐
 (b) to heat ; has begun ; has fried ☐
 (c) heat ; begins ; fry ☐
 (d) heat ; began ; frying ☐
30. Ashok usually gives me a lift home but we both (come) home by train tomorrow as his car (repair).
 (a) will come ; is being repaired ☐
 (b) will be coming ; will be required ☐
 (c) are coming ; is in repairs ☐
 (d) came ; was repaired ☐

ANSWESR

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (c) | 3. (d) | 4. (d) | 5. (c) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (a) | 8. (b) | 9. (a) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (a) | 12. (a) | 13. (a) | 14. (b) | 15. (d) |
| 16. (d) | 17. (b) | 18. (c) | 19. (c) | 20. (d) |
| 21. (c) | 22. (a) | 23. (d) | 24. (b) | 25. (c) |
| 26. (a) | 27. (d) | 28. (b) | 29. (c) | 30. (a) |

WORDS COMMONLY MIS-SPELT

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

Directions. In each of the following questions four words are given. One of these is mis-spelt. You have to find out the mis-spelt word and put a cross [×] in the Answer box [□] against the relevant letter ('a', 'b', 'c', 'd') against which mis-spelt word occurs.

I

[From I.T. Inspectors' Exm. 1981]

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. (a) admissible | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) noticeable | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) replaceable | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) compareable | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. (a) irrelevant | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) irresistable | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) irreverent | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) irrevocable | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. (a) prerogative | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) premature | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) privilege | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) sacrilege | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. (a) accumulate | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) accomodate | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) accustom | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) acclamation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. (a) allusion | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) alluminium | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) allurement | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) alignment | <input type="checkbox"/> |

II

[From Auditors' Exam. 1980]

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 6. (a) hurried | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) hundered | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) hindrance | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) hatred | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. (a) millionare | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) magnificent | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) mischievous | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) maintenace | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. (a) dance | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) damsal | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) dismal | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) dismissal | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. (a) changeable | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) valueable | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) durable | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) suitable | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. (a) honour | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) honourable | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) honourary | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) honorarium | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Directions. Choose the correct spelling from the group of words given below and put a cross (×) in the answer box [□], opposite to one you find correct.

III

[From Indian Bank Exam. 1975]

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| 11. (a) Pleasant | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Pleasant | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Pleasent | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 12. (a) Deceive | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Decieve | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Diceive | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 13. (a) Aggregate | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Agregate | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Aggrigate | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 14. (a) Hindrance | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Hinderence | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Hindrence | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 15. (a) Miscellaneous | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Misellaneo | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Miscelanous | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 16. (a) Omitted | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Oमिते | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Ommitted | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 17. (a) Offered | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Offerred | |
| (c) Oferred | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 18. (a) Begining | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Beginning | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Beggining | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 19. (a) Permitted | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Permitted | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Parmitted | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 20. (a) Sepereted | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Separated | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Seprated | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

IV

[From Indian Bank Exam. 1974]

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 21. (a) Consentious | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Conscientious | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Conscientous | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 22. (a) Humrous | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Humor | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Humorous . | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 23. (a) Acomodation | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Accommodation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Accomodation | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 24. (a) Baloon | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Balloon | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Ballon | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 25. (a) Gazate | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Gazette | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Gazete | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 26. (a) Villian | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Villain | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Vilan | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 27. (a) Miscellaneous | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Mislanious | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Miscelaneous | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 28. (a) Comemorate | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Comamorate | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Commemorate | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 29. (a) Benefited | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Benefitted | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Benifitted | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 30. (a) Parallel | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Parrallel | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Parralel | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

TYPICAL EXAMPLES

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| 31. (a) Endeavour | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Endavour | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Endevour | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) Endeavuor | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 32. (a) Exaggerate | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Exeggarate | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | (c) Exagerate | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Exegarete | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 33. | (a) Farvary | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) February | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | (c) Februry | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Fabruary | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 34. | (a) Misschievous | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Mischievous | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | (c) Mischivious | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Misschivious | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 35. | (a) Grammer | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Grammar | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | (c) Gramer | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Gramar | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 36. | (a) Guarantee | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Guranti | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | (c) Guranty | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Gurentee | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 37. | (a) Illegible | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Iegible | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | (c) Illegibel | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Illegebal | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 38. | (a) Immediately | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Imediately | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | (c) Imidiately | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Immideately | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 39. | (a) Immense | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Immence | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | (c) Imense | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Immence | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 40. | (a) Ineligible | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Inelligibal | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | (c) Inelligibl | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Inaligible | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 41. | (a) Noticeable | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Noticeble | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | (c) Noticeble | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Noticeabl | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 42. | (a) Ocassion | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Occasion | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | (c) Ocasion | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Occssion | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 43. | (a) Parliamentary | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Parliamentry | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | (c) Parliamantry | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Parlimentry | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 44. | (a) Pleasant | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Pleasent | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | (c) Plaseant | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Pleaosant | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 45. | (a) Privilege | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Privilige | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | (c) Privellege | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Priuileage | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 46. | (a) Quarrel | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Querrel | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | (c) Quarrel | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Quarrall | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 47. | (a) Suparseed | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Supersede | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | (c) Suparside | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Supercide | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 48. | (a) Whether | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Whather | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | (c) Whethar | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Whather | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 49. | (a) Symbol | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Simbole | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | (c) Symbal | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Simbole | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 50. | (a) Repetition | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Repitition | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | (c) Rapetition | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Repetion | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 51. | (a) Acquaintance | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Acquatance | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | (c) Acquantic | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Acquaintense | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 52. | (a) Aocumulate | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Accumalate | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | (c) Accummulat | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Accumulate | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 53. | (a) Advantageous | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Advantagous | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | (c) Advantegeous | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Advanteguous | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 54. | (a) Agreeable | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Aggreable | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | (c) Agreeabl | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Agreabel | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 55. | (a) Ambassador | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Ambassdor | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | (c) Ambassador | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Ambassadar | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 56. | (a) Automan | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Autumn | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | (c) Autaman | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Autum | <input type="checkbox"/> |

57. (a) Auspicious
(c) Auspiceous
58. (a) Autobiography
(c) Autobiagraphy
59. (a) Annoyance
(c) Annoyanc
60. (a) Architecture
(c) Architiur
61. (a) Ancestor
(c) Anestor
62. (a) Baggage
(c) Baggege
63. (a) Believable
(c) Beliavable
64. (a) Benevolent
(c) Benavolant
65. (a) Boundary
(c) Bondry
66. (a) Broadcasting
(c) Bradcasting
67. (a) Beginning
(c) Biginning
68. (a) Burrial
(c) Barial
69. (a) Biography
(c) Byography
70. (a) Buffalow
(c) Buffelow
71. (a) Beneficial
(c) Benaficial
72. (a) Calendar
(c) Celander
73. (a) Calibri
(c) Calliber
74. (a) Callous
(c) Callas
75. (a) Campgan
(c) Campagn
76. (a) Ceremoney
(c) Ceremany
77. (a) Carer
(c) Carier
78. (a) Carrier
(c) Carriar
79. (a) Celebrate
(c) Celeberate
80. (a) Catalogue
(c) Catalgue
81. (a) Category

- ☐ (b) Auspicious
☐ (d) Auspecios
☐ (b) Autobioigraphy
☐ (d) Autobiagraphy
☐ (b) Anoyance
☐ (d) Anonious
☐ (b) Arcitecture
☐ (d) Areichetor
☐ (b) Ancessor
☐ (d) Anceoster
☐ (b) Beggage
☐ (d) Bagage
☐ (b) Belivable
☐ (d) Believabal
☐ (b) Benevolant
☐ (d) Benavolent
☐ (b) Boundry
☐ (d) Bondary
☐ (b) Brodcasting
☐ (d) Brodcasting
☐ (b) Begining
☐ (d) Begincing
☐ (b) Burial
☐ (d) Boirial
☐ (b) Boigraphy
☐ (d) Borigraphy
☐ (b) Buffalo
☐ (d) Bufelow
☐ (b) Benefitial
☐ (d) Benuficial
☐ (b) Calender
☐ (d) Calandai
☐ (b) Calibre
☐ (d) Caliber
☐ (b) Calous
☐ (d) Cellous
☐ (b) Campaign
☐ (d) Compagane
☐ (b) Ceremony
☐ (d) Ceramony
☐ (b) Career
☐ (d) Carear
☐ (b) Carryer
☐ (d) Caryar
☐ (b) Celaberate
☐ (d) Calibrate
☐ (b) Catelogue
☐ (d) Cetalogue
☐ (b) Cetagory

106. (a) Elegant	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Eligent	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Elegeant	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Eligeant	<input type="checkbox"/>
107. (a) Eligible	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Eligibal	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Eliggibal	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Ellegibal	<input type="checkbox"/>
108. (a) Endeavour	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Endeavor	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Endevour	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Endavour	<input type="checkbox"/>
109. (a) Enemity	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Enmity	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Enamity	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Enematy	<input type="checkbox"/>
110. (a) Etiquette	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Etequette	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Ettequette	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Etiquitte	<input type="checkbox"/>
111. (a) Fascility	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Facility	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Fecility	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Facelity	<input type="checkbox"/>
112. (a) Fascinate	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Facinate	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Fescinate	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Fasinate	<input type="checkbox"/>
113. (a) Fashionable	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Fashionabal	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Fashenable	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Fashionable	<input type="checkbox"/>
114. (a) Fatigue	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Fetigue	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Fateague	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Feteague	<input type="checkbox"/>
115. (a) Firocious	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Ferocious	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Fiercious	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Fierocious	<input type="checkbox"/>
116. (a) Foretell	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Foretel	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Fourtall	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Foretall	<input type="checkbox"/>
117. (a) Forfeit	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Forefeet	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Forefiet	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Fourfiet	<input type="checkbox"/>
118. (a) Freight	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Fraight	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Fereight	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Fareight	<input type="checkbox"/>
119. (a) Fulfil	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Fullfill	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Fullfil	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Fulfill	<input type="checkbox"/>
120. (a) Frequent	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Freequant	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Freequent	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Frequent	<input type="checkbox"/>
121. (a) Foreigner	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Foreignar	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Foreigner	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Foraigner	<input type="checkbox"/>
122. (a) Funeral	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Funearl	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Funareal	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Funreal	<input type="checkbox"/>
123. (a) Furious	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Fureous	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Fureaus	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Furiouce	<input type="checkbox"/>
124. (a) Gaudy	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Cawdy	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Gaunday	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Gaudv	<input type="checkbox"/>
125. (a) Gather	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Gether	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Gathre	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Gathere	<input type="checkbox"/>
126. (a) Gazette	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) G-zette	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Gazzete	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Gazett	<input type="checkbox"/>
127. (a) Genorsity	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Generosity	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Generasity	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Genorosity	<input type="checkbox"/>
128. (a) Genius	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Genious	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Geneous	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Ginious	<input type="checkbox"/>
129. (a) Jiant	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Giant	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Gaint	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Gaient	<input type="checkbox"/>
130. (a) Glorious	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Gloreous	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Galorious	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Galoreous	<input type="checkbox"/>

131.	(a) Gorgeous	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Gorgious	<input type="checkbox"/>
	(c) Gorguous	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Goregious	<input type="checkbox"/>
132.	(a) Gnaw	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Gnow	<input type="checkbox"/>
	(c) Gnew	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Gnuw	<input type="checkbox"/>
133.	(a) Government	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Goverment	<input type="checkbox"/>
	(c) Govorment	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Governoment	<input type="checkbox"/>
134.	(a) Grandeur	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Grandure	<input type="checkbox"/>
	(c) Grandur	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Grendure	<input type="checkbox"/>
135.	(a) Greafe	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Grief	<input type="checkbox"/>
	(c) Gref	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Greaf	<input type="checkbox"/>
136.	(a) Guarntee	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Guarantee	<input type="checkbox"/>
	(c) Guranty	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Guaranti	<input type="checkbox"/>
137.	(a) Gardean	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Guardian	<input type="checkbox"/>
	(c) Guardean	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Guardeen	<input type="checkbox"/>
138.	(a) Guidance	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Guidance	<input type="checkbox"/>
	(c) Guidense	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Guidanse	<input type="checkbox"/>
139.	(a) Gunea	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Guinea	<input type="checkbox"/>
	(c) Ganea	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Guneane	<input type="checkbox"/>
140.	(a) Gilt	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Guilt	<input type="checkbox"/>
	(c) Gelt	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Gilet	<input type="checkbox"/>
141.	(a) Hankerchif	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Hangearchief	<input type="checkbox"/>
	(c) Handkerchief	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Hankarchief	<input type="checkbox"/>
142.	(a) Haphesard	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Haphazard	<input type="checkbox"/>
	(c) Hephezard	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Haphezard	<input type="checkbox"/>
143.	(a) Headache	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Hadache	<input type="checkbox"/>
	(c) Headach	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Hadeche	<input type="checkbox"/>
144.	(a) Heroine	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Herone	<input type="checkbox"/>
	(c) Herione	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Heroin	<input type="checkbox"/>
145.	(a) Hygiene	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Hygein	<input type="checkbox"/>
	(c) Hygeane	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Hygum	<input type="checkbox"/>
146.	(a) Hymn	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Hime	<input type="checkbox"/>
	(c) Hymen	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Hymin	<input type="checkbox"/>
147.	(a) Hypocracy	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Hypocrisy	<input type="checkbox"/>
	(c) Hypocracy	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Hypocrecy	<input type="checkbox"/>
148.	(a) Hypocrite	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Hypocarite	<input type="checkbox"/>
	(c) Hippocrite	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Hypocrite	<input type="checkbox"/>
149.	(a) Hungery	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Hungary	<input type="checkbox"/>
	(c) Hungry	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Hangury	<input type="checkbox"/>
150.	(a) Illegal	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Ilegal	<input type="checkbox"/>
	(c) Illegel	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Il lagal	<input type="checkbox"/>
151.	(a) Illegible	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Illegibal	<input type="checkbox"/>
	(c) Illegibul	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Illigibal	<input type="checkbox"/>
152.	(a) Illiterate	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Illitrate	<input type="checkbox"/>
	(c) Illitrate	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Ilitrate	<input type="checkbox"/>
153.	(a) Illuminete	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Illuminate	<input type="checkbox"/>
	(c) Illuminat	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Illumminate	<input type="checkbox"/>
154.	(a) Immediat	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Immidiate	<input type="checkbox"/>
	(c) Imidgiat	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Immedeate	<input type="checkbox"/>
155.	(a) Immortal	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Imortal	<input type="checkbox"/>
	(c) Imorttal	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Immortal	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 156. (a) Inferior**
(c) Inferier
157. (a) Innocent
(c) Innosent
158. (a) Insincere
(c) Insciencere
159. (a) Intelligence
(c) Intellganse
160. (a) Interesting
(c) Intersting
161. (a) Irreparable
(c) Irepperable
162. (a) Jealous
(c) Jelous
163. (a) Lawyer
(c) Lawier
164. (a) League
(c) Leage
165. (a) Liesure
(c) Leasure
166. (a) Knowledge
(c) Knoledge
167. (a) Laughtter
(c) Laghter
168. (a) Licence
(c) License
169. (a) Leftinant
(c) Leiutenant
170. (a) Literature
(c) Litereature
171. (a) Luxury
(c) Luxury
172. (a) Lion
(c) Loine
173. (a) Lodging
(c) Lodgying
174. (a) Lottery
(c) Lautery
175. (a) Liquor
(c) Liqor
176. (a) Machinery
(c) Mechinary
177. (a) Magician
(c) Megecian
178. (a) Megistrate
(c) Magisterate
179. (a) Maintenance
(c) Maintenance
180. (a) Majestic
(c) Megestic

- ☐ (b) Inferior
☐ (d) Inferior
☐ (b) Inocent
☐ (d) Inossent
☐ (b) Insincear
☐ (d) Insincer
☐ (b) Intelligence
☐ (d) Intelleagance
☐ (b) Intresting
☐ (d) Intressting
☐ (b) Ireperable
☐ (d) Ireparabl
☐ (b) Jalous
☐ (d) Jealeous
☐ (b) Lawyier
☐ (d) Lair
☐ (b) Legue
☐ (d) Leigue
☐ (b) Leisure
☐ (d) Laisure
☐ (b) Nowledge
☐ (d) Konowlege
☐ (b) Laughter
☐ (d) Laughterr
☐ (b) Licance
☐ (d) Lisanec
☐ (b) Lieutenant
☐ (d) Leutenant
☐ (b) Litrature
☐ (d) Literatuar
☐ (b) Luxary
☐ (d) Lexury
☐ (b) Loein
☐ (d) Leoин
☐ (b) Lodgeing
☐ (d) Lodgingng
☐ (b) Lottary
☐ (d) Lauttery
☐ (b) Liqour
☐ (d) Liqure
☐ (b) Mechinery
☐ (d) Mechinery
☐ (b) Megician
☐ (d) Majician
☐ (b) Majistrate
☐ (d) Magistrate
☐ (b) Maintenance
☐ (d) Maintainance
☐ (b) Magestoic
☐ (d) Megastic

181. (a) Managable	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Manageable	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Manageble	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Managieable	<input type="checkbox"/>
182. (a) Marriageable	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Marriagable	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Merriegeable	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Marriagabl	<input type="checkbox"/>
183. (a) Martyr	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Martyer	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Martyir	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Martiar	<input type="checkbox"/>
184. (a) Maximumm	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Meximumm	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Maximam	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Maximum	<input type="checkbox"/>
185. (a) Medow	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Meadow	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Meidow	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Madicin	<input type="checkbox"/>
186. (a) Medicine	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Madicine	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Medicin	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Madcin	<input type="checkbox"/>
187. (a) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Meadim	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Mediam	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) 'Mideum	<input type="checkbox"/>
188. (a) Memmorize	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Memorise	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Memmorice	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Mammorise	<input type="checkbox"/>
189. (a) Mercenry	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Mercenary	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Mercinery	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Mersinary	<input type="checkbox"/>
190. (a) Mersiful	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Merciful	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Mercyfull	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Mercifull	<input type="checkbox"/>
191. (a) Marryment	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Merriment	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Merryment	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Marrimant	<input type="checkbox"/>
192. (a) Messege	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Message	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Massege	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Massage	<input type="checkbox"/>
193. (a) Messenger	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Massanger	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Massanger	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Messanger	<input type="checkbox"/>
194. (a) Messrs	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Massers	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Messars	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Mesars	<input type="checkbox"/>
195. (a) Millionaire	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Millunere	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Millionere	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Millio er	<input type="checkbox"/>
196. (a) Mischievous	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Mischeivous	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Mischievius	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Misschievcs	<input type="checkbox"/>
197. (a) Miserable	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Misserable	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Missarable	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Misarable	<input type="checkbox"/>
198. (a) Momentary	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Momentery	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Mommentary	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Momentery	<input type="checkbox"/>
199. (a) Monastery	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Monestary	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Monestory	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Monstory	<input type="checkbox"/>
200. (a) Mosquito	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Mesquatee	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Mosquite	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Mosquito	<input type="checkbox"/>

ANSWERS

1. (d)	2. (c)	3. (c)	4. (a)	5. (b)
6. (b)	7. (a)	8. (d)	9. (a)	10. (a)
11. (b)	12. (a)	13. (a)	14. (a)	15. (a)
16. (a)	17. (a)	18. (b)	19. (a)	20. (b)
21. (b)	22. (a)	23. (b)	24. (b)	25. (

26. (b)	27. (a)	28. (a)	29. (a)	30. (a)
31. (a)	32. (a)	33. (b)	34. (b)	35. (b)
36. (a)	37. (a)	38. (a)	39. (a)	40. (a)
41. (a)	42. (b)	43. (a)	44. (a)	45. (a)
46. (a)	47. (b)	48. (a)	49. (a)	50. (a)
51. (a)	52. (a)	53. (a)	54. (a)	55. (a)
56. (b)	57. (a)	58. (a)	59. (a)	60. (a)
61. (a)	62. (a)	63. (a)	64. (a)	65. (a)
66. (a)	67. (a)	68. (b)	69. (a)	70. (b)
71. (a)	72. (a)	73. (b)	74. (a)	75. (b)
76. (b)	77. (b)	78. (a)	79. (a)	80. (a)
81. (a)	82. (a)	83. (a)	84. (a)	85. (a)
86. (a)	87. (b)	88. (b)	89. (a)	90. (a)
91. (a)	92. (a)	93. (a)	94. (a)	95. (a)
96. (a)	97. (a)	98. (a)	99. (b)	100. (a)
101. (a)	102. (a)	103. (a)	104. (b)	105. (d)
106. (a)	107. (a)	108. (a)	109. (b)	110. (a)
111. (b)	112. (a)	113. (d)	114. (a)	115. (b)
116. (a)	117. (a)	118. (a)	119. (a)	120. (a)
121. (a)	122. (a)	123. (a)	124. (a)	125. (a)
126. (a)	127. (b)	128. (a)	129. (b)	130. (a)
131. (a)	132. (a)	133. (a)	134. (a)	135. (b)
136. (b)	137. (b)	138. (a)	139. (b)	140. (b)
141. (c)	142. (b)	143. (a)	144. (c)	145. (a)
146. (a)	147. (b)	148. (a)	149. (c)	150. (a)
151. (a)	152. (a)	153. (b)	154. (a)	155. (a)
156. (a)	157. (a)	158. (a)	159. (b)	160. (a)
161. (a)	162. (a)	163. (a)	164. (a)	165. (b)
166. (a)	167. (b)	168. (c)	169. (b)	170. (a)
171. (a)	172. (a)	173. (a)	174. (a)	175. (a)
176. (a)	177. (a)	178. (d)	179. (b)	180. (a)
181. (b)	182. (a)	183. (a)	184. (d)	185. (b)
186. (a)	* 187. (a)	188. (b)	189. (b)	190. (b)
191. (b)	192. (b)	193. (a)	194. (a)	195. (a)
196. (a)	197. (a)	198. (a)	199. (a)	200. (a)

SELECTING WORDS

(CLOZE TEST)

EXAMINATIONS QUESTIONS

Directions. In the following passages there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers have been printed below the passage and against each four words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find the appropriate words and put a cross mark (x) in the answer box [] against the correct response.

Examples.

The (i) was in the school in Simla. (ii) was home sick.

- | | | |
|--------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) (a) boy | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) horse | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) dog | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) bird | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (ii) (a) She | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) It | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) He | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) They | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Explanations. Out of the list given in item (i) only 'boy' is the correct answer. So, 'a' should be indicated as your response. For item (ii) 'c' is the correct answer, because that is the pronoun which refers back to the noun 'boy'.

I

[From Defence Services' Exam. 1982]

A shark, a kind of big fish, fought men for three hours after it (1) in the gill-nets some 8 km (2) the Madras coast. Apprehensive of the (3) ferocious temper of sharks, the crew (4) the steam-boat switched off the engine. They (5) wanted to let it go, but (6) shark was already hurt and was getting (7) to attack. So they started attacking (8) with iron rods. Help was sought (9) the coast; 50 men swam towards the (10) and helped to drag the killer (11) to the coast.

- | | | |
|--------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 1. (a) not trapped | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) had trapped | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) was trapped | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) escaped trapped | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. (a) off | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) into | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) from | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) on | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. (a) popular | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) dangerous | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) hardly | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) well known | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. (a) from | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) of | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) into | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) along | <input type="checkbox"/> |

(27) element in human nature. Spengler writes, "Man is a beast of prey. I will say it again and again. All the (28) of virtue and the social moralists who want to be or get beyond this are only beasts of prey with broken teeth who hate the others on account of attacks which they (29) avoid."

Before the domestication of animals the hunters discharged a (30) duty by providing food. Today the hunter is not needed for that purpose; yet hunting is (31) because hunting of sport has taken the place of hunting for (32). Even so, when we were surrounded by (33) barbarians, the soldier helped to make life more tolerable : but is war essential today ? Man is the only animal who kills for reasons which are more or less metaphysical, for an obsolete claim to territory. War was the sport of kings and the game of the upper classes, in which the prizes were wealth and honour. War has become (34) in itself, an exciting game, a vested interest of (35). Those who engage in war are not bad men who believed themselves to be doing wrong, but good men who are convinced that they are doing right. So long as power and success are (36), the military tradition in its modern form of mechanical inhumanity, will (37).

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 21. (a) realize | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) feel | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) conclude | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) recognize | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 22. (a) absolute | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) old | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) hackneyed | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) outdated | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 23. (a) massacre | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) destruction | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) devastation | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) slaughter | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 24. (a) rationalise | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) justify | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) support | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) start | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 25. (a) justifiable | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) amenable | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) tenable | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) applicable | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 26. (a) worth living | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) happy | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) unhappy | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) intolerable | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 27. (a) fine | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) exquisite | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) inevitable | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) inscrutable | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 28. (a) paragons | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) models | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) ideals | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) precedents | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 29. (a) plausibly | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) prudently | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) rationally | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) intelligently | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 30. (a) moral | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) spiritual | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) legal | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) social | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 31. (a) practised | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) rationalized | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) habitual | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) fashionable | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 32. (a) profession | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) occupation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) livelihood | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) bread and butter | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 33. (a) aggressive | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) attacking | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) brutish | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) raiding | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 34. (a) a motto | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) an end | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) a principle | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) an avocation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 35. (a) war-mongers | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) sportsmen | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) politicians | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) financiers | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- | | | |
|--------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 36. (a) worshipped | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) eulogized | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) praised | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) approval | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 37. (a) persist | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) grow | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) prosper | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) flourish | <input type="checkbox"/> |

IV

It is impossible to form a philosophic system of happiness which is (38) to every condition in life, since every person who travels in this great (39) takes a separate road. The differing colours which suit different complexions are not more various than the different (40) appropriated to particular minds. The various sects who have pretended to give lessons to (41) men in happiness have described their own particular sensations, without considering ours, have only evaded their (42) with constraint, without adding to their (43).

If I find pleasure in dancing, how (44) would it be in me to prescribe such an amusement for the entertainment of a cripple : should he, on the other hand, place his chief delight in painting, yet would he be (45) in recommending the same relish to one who had lost the power of distinguishing colours. General directions are, therefore, commonly useless; and to be particular would (46) volumes, since each individual may require a particular system of precepts to direct his choice.

Every mind seems capable of entertaining a certain quantity of happiness, which no institutions can (47), no circumstances alter, and entirely independent of fortune. Let any man compare his present fortune with the past, and he will probably find himself, upon the whole, neither better nor worse than (48).

Gratified ambition, or irreparable calamity, may produce (49) sensation of pleasure or distress. Those storms may discompose in proportion as they are strong or the mind is (50) to their impression. But the soul, though at first lifted up by the event, is every day operated upon with diminished influence, and at length (51) into the level of its usual (52).

- | | | |
|-------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 38. (a) adjusted | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) fitted | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) adapted | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) injured | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 39. (a) venture | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) adventure | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) mission | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) pursuit | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 40. (a) colours | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) features | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) sleuths | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) silhouette | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 41. (a) instruct | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) teach | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) educate | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) inculcate | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 42. (a) pupils | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) followers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) disciples | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) foes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 43. (a) pleasure | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) happiness | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) felicity | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) facility | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 44. (a) laughable | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) ridiculous | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) ludicrous | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) funny | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 45. (a) ideal | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) thought provoking | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) stimulating | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) absurd | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 46. (a) fill | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) exhaust | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) exhume | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) embrace | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 47. (a) decrease | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) increase | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) enhance | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) enlarge | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 48. (a) previously | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) before | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) formerly | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) in the past | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 49. (a) transient | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) transitory | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) lasting | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) ephemeral | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 50. (a) submissive | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) allergic | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) sensitive | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) pliant | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 51. (a) shrinks | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) lapses | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) subsides | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) subdues | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 52. (a) tenor | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) mould | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) rectitude | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) tranquillity | <input type="checkbox"/> |

ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (a) | 3. (b) | 4. (b) | 5. (d) |
| 6. (d) | 7. (c) | 8. (a) | 9. (d) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (a) | 13. (b) | 14. (c) | 15. (a) |
| 16. (d) | 17. (d) | 18. (c) | 19. (b) | 20. (a) |
| 21. (d) | 22. (a) | 23. (d) | 24. (b) | 25. (c) |
| 26. (d) | 27. (c) | 28. (a) | 29. (b) | 30. (d) |
| 31. (d) | 32. (c) | 33. (d) | 34. (b) | 35. (d) |
| 36. (a) | 37. (d) | 38. (c) | 39. (d) | 40. (c) |
| 41. (a) | 42. (a) | 43. (c) | 44. (b) | 45. (d) |
| 46. (b) | 47. (b) | 48. (c) | 49. (a) | 50. (d) |
| 51. (c) | 52. (d). | | | |

SENTENCE IMPROVEMENT

Directions. Look at the *italicised* part of each sentence. Below each sentence are given three possible substitutions for the *italicised* part. If one of them (a, b, or c) is better than the *italicised* part, put a cross mark (×) in the answer box [] against the correct response. If none of the substitutes improve the sentence, put a cross mark against 'd':

Examples

(i) The young *child* *singed* a very sweet song.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-------------------------|-----|
| (a) child <i>singed</i> the | [] | (b) Boy <i>singed</i> a | [] |
| (c) child sang | × | (d) No improvement | [] |

(ii) I have *already* *read* the book *twice*.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (a) I <i>already</i> <i>twice</i> have read the book. | [] |
| (b) I <i>twice</i> have <i>already</i> read the book. | [] |
| (c) I have <i>twice</i> <i>already</i> read the book. | [] |
| (d) No improvement. | [] |

Explanation. In example (i), the correct sentence should read, "The young child sang a very sweet song." "c" is therefore, the correct answer.

Example (ii) is a correct sentence. None of the changes suggested will improve it. "d" is therefore the correct answer.

Errors may be in grammar, appropriate word usage or idiom. There may be a necessary word missing or there may be a word which should be removed.

I

[From Defence Services' Exam. 1982]

1. He was ill yesterday, but he is *iller* to day.

(a) worse	[]	(b) poorer	[]
(c) good	[]	(d) No improvement	[]
2. The police *seized* the truck carrying smuggled opium.

(a) caught	[]	(b) arrested	[]
(c) ceased	[]	(d) No improvement	[]
3. If we introduce compulsory education, the country will *make more* progress.

(a) greater	[]	(b) larger	[]
(c) wider	[]	(d) No improvement	[]

4. We were *none* the worse for our experience.
 (a) no ☐ (b) not ☐
 (c) neither ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
5. You have had to suffer for no fault *of you*.
 (a) in you ☐ (b) of yours ☐
 (c) by you ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
6. If you have to work for twelve hours *a day*, you have no freedom at all.
 (a) on a day ☐ (b) in a day ☐
 (c) during a day ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
7. He has lived in that house *during* several years.
 (a) since ☐ (b) from ☐
 (c) for ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
8. That coffee *smells strongly*.
 (a) smells strong ☐ (b) is smelling strong ☐
 (c) has smelled strongly ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
9. I shall be away for three days; *ill*, you continue with your work.
 (a) when ☐ (b) while ☐
 (c) meanwhile ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
10. If you *see* the history of the world, you will find that many great men have also been good.
 (a) look at ☐ (b) go in ☐
 (c) refer ☐ (d) No improvement ☐

II

[From Asstt. Gde. Exam. 1982]

11. We cannot *say a man* happy, if his health is not good.
 (a) say the man ☐ (b) call the man ☐
 (c) call a man ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
12. It is no use *going to* him again.
 (a) to go ☐ (b) to have gone ☐
 (c) to be going ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
13. As he entered the room he *look off* his hat.
 (a) has taken ☐ (b) had taken ☐
 (c) was taking ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
14. I do not know *that where has he gone*.
 (a) where has he gone ☐ (b) that where he has gone ☐
 (c) where he has gone ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
15. I have told you *times and again* that you should not disturb me in my work.
 (a) time and again ☐ (b) time and time ☐
 (c) time to time ☐ (d) No improvement ☐

III

[From I.T. Inspectors' Exam. 1981]

16. He would have surely won the match, *unless he'd taken part*.
 (a) until he'd taken part ☐ (b) had he taken part ☐
 (c) even if he'd taken part ☐ (d) No improvement ☐

17. He was so rude that they were compelled *for asking him to leave*.
 (a) asking him leave ☐ (b) to asking him to leave ☐
 (c) to ask him to leave ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
18. Everyone else was killed in the car accident; I was the only one *to survivee*.
 (a) live ☐ (b) outlive ☐
 (c) spare ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
19. The team, *which will win most points*, will win the shield.
 (a) which wins the most points ☐
 (b) which the most points win ☐
 (c) the most points wins ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
20. He is waiting *until everybody will have left*.
 (a) until everybody will leave ☐
 (b) until everybody has left ☐
 (c) until everybody left ☐ (d) No improvement ☐

IV

[From Auditors' Exam. 1981]

21. I *ought be working*, but I like relaxing in the company of friends.
 (a) ought working ☐ (b) out to be working ☐
 (c) should ought to work ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
22. The man *whom you are sitting next* is our next door neighbour.
 (a) to whom you are sitting next ☐
 (b) next whom you are sitting ☐
 (c) you are sitting next to ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
23. He is such a nasty fellow. I don't know how you can *stand up with him*.
 (a) put up ☐ (b) stand with ☐
 (c) put up with ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
24. I did not recognise him *although* he said we had met before.
 (a) however ☐ (b) since ☐
 (c) besides ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
25. The plane, *by which they were to travel*, was involved in an accident.
 (a) they were to travel by it ☐ (b) they were to travel by ☐
 (c) they were to travel in ☐ (d) No improvement ☐

V

[From Auditors' Exam. 1980]

26. The man *about whom I spoke of* is waiting outside.
 (a) I spoke about him ☐ (b) Who I spoke about ☐
 (c) I spoke about ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
27. His account of the affair is *reliabler than* we first thought.
 (a) more reliable from than ☐ (b) more reliable than ☐
 (c) reliable than ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
28. My brother is the best story-teller *than I have ever met*.
 (a) that I never met ☐ (b) that I have ever met him ☐
 (c) I have ever met ☐ (d) No improvement ☐

29. After they *had been corresponding* regularly for two years, they finally met.

(a) have been corresponding ☐ (b) are corresponding ☐
 (c) would have corresponded ☐
 (d) No improvement ☐

30. He *sets in* a sum of money every week for his old age.

(a) sets up ☐ (b) sets along ☐
 (c) sets aside ☐ (d) No improvement ☐

TYPICAL EXAMPLES

31. "How I wish I *am* a man", said the girl.

(a) I was a ☐ (b) I am ☐
 (c) I were a ☐ (d) No improvement ☐

32. You *had better* hrush up your English.

(a) have better ☐ (b) may better ☐
 (c) will better ☐ (d) No improvement ☐

33. A special meeting was held *under the auspicious* of the Town Club.

(a) on the auspicious ☐ (b) under the auspices ☐
 (c) with the auspices ☐ (d) No improvement ☐

34. We *should listen* what our elders say.

(a) must listen ☐ (b) should have listened ☐
 (c) should listen to ☐ (d) No improvement ☐

35. He *claimed as* the owner of the land.

(a) claimbed as ☐ (b) claimed to be ☐
 (c) claimed as being ☐ (d) No improvement ☐

36. We were given *a warm invitation* at my friend's house.

(a) warm welcome ☐ (b) hot invitation ☐
 (c) a warm welcome ☐ (d) No improvement ☐

37. Ravi Shanker *can able to give* concerts when he was twelve years old.

(a) was able to give ☐ (b) can give ☐
 (c) could able to give ☐ (d) No improvement ☐

38. We blamed politicians for *inspiring* students against the authorities.

(a) expiring ☐ (b) inciting ☐
 (c) executing ☐ (d) No improvement ☐

39. The little girl saw a star *shooting the sky*.

(a) shooting across the sky ☐ (b) shooting in the sky ☐
 (c) shooting into the sky ☐ (d) No improvement ☐

40. *Most of visitors* are stranger to me.

(a) Most of visitors ☐ (b) Most of the visitor ☐
 (c) Most of the visitors ☐ (d) No improvement ☐

41. He had scarcely set foot on the road *and he was* knocked down by a car.

(a) then he was ☐ (b) than he was ☐
 (c) when he was ☐ (d) No improvement ☐

42. If only we *came* two minutes earlier, we should have caught the train.

- (a) we have come ☐ (b) we had come ☐
 (c) we should come ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
43. He had lived abroad for a *good many years*.
 (a) the good many years ☐ (b) the many years ☐
 (c) good many years ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
44. Dr. Johnson spent *often the evenings* at a coffee-house.
 (a) spent the evenings often ☐ (b) often spent the evenings ☐
 (c) often spends evening ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
45. She was *admiring at* herself in the mirror.
 (a) admiring to ☐ (b) admired ☐
 (c) admiring ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
46. Some of the houses are not fit *to live*.
 (a) to live in ☐ (b) for living ☐
 (c) for to live ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
47. If he had been more careful, the accident *would* not happened.
 (a) could not happened ☐ (b) would not happen ☐
 (c) would not have happened ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
48. The stranger's movements *aroused* suspicion and the police arrested him.
 (a) raised ☐ (b) arose ☐
 (c) arise ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
49. Many people believe that happiness can be attained *due to* money.
 (a) on account of ☐ (b) through ☐
 (c) from ☐ (d) No improvement. ☐
50. The film was *more enjoyable* one.
 (a) a very enjoyable ☐ (b) a enjoyable ☐
 (c) most enjoyable ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
51. War, by *who* it may be started, must be condemned.
 (a) whom ☐ (b) whoever ☐
 (c) whomsoever ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
52. I asked my friend to *look after* my luggage when I went out to the platform.
 (a) look at ☐ (b) look into ☐
 (c) look around ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
53. *Who works* hard succeeds in life.
 (a) Those working ☐ (b) He works ☐
 (c) Whoever works ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
54. I am *writing* this essay for the last two days and it is not yet complete.
 (a) was writing ☐ (b) had been writing ☐
 (c) have been writing ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
55. No sooner had we set out *than a thunder storm* began.
 (a) then a thunder storm ☐ (b) when thunderstorm. ☐
 (c) and the thunderstorm ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
56. Until a few years ago *one cannot enter* Nepal except on foot.
 (a) could not have entered ☐ (b) can enter ☐
 (c) can have entered ☐ (d) No improvement ☐

57. If you take a sleeping pill, you will *fall to sleep* very soon.
 (a) go asleep ☐ (b) go to sleep ☐
 (c) have asleep ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
58. The child was afraid *to be bitten by the dog*.
 (a) of being bitten by dog ☐
 (b) of being bitten by the dog ☐
 (c) to be bitten by dog ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
59. The boat was propelled *by the means of oars*.
 (a) by means of oars ☐ (b) by the means of the oars ☐
 (b) by means of the oars ☐ (b) No improvement ☐
60. Nature has blessed our country with all *her bounty*.
 (a) the bounty ☐ (b) his bounty ☐
 (c) their bounty ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
61. If I *have tell the truth*, no one would believe me.
 (a) I am tell the truth ☐ (b) I am telling the truth ☐
 (c) I told the truth ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
62. Jumping *over the fence*, the thief escaped.
 (a) on ☐ (b) at ☐
 (c) among ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
63. No sooner had the cricket match started, *when it began to rain*.
 (a) than it began to rain ☐ (b) than it will began to rain ☐
 (c) when it began to rain ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
64. One afternoon it was raining hard, and I *could find nothing to do*.
 (a) could find anything ☐ (b) could not find nothing ☐
 (c) could'nt find anything ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
65. The villagers were rewarded *for helping the police catch the dacoits*.
 (a) to helping ☐ for helping ☐
 (c) to help ☐ No improvement ☐
66. The Janata Express, *who* should arrive at 3.45 P.M., is late.
 (a) which ☐ (b) whom ☐
 (c) it ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
67. Who is knocking *at the door* ?
 (a) the doors ☐ (b) on the door ☐
 (c) at the doors ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
68. I looked for you in the theatre all evening, *where were you sitting* ?
 (a) you were sitting ☐ (b) did you sat ☐
 (c) was you sitting ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
69. A farmer gains profit *by fertilizing his field*.
 (a) for fertilizing ☐ (b) of fertilizing ☐
 (c) with fertilizing ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
70. After the monsoon *sets in* no further attempt at climbing the peak will be possible.
 (a) have been set in ☐ (d) will set in ☐
 (c) settled in ☐ (b) No improvement ☐
71. The thief *took after* on seeing a policeman.
 (a) took to heat ☐ (b) took by surprise ☐
 (c) took to his heels ☐ (d) No improvement ☐

72. *There will be festvai of foreign films next week, in the Regal cinema.*
 (a) There will be held a festival of foreign films ☐
 (b) A festival of foreign films will be held ☐
 (c) There will be a foreign festival of films ☐
 (d) No improvement ☐
73. *If I have tell the truth no one would believe.*
 (a) I told the truth ☐ (b) I am tell the truth ☐
 (c) I am telling the truth ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
74. *We shall meet tomorrow to discuss at the subject.*
 (a) about the subject ☐ (b) on the subject ☐
 (c) the subject ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
75. *He was put in when I refused his request for a loan.*
 (a) put up ☐ (b) put out ☐
 (c) put through ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
76. *I know he is a difficult child, but you must be patient to him.*
 (a) of him ☐ (b) for him ☐
 (c) with him ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
77. *If the students had studied harder, they would pass the examination.*
 (a) they would have passed ☐ (b) they have passed ☐
 (c) they will be passing ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
78. *The family is always quarreling against themselves.*
 (a) upon themselves ☐ (b) between themselves ☐
 (c) among themselves ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
79. *The bridge will collapse if a heavy truck went over it.*
 (a) collapsed ☐ (b) has collapse ☐
 (c) will have collapsed ☐ (d) No improvement ☐
80. *I suggest you to study medicine.*
 (a) suggested that you should ☐
 (b) suggest that you will ☐
 (c) suggest for you ☐ (d) No improvoment ☐

ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (a) | 3. (a) | 4. (d) | 5. (b) |
| 6. (d) | 7. (c) | 8. (d) | 9. (c) | 10. (d) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (d) | 13. (d) | 14. (c) | 15. (a) |
| 16. (b) | 17. (c) | 18. (d) | 19. (a) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (b) | 22. (c) | 23. (c) | 24. (d) | 25. (b) |
| 26. (c) | 27. (b) | 28. (c) | 29. (d) | 30. (c) |
| 31. (c) | 32. (d) | 33. (b) | 34. (c) | 35. (b) |
| 36. (a) | 37. (a) | 38. (b) | 39. (a) | 40. (c) |
| 41. (b) | 42. (b) | 43. (d) | 44. (b) | 45. (c) |
| 46. (a) | 47. (c) | 48. (d) | 49. (b) | 50. (a) |
| 51. (b) | 52. (d) | 53. (c) | 54. (c) | 55. (d) |
| 56. (a) | 57. (d) | 58. (b) | 59. (a) | 60. (c) |
| 61. (c) | 62. (d) | 63. (a) | 64. (c) | 65. (a) |
| 66. (a) | 67. (d) | 68. (d) | 69. (d) | 70. (c) |
| 71. (c) | 72. (b) | 73. (a) | 74. (c) | 75. (b) |
| 76. (c) | 77. (a) | 78. (c) | 79. (d) | 80. (a) |

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

SECTION I—RECONSTRUCTING SENTENCE

[From Defence Services' Exam. 1982]

Directions In each of the following items, you have to rearrange the jumbled parts of each sentence. The first and the sixth part are in proper places. The middle parts have been jumbled and named P, Q, R and S. You should find the proper sequence of these four that will reconstruct the original sentence. From the list of options given, choose the one which you think contains the correct sequence and put a cross marks (×) in the answer box [] against the correct response.

Examples

(i) The boy

(P) his teacher

(Q) asked

(R) to excuse him

(S) for his absence

The proper sentences will be: The boy (Q) asked (P) his teacher (R) to excuse him (S) for his absence yesterday. So the correct response is QPRS.

(ii) Nuclear weapons pose

(P) the survival of

(Q) danger to

(R) mankind and to

(S) the greatest civilisation

The proper sequence should be

(a) SRPQ

☐ (b) QPRS

☐

(c) SQRP

☒ (d) PRSQ

☐

I

1. When he awoke

(P) because he had

(Q) he went

(R) watch a cricket match
no work to do.

(S) where he could

The proper sequence should be

(a) QSRP

☐ (b) RQPS

☐

(c) SPQR

☐ (d) PSRQ

☐

2. On my way to college

(P) I stopped

(Q) one morning

(R) at a telephone booth
a telephone call.

(S) to make

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PQSR ☐ (b) SRPQ ☐
 (c) QPRS ☐ (d) RSPQ ☐

3. Once he had entered the room

- (P) the burglar began
 (Q) looking for a likely place
 (R) groping around darkness
 (S) when the victim might have concealed his money

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PRQS ☐ (b) QSRP ☐
 (c) SQPR ☐ (d) RPQS ☐

4. A criminal

- (P) between the life in prison
 (Q) aware of
 (R) the contrast
 (S) must be made and life outside

The proper sequence should be

- (a) RPQS ☐ (b) QPSR ☐
 (c) PRSQ ☐ (d) SQRP ☐

SECTION II—CHANGING OF WORDS IN A SENTENCE

[From I.E.S. Exam. 1982]

Directions. In each of the following items, there is a sentence of which some parts have been jumbled up. You are required to rearrange these parts which are labelled P, Q, R and S, to produce the correct sentence. Choose the correct sequence and put a cross (×) in the answer box ☐ against the correct response.

Example : The effect is very bad on children of cinema.

P Q R S

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PSRQ ☐ (b) SPQR ☐
 (c) SRPQ ☒ (d) QSRP ☐

Explanation : The proper way of writing the sentence is "The effect of cinema on children is very bad". This is indicated by the sequence SRPQ, and so 'c' is the correct answer.

5. As modern research

- P is dependent upon the way
 Q the personality of the child
 R the yearly years are spent
 S has shown clearly

- (a) SQPR ☐ (b) QSRP ☐
 (c) SRPQ ☐ (d) RSQP ☐

6. Many People go to live

- P something is always happening there
 Q in big cities throughout the country
 R and because they believe
 S in the hope of getting better jobs

- | | | |
|----------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) QPRS | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) SRQP | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) RSPQ | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) QSRP | <input type="checkbox"/> |

7. Herbal drug formulations are easily manufactured by simple pharmaceutical processes

P cost involved are minimal

Q and are easily recognisable by the common man and trusted by him

R and hence within the reach of the common man

S in the form of powders, syrups, ointments

- | | | |
|----------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) SQPR | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) RPQS | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) QPSR | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) SRPQ | <input type="checkbox"/> |

SECTION III—ORDERING OF SENTENCE

[From Asstt. Gde. Exam. 1982]

Directions. In each of the following items, each passage consists of six sentences. The middle four sentences in each have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find out the proper order for the four sentences and put a cross mark (X) in the answer box ☐ against the correct response.

Example : In the passage below, the first and the last sentences are in their proper positions. The middle four are jumbled up, and marked P, Q, R and S.

There was a boy named Jack.

(P) So the mother asked him to find work.

(Q) They were very poor.

(R) He lived with his mother.

(S) But Jack refused to work.

At last she turned him out of the house.

The correct sequence of the four sentences will be in the following order :

(R) He lived with his mother.

(Q) They were very poor.

(P) So the mother asked him to find work.

(S) But Jack refused to work.

So the correct answer to this question will be RQPS.

8. Ladakh is the free corner of the vast Tibetan plateau.

(P) They speak a dialect of Tibetan.

(Q) The Ladakhis are a cheerful people.

(R) The Chinese portion is now under communist control.

(S) The women enjoy equality with men.

Both men and women wear their hair long.

- | | | |
|----------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) PRQS | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) SRPQ | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) RQPS | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) RSQP | <input type="checkbox"/> |

9. In China the gap between town and country has always been deep and wide.

(P) The imperial examination system began 2000 years ago

(Q) But the city was where the educated lived

(R) Ever since the man who passed examination was given the top job.

(S) The village meant dirt and sweet.

Even when examinations were abolished, traditional attitude survived.

(a) SPRQ

☐ (b) QRSP

☐

(c) SQPR

☐ (d) SPQR

☐

SECTION IV--INSERTION OF WORD/S

[From Engg. Services' 1982]

Directions. In the following questions, there is a sentence in each question with a word in brackets which has to be inserted in its proper place in the sentence without otherwise changing the sentence. Four ways of doing so are suggested (a, b, c, d). Select the most appropriate one of these and indicate it in the usual manner.

10. I understand, I shall do what I can do. (quite)

(a) I understand, I shall quite do what I can.

☐

(b) I quite understand, I shall do what I can.

☐

(c) I understand, I shall do quite what I can.

☐

(d) Quite I understand, I shall do what I can.

☐

11. I feel as though I had not slept. (enough)

(a) I feel as though I had not slept enough.

☐

(b) I feel as though I had not enough slept.

☐

(c) Enough I feel as though I had not slept.

☐

(d) I feel enough as though I had not slept.

☐

12. I have heard that song somewhere. (before)

(a) I have somewhere before heard that song.

☐

(b) I have before heard that song somewhere.

☐

(c) Before I have heard that song somewhere.

☐

(d) I have heard that song somewhere before.

☐

13. I think I am beginning to make progress. (really)

(a) I think I am beginning really to make progress.

☐

(b) I think I am really beginning to make progress.

☐

(c) Really I think I am beginning to make progress.

☐

(d) I really think I am beginning to make progress.

☐

14. He gets up early, but is late for work. (always)

(a) He gets up early, but always is late for work.

☐

(b) He gets up early, but is always late for work.

☐

(c) He always gets up early, but is late for work.

☐

(d) Always he gets up early, but is late for work.

☐

15. I get up at seven o'clock in the morning. (generally)

(a) I get up at seven o'clock in the morning generally.

☐

(b) I get up generally at seven o'clock in the morning.

☐

(c) I generally get up at seven o'clock in the morning.

☐

(d) Generally, I get at seven o'clock in the morning.

☐

16. It has stopped raining. (almost)
 (a) It has stopped almost raining.
 (b) It almost has stopped raining.
 (c) It has almost stopped raining.
 (d) Almost it has stopped raining.
17. Will you switch off the light ? (kindly)
 (a) Will you switch off the lights kindly ?
 (b) Will you switch off kindly the lights ?
 (c) Kindly will you switch off the light ?
 (d) Will you kindly switch off the light ?
18. I have heard such nonsense in my life ! (never)
 (a) I have heard such nonsense in my life never !
 (b) I have never heard such nonsense in my life !
 (c) I have heard never such nonsense in my life !
 (d) Never I have heard such nonsense in my life !
19. She is not badly hurt. (fortunately)
 (a) Fortunately she is not badly hurt.
 (b) She fortunately is not badly hurt.
 (c) She is fortunately not badly hurt.
 (d) She is not fortunately badly hurt.

SECTION V—INTERROGATION QUESTIONS

[From I.E.S. Exam. 1982]

Directions. In the following questions there is a sentence at the beginning of each question, the italicised part of which is an answer to a question. Four such alternative question (a, b, c, d) are suggested. Choose the best of these for your and mark it as usual.

20. He is coming *at the end of the week*.
 (a) When he is coming ?
 (b) When is he coming ?
 (c) When he comes ?
 (d) When he is to come ?
21. Kumar broke his leg *in a bus accident*.
 (a) How Kumar has broken his leg ?
 (b) How Kumar broke his leg ?
 (c) How did Kumar broke his leg ?
 (d) How did Kumar break his leg ?
22. I would like to speak to *Mr. Kapur please*.
 (a) Who would like to speak, please ?
 (b) To whom would you like to speak ?
 (c) To whom you would like to speak please ?
 (d) Who would you like to speak to ?
23. The clerk made him *fill up a form*.
 (a) What did the clerk make him to do ?
 (b) What did the clerk make him do ?

(c) What the clerk made him do ?

☐

(d) What the clerk made him to do ?

☐

24. The students will go *to the museum tomorrow* ?

(a) Where will the students go tomorrow ?

☐

(b) Where the student will go tomorrow ?

☐

(c) Where to will go the students tomorrow ?

☐

(d) Where the students will be going tomorrow ?

☐

ANSWERS

1. (a)

2. (c)

3. (a)

4. (d)

5. (a)

6. (d)

7. (c)

8. (b)

9. (c)

10. (b)

11. (a)

12. (d)

13. (b)

14. (b)

15. (a)

16. (c)

17. (d)

18. (b)

19. (a)

20. (b)

21. (d)

22. (b)

23. (b)

24. (a).

*OBJECTIVE TYPE ARITHMETIC

1

Introductory

SYNOPSIS

1. **Arithmetic.** It is a science which treats numbers and their relation with one another.

2. **Number.** A number answers the question "how many times" a unit is taken ; as *two* pens, *eight* oxen.

3. **Unit.** A unit denotes a *single* thing, as, *one* man *one* rupee, *one* metre, *one* score.

4. **Digits,** There are nine digits

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 0

The symbols 1 to 9 are called *significant digits*, as each of them has a value of its own. The symbol 0, called *zero*, which has no value of its own, is called *insignificant digit*. It has a value in combination.

5. **Roman Notation.** The symbols I, V, X, L, C, D, M denote 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500 and 1000 respectively.

6. **Numeration.** It is the art of expressing a number in words.

7. **Notation.** It is the art of expressing a word in figures.

8. **Fraction.** A fraction is a quantity which expresses a part of whole.

9. **Vulgar Fractions.** The fractions such as $\frac{3}{11}$, $\frac{5}{14}$,

$\frac{2}{10}$, $\frac{67}{100}$ are called common or vulgar fractions.

*For further details, please refer to Career's "Objective Arithmetic"

10. Decimal Fractions. Fractions with denominations 10, 10², 10³, are called decimal fractions.

$$\text{N.B.} = \cdot 21 = \frac{21}{100} ; \cdot 497 = \frac{497}{1000}$$

11. 'BODMAS' Rule. In simplification, remember the order indicated by each letter of the word BODMAS, where B=bracket ; O=of ; D=division ; M=Multiplication ; A=addition ; S=subtraction.

12. Square Root. The square root of a number is that which when multiplied by itself is equal to the given number.

$$\text{Thus } \sqrt{121} = 11 \quad \sqrt{625} = 25 \quad \sqrt{256} = 16$$

13. Cube Root. The cube root of a number is that number which when raised to the third power produces the given member.

$$\text{Thus } \sqrt[3]{125} = 5 ; \quad \sqrt[3]{\frac{729}{64}} = \frac{9}{4} ; \quad \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{343}} = \frac{1}{7}$$

14. H.C.F. The highest Common Factor of two or more numbers is the greatest number which divides each of them exactly.

15. L.C.M. The Lowest Common Multiple (L.C.M.) of two or more numbers is the smallest number, which is exactly divisible by them.

N.B. (i) The product of two numbers is equal to the product of their H.C.F. and their L.C.M.

$$1\text{st number} \times 2\text{nd number} = \text{L.C.M.} \times \text{H.C.F.}$$

$$(ii) \text{ H.C.F. of fraction} = \frac{\text{H.C.F. of Numerators}}{\text{L.C.M. of Denominators}}$$

$$(iii) \text{ L.C.M. of fractions} = \frac{\text{L.C.M. of Numerators}}{\text{H.C.F. of Denominators}}$$

SOLVED EXAMPLES

Ex. 1. What fraction of 16 metres is 32 centimetres ?

- (a) $\cdot 08$
(c) $\cdot 8$

- ☐ (b) 2 ☐
☐ (d) $\cdot 02$ ☐

(I.T. Inspectors' 1982)

$$\text{Sol. } \frac{16 \text{ metres}}{32 \text{ centimetres}} = \frac{16 \text{ metres}}{32/100 \text{ metres}} = \frac{16}{32} \times 100 = \frac{1}{50} = \cdot 02$$

Hence the answer is (d)

Ex. 2. $\frac{(54 - 45) \times 12}{\cdot 001 \times \cdot 009}$ is equal to

- (a) 12
(c) 1200

- ☐ (b) 120 ☐
☐ (d) 12000 ☐

(I.T. Inspectors' 1982)

Sol. Converting decimal into vulgar fractions, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Expression} &= \left(\frac{54}{10} - \frac{45}{100} \right) \frac{12}{100} \\
 &= \frac{1}{9} \times \frac{1000}{1000} \left(\frac{54-45}{10} \right) \frac{12}{100} \\
 &= \frac{9}{1000000} \times \frac{12}{100} \\
 &= \frac{9}{10} \times \frac{12}{100} \times \frac{1000000}{9} \\
 &= 12000
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence Answer is (d)

Ex. 3. A number when divided by 169 leaves 91 as remainder. What about be the remainder when the same number is divided by 13 ?

(a) 9

☐ (b) 0

☐

(c) 1

☐ (d) 6

☐

(I.T. Inspectors' 1982)

Sol. Dividing 91 by 13, we get 7 as quotient and zero as remainder

Also 13 divides 169 exactly

Hence when the number is divided by 13, we get zero as remainder

or Answer is (b)

Ex. 4. The L.C.M. of two numbers is 864 and their H.C.F. is 144. If one of the numbers is 288, the other number is

(a) 576

☐ (b) 1296

☐

(c) 432

☐ (d) 144

☐

(Auditors' 1981)

Sol. We know that

$$1^{\text{st}} \text{ number} \times 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ number} = \text{H.C.F.} \times \text{L.C.M.}$$

substituting

$$288 \times 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ number} = 144 \times 864$$

$$\therefore 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ number} = \frac{144 \times 864}{288} = 432$$

Hence Answer is (c)

Ex. 5. $\frac{\sqrt{225}}{.15}$ is equal to

- (a) 1
(c) 100

- ☐ (b) 10
☐ (d) 15

☐
☐

(Auditors' 1982)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Sol. Fraction} &= \frac{\sqrt{225}}{15} \\ &= \frac{15}{15} = \frac{15}{15/100} \\ &= 15 \times \frac{100}{15} \\ &= 100\end{aligned}$$

Hence Answer is (c)

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS**I***[From I.T. Inspectors' Exam. 1982]*

1. '001 of 250 is
(a) '025 ☐ (b) 25 ☐
(c) 2'5 ☐ (d) '25 ☐
2. Which of the following fractions is greater than $1/2$ and less than $5/8$?
(a) $5/12$ ☐ (b) $1/3$ ☐
(c) $2/7$ ☐ (d) $4/5$ ☐
3. The value of $15.2 \div .001$ is
(a) 15200 ☐ (b) 15'20001 ☐
(c) 15'2 ☐ (d) 152 ☐

II*[From Auditors' Exam. 1982]*

4. What fraction of 3 kg is 150 gm ?
(a) .5 ☐ (b) .05 ☐
(c) .02 ☐ (d) .2 ☐
5. How much should be subtracted from 23456789 so that the remainder may be exactly divisible by 9 ?
(a) 5 ☐ (b) 6 ☐
(c) 7 ☐ (d) 8 ☐
6. What fraction of 5 metres is 20 centimetres ?
(a) .01 ☐ (b) .4 ☐
(c) .04 ☐ (d) .2 ☐

III*(From Asstt. Gde. Exam. 1982)*

7. $2.04 \times .75$ is equal to
(a) 153'0 ☐ (b) 15'30 ☐
(c) 1'530 ☐ (d) 1'53 ☐
3. $.5 \times .4 \times .98$ is equal to
(a) .01 ☐ (b) .1 ☐
(c) 2 ☐ (d) 1 ☐

9. Half of a number is 3 less than 25. What is the number ?
 (a) 22 ☐ (b) 28 ☐
 (c) 56 ☐ (d) 44 ☐
10. Which of the following is the greatest ?
 $\frac{4}{5}, \frac{7}{13}, \frac{11}{15}$
 (a) $\frac{11}{15}$ ☐ (b) $\frac{7}{13}$ ☐
 (c) $\frac{4}{5}$ ☐ (d) None of these ☐
11. What is the greatest number which is less than 1000 and divisible by 48, 60 and 64 ?
 (a) 980 ☐ (b) 960 ☐
 (c) 480 ☐ (d) 640 ☐
12. If 36 cm of a brass pipe weighs $\frac{1}{12}$ kg, what length of pipe weighs 1 kg ?
 (a) 422.5 cm ☐ (b) 432 cm. ☐
 (c) 435 cm. ☐ (d) 800 cm ☐
13. What is the value of $\sqrt{110\frac{1}{2}}$?
 (a) $39\frac{1}{2}$ ☐ (b) $-31\frac{1}{2}$ ☐
 (c) $21\frac{1}{2}$ ☐ (d) $27\frac{1}{2}$ ☐
14. What is the value of $\frac{(\cdot 03)^2 - (\cdot 01)^2}{\cdot 03 - \cdot 01}$?
 (a) $\cdot 02$ ☐ (b) $\cdot 004$ ☐
 (c) $0\cdot 4$ ☐ (d) $\cdot 04$ ☐
15. There are seven entries in Sunita's saving bank account. These are given below :
 Rs. 519.90 ; Rs. 1002.02 ; Rs. 3067.24 ; Rs. 6100.00 ;
 Rs. 2031.31 ; Rs. 908.90 ; and Rs. 1999.99.
 These numbers the sum of all
 (a) Rs. 14628.82 ☐ (b) Rs. 15628.82 ☐
 (c) Rs. 16628.82 ☐ (d) Rs. 15628.82 ☐

IV

[From Railway S.C. Commission 1982]

16. $2\cdot 04 \times 0\cdot 75$ is equal to
 (a) 153.0 ☐ (b) 1.5300 ☐
 (c) 1530 ☐ (d) 15300 ☐
17. $\frac{24}{7} \div \frac{36}{7}$ is equal to
 (a) $\frac{3}{7}$ ☐ (b) $\frac{6}{49}$ ☐
 (c) $\frac{6}{7}$ ☐ (d) $\frac{2}{3}$ ☐
18. $\sqrt{\cdot 01}$ is equal to
 (a) $\cdot 01$ ☐ (b) 1 ☐
 (c) $\cdot 001$ ☐ (d) $0\cdot 1$ ☐
19. $\sqrt{27\frac{1}{3}}$ is equal to
 (a) 9 ☐ (b) $\frac{9}{3}$ ☐
 (c) $\sqrt{3}$ ☐ (d) $\sqrt{2}$ ☐

20. $(0.1)^3$ is equal to
 (a) 0.1 ☐ (b) 0.001 ☐
 (c) .3 ☐ (d) 0.13 ☐
21. $\sqrt[3]{27000000}$ is equal to
 (a) 30 ☐ (b) 3000 ☐
 (c) 0.300 ☐ (d) 300 ☐
22. $\frac{64 \text{ m}^3}{16 \text{ m}^3}$ is equal to
 (a) 4m^3 ☐ (b) 4m ☐
 (c) 4 ☐ (d) m ☐
23. 0.5325 changed into a vulgar fraction will become
 (a) $\frac{253}{400}$ ☐ (b) $\frac{233}{400}$ ☐
 (c) $\frac{223}{400}$ ☐ (d) $\frac{213}{400}$ ☐
24. Change $\frac{5}{250}$ into decimals.
 (a) 0.2 ☐ (b) 0.05 ☐
 (c) 0.5 ☐ (d) 0.02 ☐
25. On a farm, $\frac{3}{8}$ part is used for grazing of cattle and $\frac{3}{5}$ for farming. Remaining 20 hectares is forest. What is the total area of the farm?
 (a) 600 hectares ☐ (b) 800 hectares ☐
 (c) 850 hectares ☐ (d) 400 hectares ☐

V

[From I.T. Inspectors' Exam. 1981]

26. One-fifth of a number exceeds one-elevenths of it by 240. The number is
 (a) 2000 ☐ (b) 2200 ☐
 (c) 2400 ☐ (d) 24000 ☐
27. Which of the following is the correct way of writing 23 thousandths?
 (a) 23000 ☐ (b) 23.000 ☐
 (c) 0.23 ☐ (d) .023 ☐
28. Which of the following fractions is greater than $\frac{2}{3}$ and less than $\frac{3}{4}$?
 (a) $\frac{5}{8}$ ☐ (b) $\frac{4}{5}$ ☐
 (c) $\frac{7}{12}$ ☐ (d) $\frac{7}{10}$ ☐
29. A certain number when divided by 176 leaves a remainder 126. When the same number is divided by 11, the remainder is
 (a) 5 ☐ (b) 6 ☐
 (c) 7 ☐ (d) 8 ☐

VI

[From Auditors' Exam. 1981]

30. A number when divided by 321 leaves 34 as remainder. When the same number is divided by 3, the remainder is
 (a) 1 ☐ (b) 2 ☐
 (c) 3 ☐ (d) 4 ☐

31. $\frac{21 \times .005 \times .0036}{56 \times 2.7}$ is equal to
 (a) 2.5 ☐ (b) .025 ☐
 (c) .0025 ☐ (d) .00025 ☐
32. Which of the following is the sequence of remainders when each term of the series 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 is divided by 4 ?
 (a) 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, ☐ (b) 1, 2, 3, 0, 1, ☐
 (c) 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, ☐ (d) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ☐
33. Of the following numbers, the numbers closest to $\frac{24.5}{0.5}$ is
 (a) 25 ☐ (b) 50 ☐
 (c) 100 ☐ (d) 500 ☐

VII

[From Auditors' Exam. 1980]

34. A certain number when divided by 175 leaves 132 as remainder. When the same number is divided by 25, the remainder is
 (a) 5 ☐ (b) 7 ☐
 (c) 8 ☐ (d) 9 ☐
35. Which of the following is closest in value to $49.5 \div 0.5$?
 (a) 25 ☐ (b) 50 ☐
 (c) 100 ☐ (d) 250 ☐
36. Which of the following is the correct way of writing seventeen hundredths ?
 (a) 1700 ☐ (b) 0.0017 ☐
 (c) 17.00 ☐ (d) 0.17 ☐
37. $\frac{36 \times .003 \times .0035}{.63 \times .8}$ is equal to
 (a) 7.5 ☐ (b) .0075 ☐
 (c) .00075 ☐ (d) 1.5 ☐
38. The H.C.F. of two numbers is 96, and their L.C.M. is 1296. If one of the numbers is 864, the other number is
 (a) 72 ☐ (b) 64 ☐
 (c) 11664 ☐ (d) 144 ☐

TYPICAL EXAMPLES

39. Add the following

5	1	4	3
1	0	4	3
3	7	8	1
5	0	1	0
1	0	0	1

- (a) 14916 ☐ (b) 16968 ☐
 (c) 15978 ☐ (d) 15977 ☐

(State Bank of India, 1978)

40. $9999 + 99 + 999 + 9$ is equal to
 (a) 20106 ☐ (b) 18106 ☐
 (c) 11106 ☐ (d) 11205 ☐
 (State Bank of India, 1975)
41. Add together
 $21.7 ; 13.21 ; 15.721 ; 3.815 ; 9.819 ; 0.814 ; 0.216$ and 0.091 .
 (a) 65.58 ☐ (b) 65.48 ☐
 (c) 65.38 ☐ (d) 65.28 ☐
 (State Bank of India, 1974)
42. Find the number of days in Jan., Feb., and March of 1972.
 (a) 91 ☐ (b) 90 ☐
 (c) 92 ☐ (d) 93 ☐
 (Canara Bank, 1974)
43. Subtract 3265 from 6182.
 (a) 2927 ☐ (b) 2917 ☐
 (c) 2327 ☐ (d) 2817 ☐
 (State Bank of India, 1975)
44. Supply the missing figure.

8	7	9	5	3	2	3
—5	8	0	*	7	*	1
2	9	9	1	5	3	8

 (a) 3, 1 ☐ (b) 3, 8 ☐
 (c) 8, 3 ☐ (d) 4, 8 ☐
 (State Bank of India, 1975)
45. What fraction is 20 paise of Rs. 6.20 ?
 (a) $\frac{31}{100}$ ☐ (b) 20 paise ☐
 (c) $\frac{1}{5}$ ☐ (d) Rs. $\frac{1}{5}$ ☐
 (Indian Bank, 1974)
46. What fraction is 25 paise of Rs. 6 ?
 (a) $\frac{1}{24}$ ☐ (b) $\frac{1}{20}$ ☐
 (c) $\frac{1}{24}$ ☐ (d) $\frac{1}{21}$ ☐
47. Which of the following fraction is largest ?
 (a) $\frac{2}{3}$ ☐ (b) $\frac{3}{4}$ ☐
 (c) $\frac{4}{5}$ ☐ (d) $\frac{5}{6}$ ☐
 (State Bank of India, 1974)
48. Find the value of

$$\frac{0.0347 \times 0.0347 \times 0.0347 + (0.9653)^3}{(0.0347)^3 - 0.0347 \times 0.9653 + (0.9653)^3}$$
 (a) 1 ☐ (b) 0 ☐
 (c) 10 ☐ (d) 80 ☐
 (State Bank of India, 1975)
- [Hint : $a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$]
 49. Fill up the blanks $\frac{1}{3.718} = 2689$ then $\frac{1}{0.003178} = \dots\dots\dots$
 (a) 2689 ☐ (b) 2.689 ☐
 (c) 2689 ☐ (d) 0.02689 ☐
 (Central Bank of India, 1974)

O.T A.

50. Supply the missing figure $\frac{5}{10} \times \frac{8}{10} \times \frac{100}{70} \times \frac{35}{40} \times \frac{*}{15} = \frac{1}{8}$
- (a) 4 ☐ (b) 8 ☐
 (c) 3 ☐ (d) 7 ☐

(Indian Bank 1974)

51. Simplify $4 - [5 + 1 - (4 - 3)]$
- (a) 1 ☐ (b) +1 ☐
 (c) ± 1 ☐ (d) -1 ☐

(Panjab National Bank, 1973)

52. A train started with 161 passengers 17 passengers left at the first stop and at the second one twelfth of the remainder left. At the third stop one sixth of the remaining total left. If 53 passengers were kept in the train until the end of the journey, how many got at the fourth stop, considering that the fifth stop was the last?
- (a) 89 ☐ (b) 57 ☐
 (c) 110 ☐ (d) 47 ☐

(Bank of India, 1976)

53. Simplify $\frac{1.75 \times 1.75 \times 1.75 + 1.25 \times 1.25 \times 1.25}{1.75 \times 1.75 \times 1.75 + 1.25 \times 1.25 \times 1.25}$
- (a) 1 ☐ (b) 1.25 ☐
 (c) 0.50 ☐ (d) 1.75 ☐

(Income-tax Inspectors' 1976)

[Hint : $a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$]

54. The square root of .9 is equal to
- (a) ± 94 ☐ (b) .03 ☐
 (c) 0.3 ☐ (d) .94 ☐

(State Bank of India, 1973 ; Indian Bank, 1974)

55. The value of $\sqrt{256}$ is equal to
- (a) ± 16 ☐ (b) ± 16 ☐
 (c) 1.6 ☐ (d) 16 ☐

(State Bank of India, 1975)

56. The H.C.F. of 420, 315 and 462 is
- (a) 11 ☐ (b) 21 ☐
 (c) 31 ☐ (d) 51 ☐

(Bank of Maharashtra 1973)

57. Find the least number which when divided by 24, 32 and 36 leaves the remainders 19, 27, 31 respectively.
- (a) 273 ☐ (b) 283 ☐
 (c) 293 ☐ (d) 253 ☐

58. Find the least number to which 5 is added, the sum is divisible by 12, 15 and 18 respectively
- (a) 175 ☐ (b) 185 ☐
 (c) 165 ☐ (d) 180 ☐

(LIC 1982)

59. What is the L.C.M. of 22, 54, 100, 135 and 198?
- (a) 5610 ☐ (b) 5720 ☐
 (c) 5830 ☐ (d) 5940 ☐

(Bank of Maharashtra 1973)

40. The product of two numbers is 228096 and their H.C.F. is 36. Find their L.C.M.

(a) 6036

☐ (b) 6336☐

(c) 6343

☐ (d) 7336☐

(Air India 1982)

ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (d) | 3. (c) | 4. (b) | 5. (d) |
| 6. (c) | 7. (d) | 8. (d) | 9. (d) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (a) | 12. (b) | 13. (c) | 14. (d) | 15. (b) |
| 16. (b) | 17. (d) | 18. (d) | 19. (c) | 20. (b) |
| 21. (d) | 22. (b) | 23. (d) | 24. (d) | 25. (b) |
| 26. (b) | 27. (d) | 28. (d) | 29. (c) | 30. (a) |
| 31. (d) | 32. (b) | 33. (b) | 34. (b) | 35. (c) |
| 36. (d) | 37. (a) | 38. (d) | 39. (c) | 40. (c) |
| 41. (b) | 42. (a) | 43. (b) | 44. (b) | 45. (c) |
| 46. (c) | 47. (a) | 48. (a) | 49. (a) | 50. (a) |
| 51. (d) | 52. (b) | 53. (a) | 54. (a) | 55. (d) |
| 56. (b) | 57. (c) | 58. (a) | 59. (d) | 60. (b) |

2

Percentage**SYNOPSIS**

A fraction, whose denominator is 100, is called a percentage and the numerator of the fraction is called the rate per cent. It is usually denoted by %.

SOLVED EXAMPLES

Ex. 1. 63 is 35% of a certain number. The number is

(a) 180

☐ (b) 98☐

(c) 135

☐ (d) 150☐

(I.T. Inspectors' 1982)

Sol. Suppose the number is x

$$\text{Then } x \times \frac{35}{100} = 63$$

$$\text{or } x = \frac{63 \times 100}{35} = 180$$

Hence Ans. is (a)

Ex. 2. A's salary is 20% below B's salary. By how much percent is B's salary above A's ?

(a) $16\frac{2}{3}$ ☐ (b) 20☐

(c) 25

☐ (d) $33\frac{1}{3}$ ☐

(Auditors' 1982)

Sol. Suppose salary of B = Rs. 100

From the question A's salary is 20% below B's, salary

$$\therefore \text{A's salary} = 100 \times \left(\frac{100-20}{100} \right) = 100 \times \frac{80}{100} = \text{Rs. } 80$$

If A's salary is Rs. 80, B's salary = 100

$$\therefore \text{Rs. } 1 \text{ ,, ,, } = \text{Rs. } \frac{100}{80}$$

$$\therefore \text{Rs. } 80 \text{ ,, ,, } = \text{Rs. } \frac{100}{80} \times 100 = \text{Rs. } 125$$

Hence B's salary = $125 - 100 = 25\%$ more than A's
or Answer is (c)

Ex 3 33% marks are required to pass an examination. A candidate who gets 210 marks, fails by 21 marks. The total marks in the examination are

(a) 500

☐ (b) 600☐

(c) 700

☐ (d) 800☐

(Auditors' 1982)

Sol. Suppose total marks in the examination = x

$$\therefore \text{Pass marks} = x \times \frac{33}{100} = \frac{33x}{100}$$

According to the question

$$\frac{33x}{100} - 21 = 210$$

Solving $x = 700$

Hence Answer is (c)

Ex. 5. At an election, a candidate who gets 72% of the total votes is elected by a majority of 264 votes. The total number of votes polled and the number of votes secured by the candidate, who was elected, are respectively

(a) 600, 432

☐ (b) 600, 168☐

(c) 800, 432

☐ (d) 830, 576☐

(Auditors' 1981)

Sol. Let the number of votes = 100

Votes cast in favour of winning candidate = 72%

$$\therefore \text{ ,, ,, ,, } \text{ ,, ,, } \text{ defeated ,, } = 100 - 72 = 28$$

$$\text{Difference of votes} = 72 - 28 = 44$$

If the difference is 44, total votes = 100

„ „ „ „ 264 „ „ = $\frac{100}{44} \times 264 = 600$ votes

Votes got by winning candidate = $\frac{600 \times 72}{100} = 432$

Hence Answer is (a)

Ex. 5. The price of milk increases by 25%. If a housewife wants to spend on milk the same amount of money as before, how much per cent less milk she must get ?

(a) $33\frac{1}{3}$

☐ (b) $16\frac{2}{3}$

☐

(c) 20

☐ (d) 25

☐

(I.T. Inspectors' 1982)

Sol. Suppose the original price of milk = Re. 1

Increase in price = 25%

Increased price = $1 \times \frac{(100+25)}{100} = \text{Rs. } \frac{125}{100} = \text{Rs. } \frac{5}{4}$

Hence the house-wife must consume reciprocal i.e. $\frac{4}{5}$ of the original amount, so that expenses remain the same

Reduction = $1 - \frac{4}{5} = \frac{1}{5} = 20\%$

Hence Answer is (c)

Ex. 6. A reduction of 20% in the price of oranges enables a man to buy 5 oranges more for Rs. 10. The price of an orange before reduction is

(a) 20 paise

☐ (b) 40 paise

(c) 50 paise

☐ (d) 60 paise

☐

(Auditors' 1982)

Sol. Owing to reduction in price of oranges, there is a saving of 20% on Rs. 10 i.e. $\frac{20}{100} \times 10 = \text{Rs. } 2$

With this Rs. 2, he can purchase 5 oranges

∴ Reduced price of 5 oranges = Rs. 2

or „ „ „ 1 orange = 40 paise

Now if reduced price is 80 paise, original price = 100 paise

„ „ „ „ 40 „ „ „ = $\frac{100}{80} \times 40$

= 50 paise per orange

Hence Answer is (c)

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

I

[From Asstt. Gde. Exam. 1982]

1. A watch runs 6 minutes slow per day. Find what percentage it runs slow ?

- (a) $\frac{1}{14}$ ☐ (b) 10 ☐
 (c) $\frac{5}{12}$ ☐ (d) $\frac{5}{18}$ ☐
2. The population of a town is 8,00,000. If it decreases by 5% per annum, find out the population after 3 years.
 (a) 675900 ☐ (b) 695900 ☐
 (c) 685800 ☐ (d) 685730 ☐
3. In an examination 40% of the students fail in English, 35% in Mathematics, and 20% in both the subjects. Find the pass-percentage of those who pass in both subjects.
 (a) 55% ☐ (b) 45% ☐
 (c) 50% ☐ (d) 40% ☐
4. In an election Shri X was defeated by 200 votes. If he was defeated by 25% of votes, find the total number of votes polled?
 (a) 1600 ☐ (b) 600 ☐
 (c) 1400 ☐ (d) 800 ☐
5. Hari took 20 minutes in going 3 kilometres. If Shyam was walking 20% faster, how much time will he take in going the same distance?
 (a) 25 minutes ☐ (b) 24 minutes ☐
 (c) $16\frac{2}{3}$ minutes ☐ (d) $16\frac{1}{3}$ minutes ☐
6. When expressed in per cent, 0.00125 equals
 (a) 125% ☐ (b) $\frac{1}{8}$ % ☐
 (c) 1.25% ☐ (d) 12.5% ☐
7. A student has to secure 33% marks in examination to pass. He got 600 marks and failed by 60 marks. The maximum marks are
 (a) 2000 ☐ (b) 1000 ☐
 (c) 1500 ☐ (d) 1280 ☐

II

[From Railway S.C. Exam. 1982]

3. $15 = 75\%$ of
 (a) 10.25 ☐ (b) 20 ☐
 (c) 22.5 ☐ (d) 25 ☐

III

[From I.T. Inspectors' Exam. 1981]

9. What is the percentage of whole numbers from 1 to 10, which are exact multiples of 3?
 (a) 10 ☐ (b) 20 ☐
 (c) 30 ☐ (d) 40 ☐
10. 36% expressed as a fraction is
 (a) $\frac{18}{5}$ ☐ (b) $\frac{9}{25}$ ☐
 (c) $\frac{4}{25}$ ☐ (d) $\frac{36}{25}$ ☒

11. The difference between one-fifth of 1000 and one-fifth percent of 1000 is
 (a) 0 ☐ (b) 18 ☐
 (c) 180 ☐ (d) 198 ☐
12. A reduction of 25% in the price of mangoes enables a person to buy 5 kg. more for Rs. 120. The price of mangoes before reduction was
 (a) Rs 8 per kg ☐ (b) Rs 6 per kg ☐
 (c) Rs 7.20 per kg. ☐ (d) Rs 5 per kg ☐
13. A's income is 20 per cent more than B's. How much per cent is B's income less than A's?
 (a) 25% ☐ (b) 20% ☐
 (c) 22½% ☐ (d) 16⅔% ☐

IV

[From Auditors' Exam. 1981]

14. If the price of petrol be raised by 40%, by how much per cent must a car-owner reduce his consumption of petrol so as not increase his expenditure on petrol?
 (a) 20% ☐ (b) 28⅔% ☐
 (c) 40% ☐ (d) 60% ☐
15. In order to calculate 25% of a number, the number must be multiplied by
 (a) 2.5 ☐ (b) .25 ☐
 (c) .025 ☐ (d) .0025 ☐

V

[From Auditors' Exam. 1981]

16. What is the percentage of whole numbers from 2 to 21, both inclusive, which are exact multiples of 4?
 (a) 20 ☐ (b) 21 ☐
 (c) 24 ☐ (d) 25 ☐
17. 24% expressed as a fraction is
 (a) 12/5 ☐ (b) 1/4 ☐
 (c) 4/25 ☐ (d) 6/25 ☐
18. At an election, a candidate who gets 62% of the total votes polled, is elected by a majority of 144 votes. The total number of votes polled, and the number of votes secured by the candidate, who was elected are respectively
 (a) 600 ; 228 ☐ (b) 600 ; 372 ☐
 (c) 800 ; 228 ☐ (d) 800 ; 372 ☐
19. A reduction of 20% in the price of mangoes enables a person to buy 4 kg more for Rs. 80. The price of mangoes before reduction was
 (a) Rs. 4.80 per kg ☐ (b) Rs. 3.20 per kg ☐
 (c) Rs. 4.00 per kg ☐ (d) Rs. 5.00 per kg ☐

TYPICAL EXAMPLES

20. A salesman receive a salary of Rs. 100/- a month and commission of 8% on all sales in excess of Rs. 2,000/. What should be the amount of his sales in a particular month if he were to earn Rs. 5000/- in that month ?

(a) Rs. 100 ☐ (b) Rs. 2000 ☐
 (c) Rs. 7000 ☐ (d) Rs. 540 ☐

(State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur 1975)

21. A man spends 85% of his income and saves the rest. What percentage of his income does he save ?

(a) 5% ☐ (b) 25% ☐
 (c) 20% ☐ (d) 100% ☐

(Central Bank of India, 1970)

22. A fruit-seller has certain numbet of apples. He sells 50% and then has 323 apples left. How many apples had he originally ?

(a) 388 ☐ (b) 646 ☐
 (c) 323 ☐ (d) 680 ☐

(State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, 1975)

23. Fill in the blank ;

A man's wages was decreased by 50%. Again the reduced wages was increased by 50%.

∴ his loss is.....

(a) 50% ☐ (b) 25% ☐
 (c) 100% ☐ (d) nil ☐

(State Bank of India, 1974)

24. In an examination 65% of the students passed. The number of students failed was 400. Find the total number of students.

(a) 400 ☐ (b) 1000 ☐
 (c) 460 ☐ (d) 340 ☐

(Indian Bank, 1974)

25. There are 1500 students in a school, out of which 20% are Muslims, 12% are Christains and the rest are Hindus. Find the number of Hindus.

(a) 820 ☐ (b) 816 ☐
 (c) 1200 ☐ (d) 68 ☐

(L.I.C. 1982)

ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (d) | 3. (b) | 4. (d) | 5. (c) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (a) | 8. (b) | 9. (c) | 10. (b) |
| 11. (d) | 12. (a) | 13. (d) | 14. (b) | 15. (d) |
| 16. (d) | 17. (d) | 18. (b) | 19. (d) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (c) | 22. (b) | 23. (b) | 24. (b) | 25. (b) |

Profit and Loss

SYNOPSIS

When goods are sold for more than what they cost, they are said to be sold at a *profit* or gain, but when they are sold for less than what they cost, they are said to be sold at a *loss*.

$$\therefore \text{Gain} = \text{Selling Price} - \text{Cost Price}$$

$$\text{Loss} = \text{Cost Price} - \text{Selling Price}$$

The selling price and the cost price are generally abbreviated as S.P. and C.P.

N.B. (i) It is clear from above that gain or loss is always calculated on the Cost Price

$$(ii) \text{ S.P.} = \text{C.P.} \times \frac{100 + \text{Gain}}{100} = \text{C.P.} \times \frac{100 - \text{Loss}}{100}$$

$$(iii) \text{ C.P.} = \text{S.P.} \times \frac{100}{100 + \text{Gain}} = \text{S.P.} \times \frac{100}{100 - \text{Loss}}$$

SOLVED EXAMPLES

Ex. 1. A dealer in animals sold two of his animals for Rs. 500 each. On one of them he lost 10 per cent and on the other he gained 10 per cent. What was his gain or loss in percentage in the transaction?

(a) 10% gain

☐ (b) 10% loss

☐

(c) 1% gain

☐ (d) 1% loss

☐

(L.I.C. 1982)

Sol. S.P. of first animal = Rs. 500

Loss = 10%

$$\therefore \text{C.P. of 1st animal} = 500 \times \frac{100}{100 - 10} = \text{Rs. } \frac{5000}{9}$$

S.P. of 2nd animal = Rs. 500

Gain = 10%

$$\therefore \text{C.P. of 2nd animal} = 500 \times \frac{100}{100 + 10} = \text{Rs. } \frac{5000}{11}$$

$$\text{Total C.P. of two animals} = \frac{5000}{9} + \frac{5000}{11} = \text{Rs. } \frac{100000}{99}$$

Also C.P. of two animals = Rs. 500 + Rs. 500 = Rs. 1000

$$\text{Loss on the whole} = \text{Rs. } \frac{100000}{99} - 1000 = \text{Rs. } \frac{1000}{9}$$

$$\text{Loss on Rs. } \frac{100000}{99} = \text{Rs. } \frac{1000}{9}$$

$$,, \quad ,, \quad \text{Rs. } 100 = \text{Rs. } \frac{1000}{9} \times \frac{99}{100000} \times 100 = 1\%$$

Hence Answer is (d)

Ex. 2. By selling an article for Rs. 450, I lose 20%. In order to make a profit of 20%, I must sell it for

(a) Rs. 680

☐ (b) Rs. 600

☐

(c) Rs. 625

☐ (d) Rs. 675

☐

(I.T. Inspectors' 1988)

Sol. S.P. of article = Rs. 450

Loss = 20%

$$\therefore \text{C.P. of article} = \text{Rs. } 450 \times \frac{100}{100-20} = 450 \times \frac{100}{80} = \text{Rs. } \frac{2250}{4}$$

Desired Profit = 20%

$$\text{Hence 2nd S.P.} = \text{Rs. } 2250 \times \frac{100+20}{100} = \text{Rs. } 2250 \times \frac{120}{100} = \text{Rs. } 675$$

Hence Answer is (d)

Ex. 3. A shopkeeper makes a profit of 20% even after giving a discount of 10% on the marked price of an article. If the marked price of the article is Rs. 500, the cost of the article is

(a) Rs. 380

☐ (b) Rs. 375

☐

(c) Rs. 425

☐ (d) Rs. 475

☐

(Auditors' 1988)

Sol. The marked price of the article = Rs. 500

Discount = 10%

$$\therefore \text{S.P. of the article} = 500 \times \frac{(100-10)}{100} = 500 \times \frac{90}{100} = \text{Rs. } 450$$

Let the C.P. of article = Rs. 100

Profit = 20%

$$\therefore \text{S.P.} = 100 \times \frac{120}{100} = \text{Rs. } 120$$

If S.P. is Rs. 120, C.P. = Rs. 100

$$,, \quad ,, \quad \text{Rs. } 1 \quad ,, \quad = \text{Rs. } \frac{100}{120}$$

$$,, \quad ,, \quad \text{Rs. } 450 \quad ,, \quad = \text{Rs. } \frac{100}{120} \times 450 = \text{Rs. } 375$$

Hence Answer is (b)

Ex. 4. Two successive discounts of 10% and 5% are equal to a single discount of

(a) 15%

(a) 12%

☐ (b) $7\frac{1}{2}\%$

☐ (d) $14\frac{1}{2}\%$

☐

☐

(I.T. Inspectors' 1982)

Sol. Let the marked Selling Price = Rs. 100

First discount = 10%

Net price after 1st discount = $100 \times \frac{100-10}{100} = 100 \times \frac{90}{100} = \text{Rs. } 90$

2nd discount = 5%

Net price after 2nd discount = $90 \times \frac{100-5}{100} = 90 \times \frac{95}{100} = \text{Rs. } \frac{171}{2}$

Hence combined discount = $100 - \frac{171}{2} = \frac{29}{2} = 14\frac{1}{2}\%$

or Answer is (d)

Ex. 5 By selling 44 articles, a shopkeeper gains the selling price of 11 articles. His gain is

(a) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$

(c) 25%

☐ (b) 20%

☐ (d) 30%

☐

☐

(I.T. Inspectors' 1982)

Sol. Suppose C.P. of 1 article = Re. 1

Now S.P. of 44 article = C.P. 44 article + S.P. of 11 articles

or C.P. of 44 articles = S.P. of 44 articles - S.P. of 11 articles

or C.P. of 44 articles = S.P. of 33 articles

But C.P. of 44 articles = Rs. 44

\therefore S.P. of 33 „ = Rs. 44

or S.P. of 44 articles = $\frac{4}{3} \times 44 = \text{Rs. } \frac{176}{3}$

Gain = Rs. $\frac{176}{3}$ - Rs. 44 = Rs. $\frac{44}{3}$

Gain on Rs. 44 = Rs. $\frac{44}{3}$

„ „ Rs. 100 = Rs. $\frac{44}{3} \times \frac{1}{44} \times 100 = \frac{100}{3} = 33\frac{1}{3}\%$

Hence Answer is (a)

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

I

[From Auditors' Exam. 1982]

1. By selling 55 articles, a merchant gains the cost of 11 articles.

He gains

(a) $16\frac{2}{3}\%$

(c) 25%

☐ (b) 20%

☐ (d) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$

☐

☐

2. By selling an article for Rs. 363, I gain 10%. For how much shall I sell it so as to gain 30% ?

(a) Rs. 390 ☐ (b) Rs. 409 ☐
 (c) Rs. 429 ☐ (d) Rs. 439 ☐

II

[From Asstt. Gde. Exam. 1982]

3. By selling an article for Rs. 600, a man gained 20%. Find his gain percent if he sells it for Rs. 700.

(a) 50% ☐ (b) 25% ☐
 (c) 30% ☐ (d) 40% ☐

4. A tradesman's prices are 20% above cost price. He allows the customers some discount on his bill and makes a profit of 8%. Find the rate of discount ?

(a) 10% ☐ (b) 12% ☐
 (c) 6% ☐ (d) 4% ☐

5. A pressure cooker is sold for Rs. 120. Sales tax accounts for one fifth and profit one third of the remainder. Find the cost price of the cooker.

(a) Rs. 75 ☐ (b) Rs. 64 ☐
 (c) Rs. 80 ☐ (d) Rs. 72 ☐

6. A man sold 10 eggs for five rupees, thus he gained 20%. How many eggs did he buy for five rupees ?

(a) 10 ☐ (b) 11 ☐
 (c) 12 ☐ (d) 8 ☐

7. A quintal of wheat is bought for Rs. 150. At what price per kg, it is retailed, so as to make a profit of 20% ?

(a) Rs. 1.70 ☐ (b) Rs. 1.80 ☐
 (c) Rs. 1.90 ☐ (d) Rs. 2.00 ☐

8. By selling a machine for Rs. 175.40, a person loses Rs. 26.60. For how much it should be sold to get a profit of Rs. 23 ?

(a) Rs. 202.00 ☐ (b) Rs. 198.40 ☐
 (c) Rs. 225.00 ☐ (d) Rs. 200.00 ☐

III

[From Railway S.C. 1982]

9. List Price = Rs. 75.00

First discount = $33\frac{1}{3}\%$

Special discount on list price = 2%

Net Price is equal to

(a) 48.50 ☐ (b) Rs. 25 ☐
 (c) Rs. 49.50 ☐ (d) Rs. 50 ☐

10. A shopkeeper bought 12 dozen pencils for Rs. 36. What will be his profit if he sells them at 30 paise each ?

(a) Rs. 9.20 ☐ (b) Rs. 12.30 ☐
 (c) Rs. 7.20 ☐ (d) Rs. 1.50 ☐

11. The cost of 4 oranges equal the selling price of 3 oranges. What is the percentage of gain or loss ?
- (a) $8\frac{1}{3}\%$ gain ☐ (b) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ gain ☐
 (c) 25% gain ☐ (d) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ loss ☐

IV

[From I.T. Inspectors' Exam. 1981]

12. A shopkeeper's prices are 50% above cost price. If he allows his customers a discount of 30%, what profit does he make ?
- (a) 5% ☐ (b) 10% ☐
 (c) 15% ☐ (d) 20% ☐

V

[From Auditors' Exam. 1981]

13. Two successive discounts, the first of 20% and the second of 15% are together equivalent to a single discount of
- (a) 5% ☐ (b) $17\frac{1}{2}\%$ ☐
 (c) 32% ☐ (d) 35% ☐
14. By selling an article for Rs. 240, a man loses 20%. For how much should he sell it so as to gain 20% ?
- (a) Rs. 300 ☐ (b) Rs. 280 ☐
 (c) Rs. 288 ☐ (d) Rs. 360 ☐

VI

[From Auditors' Exam. 1980]

15. Two successive discounts, the first of 20% and the second of 25% are equivalent to a single discount of
- (a) $22\frac{1}{2}\%$ ☐ (b) 36% ☐
 (c) 40% ☐ (d) 45% ☐

TYPICAL EXAMPLES

16. A sells a watch to B at a gain of 10% and B sells it to C at a gain of 50%. If A purchased it for Rs. 200 what did it cost to C ?
- (a) Rs. 250 ☐ (b) Rs. 400 ☐
 (c) Rs. 300 ☐ (d) Rs. 231 ☐
- (Indian Bank, 1974)
17. I purchased two cows for Rs. 500. I sold the first at 12% loss and the second at 8% gain. In this bargain I neither gained nor lost anything. Find the selling prices of two cows separately.
- (a) Rs. 176 ; 324 ☐ (b) Rs. 200 ; 300 ☐
 (c) Rs. 185 ; 315 ☐ (d) Rs. 150 ; 350 ☐
- (I.A.F. 1982)
18. A tradesman's prices are 20% above the cost price. He allows his customers some discount on his bill and makes a profit 8%. Find out the rate of discount.
- (a) 12% ☐ (b) 10% ☐
 (c) 6% ☐ (d) 4% ☐
- (Indian Bank, 1974)

19. A man sold two radio sets for Rs. 399 each gaining 5% on the one and losing 5% on the other. Find the total gain or loss.

- (a) Gain of Rs. 2 ☐ (b) No gain no loss ☐
 (c) Loss of Rs. 2 ☐ (d) Gain of Rs. 20 ☐

(L.I.C. 1982)

20. A dealer in horses sold two horses for Rs. 900 each. On one of them he lost 10% and on the other he gained 10%. Find his actual gain or loss.

- (a) Loss of Rs. 20 ☐ (b) No profit no loss ☐
 (c) Gain of Rs. 20 ☐ (d) Gain of Rs. 990 ☐

(G.I.C. 1982)

ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (d) | 4. (a) | 5. (b) |
| 6. (c) | 7. (b) | 8. (c) | 9. (a) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (a) | 13. (c) | 14. (d) | 15. (a) |
| 16. (d) | 17. (a) | 18. (b) | 19. (a) | 20. (a) |

4

Ratio and Proportion

SYNOPSIS

1. **Ratio.** It is the relation between two numbers or quantities of the same kind, which shows what multiple part or parts one quantity is the of other. Thus the ratio of Rs. 4 and Rs. 5 is represented by the fraction $\frac{4}{5}$ or by the notation 4 : 5

2. **Proportion.** Four quantities are said to be in proportion when the ratio of the first to second is the same as the ratio of the third to the fourth. e.g. 9, 12, 15, 20. The ratio of the different sets of two terms are represented by two colons :: and is read as nine is to twelve, as fifteen is to twenty. It is expressed by the notation as

$$9 : 12 :: 15 : 20$$

SOLVED EXAMPLES

Ex. 1. The fourth proportional of 1, 2, 3 is

- (a) 4 ☐ (b) 5 ☐
 (c) 6 ☐ (d) 8 ☐

(Auditors' 1982)

Sol. Let x be the fourth proportional

We write $1 : 2 :: 3 : x$

By definition $2 \times 3 = 1 \cdot x$

$$\text{or } x = \frac{2 \times 3}{1} = 6$$

Hence Answer is (c)

Ex. 2. The third proportional to 16, and 4 is

(a) 16

☐

(b) 1

☐

(c) 2

☐

(d) 8

☐

(I.T. Inspector's 1982)

Sol. Here we have to find a fourth proportion to 16, 4, 4

If x be the reqd. proportional, we have $16 : 4 :: 4 : x$

$$\text{or } x = \frac{4 \times 4}{16} = 1$$

Hence the Answer is (b)

Ex. 3. The mean proportion of 0.32 and 0.02 is

(a) 0.34

☐

(b) 0.3

☐

(c) 0.16

☐

(d) 0.08

☐

(Asstt. Gde. 1982 ; S.B.I. 1973)

Sol. If x be the required mean proportional, we have

$$0.32 : x :: 0.02$$

$$\therefore x^2 = 0.32 \times 0.02 = 0.0064$$

$$\text{or } x = \sqrt{0.0064} = 0.08$$

Hence the Answer is (d)

Ex. 4. A contractor undertakes to dig a canal 12 kilometres long in 350 days and employs 45 men. He finds after 200 days of work that only $4\frac{1}{2}$ kilometres of canal has been completed. How many extra men must be employed to finish the work in time?

(a) 50 men

☐

(b) 55 men

☐

(c) 60 men

☐

(d) 75 men

☐

(Asstt. Gde. 1962)

Sol. Let x be the number of men required to complete the work in time.

Here 45 men have completed $4\frac{1}{2}$ km of canal in 200 day.

We have to find how many men will build the remaining $(12 - 4\frac{1}{2})$ or $15\frac{1}{2}$ km. of canal in the remaining $(350 - 200)$ on 150 days.

Men
45
x

Length of canal
 $4\frac{1}{2}$ km.
 $7\frac{1}{2}$ km

Days
200
150



Days 150 : 200 } : : 45 : x Less days, more men
 Work 9/2 : 15/2 } men men More work, more days

$$\therefore x = \frac{45 \times 200 \times 15}{150 \times \frac{9}{2} \times 2} = 100 \text{ men}$$

Hence extra men = 100 - 45 = 55

or Answer is (b)

Ex. 5. A certain sum of money is distributed among two friends in the ratio 5 : 11. If one of them got Rs. 1250 more than the other, the total sum was

(a) Rs. 2000

☐ (b) Rs. 2200

(c) Rs. 3200

☐ (d) Rs. 3600

(Auditors' 1982)

Sol. Suppose the sum is Rs. x

It is to be divided between the friends in the ratio 5 : 11

$$\text{Sum of ratios} = 5 + 11 = 16$$

$$\therefore \text{Share of the first friend} = 5x/16$$

$$\text{Share of second friend} = 11x/16$$

Difference in shares of friends =

$$\frac{11x}{16} - \frac{5x}{16} = 1200 \text{ (given)}$$

$$\text{Solving } x = \text{Rs. } 3200$$

Hence the Answer is (c)

Ex. 6. A's money is to B's money as 4 : 5 and B's money is to C's money as 2 : 3. If A has Rs. 800, C has

(a) Rs. 1,000

☐ (b) Rs. 1200

(c) Rs. 1500

☐ (d) Rs. 2,000

(Auditors' 1981)

Sol. A's money : B's money = 4 : 5

$$B's \text{ money} : C's \text{ money} = 2 : 3 = 1 : \frac{3}{2} = 5 : \frac{15}{2}$$

$$\text{Hence } A : B : C = 4 : 5 : \frac{15}{2}$$

$$= 8 : 10 : 15$$

It is clear from the above that if A has Rs. 800, C has Rs. 1500
 Hence the Answer is (c)

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

I

(From I T. Inspectors' Exam. 1982)

1. A mixture contains milk and water in the ratio 3 : 2. If 4 litres of water is added to the mixture, milk and water in the

mixture becomes equal. The quantity of milk in the mixture in litres is

- (a) 18 ☐ (b) 4 ☐
(c) 6 ☐ (d) 12 ☐

II

(From Asstt. Gds. Exam. 1982)

2. The sum of two numbers is 40 and their difference is 4. Find the ratio of their numbers
(a) 19 : 21 ☐ (b) 11 : 9 ☐
(c) 13 : 11 ☐ (d) 3 : 2 ☐
3. Five mangoes plus four oranges cost as much as three mangoes plus seven oranges. What is the ratio of the cost of one mango to the cost of one orange ?
(a) 4 : 3 ☐ (b) 1 : 3 ☐
(c) 3 : 2 ☐ (d) 5 : 2 ☐
4. In a bag there are coins of 25 paise, 10 paise and 5 paise in the ratio of 1 : 2 : 3. If there are in all Rs. 60 in the bag, how many coins of 5 paise are there ?
(a) 300 ☐ (b) 100 ☐
(c) 200 ☐ (d) 250 ☐
5. A garrison of 600 men is provisioned for 42 days. After 10 days, a reinforcement of 200 men arrived. How long will provision last ?
(a) 25 days ☐ (b) 20 days ☐
(c) 21 days ☐ (d) 24 days ☐
6. Alcohol costs Rs. 3.50 per litre and kerosene oil costs Rs. 2.50 per litre. In what proportion these should be mixed so that the resulting mixture may be worth Rs. 2.75 per litre ?
(a) 1 : 3 ☐ (b) 3 : 1 ☐
(c) 2 : 3 ☐ (d) 3 : 2 ☐
7. Milk contains $\frac{1}{4}$ of water. The ratio of milk to water is
(a) 1 : 4 ☐ (b) 4 : 1 ☐
(c) 3 : 1 ☐ (d) 1 : 3 ☐
8. 12 men or 18 boys can do a piece of work in 10 days. How many days 1 man and 3 boys will take to complete the work ?
(a) 19 days ☐ (b) 12 days ☐
(c) 17 days ☐ (d) 15 days ☐
9. If 30 men working 5 hours a day, can make a road 300 metres long in 12 days how long will it take 20 men to make the road 100 metre long working 8 hours a day ?
(a) $1\frac{1}{2}$ days ☐ (b) $4\frac{1}{2}$ days ☐
(c) 2 days ☐ (d) $4\frac{1}{2}$ days ☐

III

[From Railway S.C. 1982]

10. The angles of a triangle are in the ratio 3 : 4 : 5. What is the degree of the smallest angle.
 (a) 45° ☐ (b) 30° ☐
 (c) 60° ☐ (d) 15° ☐
11. Anil, Navnit and Rakesh invested capital in the ratio 4 : 5 : 11. What is the percentage contribution of Anil ?
 (a) 25% ☐ (b) 30% ☐
 (c) 55% ☐ (d) 20% ☐
12. Which number can replace the question mark ?
 20 : 30 :: 10 : ?
 (a) 40 ☐ (b) 15 ☐
 (c) 20 ☐ (d) 30 ☐

IV

[From I.T. Inspectors' Exam. 1982]

13. The third proportional to 25 and 15 is
 (a) 9 ☐ (b) $4\frac{1}{2}$ ☐
 (c) $\sqrt{375}$ ☐ (d) 20 ☐

V

[From Auditors' Exam. 1981]

14. A mixture contains milk and water in the ratio 5 : 1. On adding 5 litres of water, the ratio of milk to water becomes 5 : 2. The quantity of milk in the mixture is
 (a) 5 litres ☐ (b) 10 litres ☐
 (c) 20 litres ☐ (d) 25 litres ☐
- (From Auditors' Exam. 1980)
15. A mixture contains milk and water in the ratio 8 : 3. On adding 3 litres of water, the ratio of milk to water becomes 2 : 1. The quantity of milk in the mixture is
 (a) 27 litres ☐ (b) 12 litres ☐
 (c) 9 litres ☐ (d) 24 litres ☐
16. The third proportional to 16 and 12 is
 (a) $64/3$ ☐ (b) 14 ☐
 (c) $\sqrt{192}$ ☐ (d) 9 ☐

TYPICAL EXAMPLES

17. A : B = 2 : 4, B : C = 4 : 5, C : D = 6 : 7 find the ratio of A and D
 (a) 4 : 13 ☐ (b) 7 : 24 ☐
 (c) 16 : 35 ☐ (d) 8 : 22 ☐
- (Banking Board 1982)
18. If in 30 litres mixture of milk and water the ratio of milk and water is 7 : 3. the quantity of water to be mixed in order to make this ratio 3 : 7. is
 (a) 40 litres ☐ (b) 30 litres ☐
 (c) 10 litres ☐ (d) 20 litres ☐

(G.I.C. 1982)

19. In a bag there are coins of 25 paise, 10 paise and 5 paise in the ratio 1 : 2 : 3. If there are in all Rs. 30, how many 5 paise coins are there ?

(a) 50

☐ (b) 150☐

(c) 100

☐ (d) 200☐

(Air India 1983)

20. On a certain railway the first and second class fares are 7 paise and 3 paise per kilometre respectively. A man who travels 100 km spends Rs. 3.40 in going part of distance by first class and the remainder in second class. How many kilometres did he travel in first class ?

(a) 30 km.

☐ (b) 51.5 km.☐

(c) 48.5 km.

☐ (d) 10 km.☐

(S.B.I. 1981)

21. 25 men with 10 boys can do in 6 days as much work as 21 men with 30 boys can do in 5 days. How many boys must help 40 men to do the same work in 4 days ?

(a) 5 boys

☐ (b) 20 boys☐

(c) 30 boys

☐ (d) 10 boys☐

(Railway S.C. 1981)

22. A contractor took a contract for building a 12 kilometre road in 15 days and employed 100 labourers on the work. After 9 days he found that only 5 kilometres road had been constructed. How many more labourers should be employed to ensure that the work was completed within the given time ?

(a) 120

☐ (b) 110☐

(c) 90

☐ (d) 100☐

(G.I.C. 1982)

23. 15 men can do $\frac{1}{2}$ work in 20 days. In how many days will 20 men do the full work ?

(a) 30 days

☐ (b) 40 days☐

(c) 15 days

☐ (d) 20 days☐

(Indian Airlines 1982)

24. A garrison of 2200 men has provisions for 16 weeks at the rate of 45 gm. per day per man. How many men must leave so that the same provisions may last 24 weeks at 33 gm. per day per man ?

(a) 200

☐ (b) 2000☐

(c) 1125

☐ (d) 250☐

(I.A.F. 1981)

25. Silver, copper, lead and zinc are melted together in the ratio of 3 : 6 : 7 : 8 and formed into a mass. A kilo of zinc costs Rs. 15, a kilo of lead 20% more than that of zinc, a kilo of silver 20 times that of lead. Find the price of copper per kilo if the quantity of melted mass cost at Rs. 70 per kilo.

(a) Rs. 15

☐ (b) Rs. 59☐

(c) Rs. 70

☐ (d) Rs. 55☐

(L.I.O. 1982)

ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (b) | 3. (c) | 4. (a) | 5. (d) |
| 6. (a) | 7. (c) | 8. (b) | 9. (c) | 10. (a) |
| 11. (d) | 12. (b) | 13. (a) | 14. (d) | 15. (d) |
| 16. (d) | 17. (c) | 18. (a) | 19. (b) | 20. (d) |
| 21. (d) | 22. (b) | 23. (b) | 24. (a) | 25. (d) |

Averages

SYNOPSIS

The average value of a number of quantities of the same kind is their sum divided by their number.

SOLVED EXAMPLES

Ex. 1. The average of 9 results is 50. The average of first four results is 52 and average of last 4 results 49. The fifth result is

(a) 56

☐ (b) 46☐

(c) 48

☐ (d) 54☐

(I.T. Inspectors' 1982)

Sol. Average of 9 results = 50Total " " " " = $50 \times 9 = 450$

Average of 1st four results = 52

Total " " " " = $52 \times 4 = 208$

Average of last four results = 49

Total " " " " = $49 \times 4 = 196$ Hence total of 8 results = $208 + 196 = 404$ Hence the 9th result = $450 - 404 = 46$

or Answer is (b)

Ex. 2. In a cricket team of eleven boys, one player weighing 42 kg is injured and his place is taken by another player. If the average weight of the team is increased by 100 grams as a result of this, the new player weighed

(a) 44 kg

☐ (b) 42.1 kg☐

(c) 43.1 kg

☐ (d) 44.4 kg☐

(I.T.I. 1982)

Sol. Average weight of 11 boys is increased by 100 gram = 0.1 kg.

 \therefore Their total increase in weight = $0.1 \times 11 = 1.1$ kg.Hence the weight of new boy = $42 + 1.1 = 43.1$ kg

or Answer is (c)

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

I

[From Auditors' Exam. 1982]

1. The average of 11 results is 32. If the average of first 6 results is 34 and that of last 6 results is 33, the sixth result is

(a) 32

☐ (b) 34☐

(c) 36

☐ (d) 50☐

2. The average temperature on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday was 37° centigrade. The average temperature on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday was 38° centigrade. If the temperature on Friday was 39° centigrade, the temperature on Tuesday was

(a) 35° centigrade ☐ (b) 36° centigrade ☐
 (c) 37° centigrade ☐ (d) 38° centigrade ☐

II

[From Asstt. Gde. Exam. 1982]

3. A car went 52 km in the first hour, 60 km in the second hour and 54 km in the third hour. In the fourth hour, there was some trouble in the car so it could run only 26 Km. What was its average speed ?

(a) 47 km/hour ☐ (b) 51 km/hour ☐
 (c) 44 km/hour ☐ (d) 49 km/hour ☐

4. The average score of a cricket player for five innings is 20. If he scored 14, 30, 40 and 10 in 4 innings respectively, how many runs did he score in the fifth inning ?

(a) 16 ☐ (b) 6 ☐
 (c) 14 ☐ (d) 22 ☐

5. The average income of a group of a workers is Rs. 137.30 and that of another group of 7 workers is Rs. 95.06. The average income of all the persons is

(a) Rs. 118.82 ☐ (b) Rs. 116.18 ☐
 (c) Rs. 125.18 ☐ (d) Rs. 128.15 ☐

III

[From Railway S.C. 1982]

6. In a cricket match, average number of runs scored by five players comes to 25. One of them scored only 13 runs. What is the average score of remaining players ?

(a) 112 ☐ (b) 28 ☐
 (c) 12 ☐ (d) 38 ☐

IV

[From I.T. Inspectors' Exam. 1981]

7. The average age of 4 sisters is 7 years. If the age of mother is included, the average is increased by 6 years. The age of the the mother is

(a) 28 years ☐ (b) 33 years ☐
 (c) 34 years ☐ (d) 37 years ☐

8. There are 50 boys in a class. One boy weighing 40 kg goes away, and at the same time another boy joins the class. If the average weight of class is thus, decreased by 100 gm, the weight of the new boy is

(a) 0.1 kg ☐ (b) 39.9 kg ☐
 (c) 45 kg ☐ (d) 35 kg ☐

V

[From Auditors' Exam. 1981]

9. The average age of students in two classes of 40 students each is 10 years and 8 years respectively. The average age of students in both the classes taken together is
 (a) 8 years ☐ (b) 9 years ☐
 (c) 10 years ☐ (d) 11 years ☐
10. The average temperature for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday was 26° . The average temperature for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday was 41° . If the temperature on Thursday was 43° , then the temperature on Monday was
 (a) 27° ☐ (b) 28° ☐
 (c) 29° ☐ (d) 30° ☐

VI

[From Auditors' Exam. 1980]

11. The average temperature for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday was 58° . The average temperature for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday was 63° . If the temperature on Thursday was 65° , then the temperature on Monday was
 (a) 50° ☐ (b) 51° ☐
 (c) 52° ☐ (d) 53° ☐
12. There are 40 boys in a class. One boy weighing 40 kg goes away, and at the same time another boy joins the class. If the average weight of the class is thus increased by 100 gm, the weight of the new boy is
 (a) 39.9 kg ☐ (b) 44.1 kg ☐
 (c) 40.1 kg ☐ (d) 44 kg ☐

TYPICAL EXAMPLES

13. The average score of a cricket player for five innings is 20. If he scored 14, 30, 40 and 10 in 4 innings respectively, how many runs did he score in fifth inning?
 (a) 16 ☐ (b) 6 ☐
 (c) 20 ☐ (d) 26 ☐
 (Bank of India, 1974)
14. My average expenses for 4 days is Rs. 6.00. I spent Rs. 7.70 on first day. Rs. 6.30 on second day. If I spent Rs. 10 on third day, what did I spend on the 4th day?
 (a) Rs. 2/- ☐ (b) Rs. 3/- ☐
 (c) Rs. 4/- ☐ (d) nothing ☐
 (United Comm. Bank, 1973)
15. The average of five numbers is 6. The average of three numbers out of these five numbers is 4. What is the average of other two numbers?
 (a) 9 ☐ (b) 24 ☐
 (c) 21 ☐ (d) 12 ☐
 (Indian Bank, 1974)

ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (b) | 3. (d) | 4. (b) | 5. (a) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (d) | 8. (d) | 9. (b) | 10. (b) |
| 11. (a) | 12. (d) | 13. (b) | 14. (d) | 15. (a) |

6

Simple Interest

SYNOPSIS

1. **Interest.** It is the money paid for use of money borrowed. It is generally a percentage of sum borrowed. It is paid quarterly, half yearly or annually, as agreed upon.

2. **Principal.** The sum borrowed is called Principal.

3. **Amount.** The sum and the Principal is called the Amount.

4. **Simple Interest.** If the interest is paid, as it falls due, it is called simple interest. It is denoted by S.I.

N.B. If P is the Principal, R Rate percent, T Time and I Interest (simple), then

$$(i) \quad I = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100}$$

$$(ii) \quad P = \frac{I \times 100}{R \times T}$$

$$(iii) \quad R = \frac{I \times 100}{P \times T}$$

$$(iv) \quad T = \frac{I \times 100}{P \times R}$$

SOLVED EXAMPLES

Ex. 1. On what sum of money lent out at 9% per annum simple interest for 6 year does the simple interest amount to Rs. 810 ?

(a) Rs. 1600

☐ (b) Rs. 1,000

☐

(c) Rs. 1,200

☐ (d) Rs. 1,500

☐

(I.T. Inspectors' 1982)

Sol. R = 9% T = 6 years ; I = Rs. 810 P = ?

$$P = \frac{I \times 100}{R \times T} = \frac{810 \times 100}{9 \times 6} = \text{Rs. } 1,500$$

Hence Answer is (d)

Ex. 2. At what rate percent per annum simple interest would a sum of Rs. 125 double itself in 5 years ?

- (a) 12½
(c) 20

- ☐ (b) 15
☐ (d) 25



(Auditors' 1982)

Sol. $P = \text{Rs. } 125$ $A = 125 \times 2 = \text{Rs. } 250$

$\therefore I = 250 - 125 = \text{Rs. } 125$ $T = 5 \text{ years}$ $R = ?$

$$\therefore R = \frac{I \times 100}{P \times T} = \frac{125 \times 100}{125 \times 5} = 20\%$$

Hence Answer is (c)

Ex. 3. A sum of money lent out at simple interest amounts to Rs. 720 after 2 years and to Rs. 1020 after a further period of 5 years. The sum is

- (a) Rs. 710
(c) Rs. 600

- ☐ (b) Rs. 500
☐ (d) Rs. 700



(I.T. Inspectors' 1982)

Sol. $P + \text{S.I. for } 2 + 5 \text{ i.e. } 7 \text{ years} = \text{Rs. } 1020$

(i)

$P + \text{S.I. for } 2 \text{ years} = \text{Rs. } 720$

(ii)

By subtracting

S.I. for 5 years = Rs. 300

\therefore S.I. for 1 years = Rs. 60

or S.I. for 2 years = $60 \times 2 = \text{Rs. } 120$

(iii)

Subtracting (iii) from (ii)

$P = \text{Rs. } 720 - \text{Rs. } 120 = \text{Rs. } 600$

Hence Answer is (c)

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

I

[From Auditors' Exam. 1982]

- On what sum of money will the simple interest for 3 year at 6% per annum amount to Rs. 995.
(a) Rs. 297 ☐ (b) Rs. 399 ☐
(c) Rs. 420 ☐ (d) Rs. 550 ☐
- A certain sum of money lent out at a certain rate of interest per annum simple interest doubles itself in 10 years. In how many years will it treble itself?
(a) 15 ☐ (b) 20 ☐
(c) 25 ☐ (d) 30 ☐

II

[From Asstt Gde. Exam. 1982]

- Find the simple interest on Rs 6 0 from March 27 to August 20 at $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum?
(a) Rs. 9.20 ☐ (b) Rs. 8.20 ☐
(c) Rs. 9.60 ☐ (d) Rs. 8.60 ☐
- A certain sum of money becomes three times in 30 years. Find the rate of interest?
(a) $6\frac{1}{3}\%$ ☐ (b) 10% ☐
(c) 15% ☐ (d) 6% ☐
- If Rs. 400 amount to Rs. 480 in 4 years, what is the rate per cent per annum?

- (a) 5%
(c) 3%

- ☐ (b) 4%
☐ (d) 2%



III

[From Railway S.C. 1982]

6. The simple Interest of Rs. 200 for 4 years is Rs. 60. What will be interest of Rs. 800 per 3 years at the same rate of interest ?

(a) Rs. 90

☐ (b) Rs. 60



(c) Rs. 180

☐ (d) Rs. 120



IV

(From I. T. Inspectors' 1981)

7. A certain sum of money lent out at simple interest amounts to Rs. 690 in three years and Rs. 750 in five years. The sum is

(a) Rs. 400

☐ (b) Rs. 500



(c) Rs. 600

☐ (d) Rs. 450



8. What sum of money lent out at 8% per annum simple interest will amount to Rs. 660 in 4 years ?

(a) Rs. 550

☐ (b) Rs. 500



(c) Rs. 600

☐ (d) 560



9. At what rate per cent simple interest will a sum of money double itself in 25 years ?

(a) 4%

☒ (b) 5%



(c) 10%

☐ (d) 20%



V

[From Auditors' Exam. 1980]

10. What sum lent out at 6% per annum simple interest amount to Rs. 690 in 3 years ?

(a) Rs. 550

☐ (b) Rs. 500



(c) Rs. 600

☐ (d) Rs. 586.50



11. A certain sum of money lent at simple interest amounts to Rs. 896 in three years and Rs. 960 in five years. The sum is

(a) Rs. 600

☐ (b) Rs. 700



(c) Rs. 750

☐ (d) Rs. 800



TYPICAL EXAMPLES

12. In what time will Rs. 1250 amount to Rs. 1400 at 6 per annum ?

(a) 2 years

☐ (b) $2\frac{1}{2}$ years



(c) 3 years

☐ (d) 5 years



(Income Tax Inspectors' 1966)

13. What sum will yield Rs. 406 as simple interest at $3\frac{1}{4}\%$ for $7\frac{1}{2}$ years ?

(a) Rs. 2,000

☐ (b) Rs. 1,600



(c) Rs. 1200

☐ (d) Rs. 2500



(Income Tax Inspectors' 1973)

14. A certain sum amounts to Rs. 5185 in 2 years and Rs. 5852 in 3 years. Find the principal.

(a) Rs. 2000

☐ (b) Rs. 5000



(c) Rs. 3888

☐ (d) Rs. 4000



(Railway Service Commission, 1977)

ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (b) | 3. (c) | 4. (a) | 5. (a) |
| 6. (c) | 7. (c) | 8. (b) | 9. (a) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (d) | 12. (a) | 13. (b) | 14. (c) | |

Compound Interest

SYNOPSIS

Money is said to be lent at Compound Interest if the Principal is not paid as it falls due but is added to the Principal after a fixed period, so that the amount at the end of the period becomes the Principal for the next period. It is denoted by C.I.

If A is the amount, P the Principal r the rate of interest and n number of years, then

$$C.I. = P \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^n P$$

SOLVED EXAMPLES

Ex. 1. The compound interest on Rs. 2000 for 3 years at 10% per annum (interest payable annually) amount to

- (a) Rs. 662 ☐ (b) 600 ☐
 (c) Rs. 660 ☐ (d) 630 ☐

(Auditors' 1981)

Sol. Here $P = \text{Rs. } 2000$ $r = 10\%$ $n = 3$ years

$$\begin{aligned} C.I. &= P \left(1 + \frac{10}{100} \right)^n - P \\ &= 2000 \left(1 + \frac{10}{100} \right)^3 - 2000 \\ &= 2000 \times \frac{11}{10} \times \frac{11}{10} \times \frac{11}{10} - 2000 \\ &= 2662 - 2000 \\ &= \text{Rs. } 662 \end{aligned}$$

Hence Answer is (a)

Ex. 2. What sum of money lent out at compound interest will amount to Rs. 968 in two years at 10 per cent per annum, interest being charged annually?

- (a) Rs. 880 ☐ (b) Rs. 600 ☐
 (c) Rs. 700 ☐ (d) Rs. 800 ☐

(I.T. Inspector's 1982)

Sol. Here $A = 968$; $r = 10\%$; $n = 2$ years $P = ?$

$$968 = P \left(1 + \frac{10}{100} \right)^2 \quad \text{or} \quad 968 = P \times \frac{11}{10} \times \frac{11}{10}$$

$$\text{or } P = \frac{968 \times 10 \times 10}{11 \times 11} = \text{Rs. } 800$$

Hence Ans. is (d).

Example 3. The difference between simple interest and compound interest on a certain sum of money for 3 years at 10% per annum is Rs. 15, paise 50. The sum is

(a) Rs. 5,000

☐ (b) Rs. 500

☐

(c) Rs. 550

☐ (d) Rs. 1500

☐

(I.T. Inspectors' 1982)

Sol. Suppose the Principal = Rs. 100

$R = 10\%$

$T = 3$ years

$$\text{S.I.} = \frac{100 \times 10 \times 3}{100} = \text{Rs. } 30$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{C.I.} &= 100 \left(1 + \frac{10}{100} \right)^3 - 100 \\ &= 100 \times \frac{11}{10} \times \frac{11}{10} \times \frac{11}{10} - 100 \\ &= \frac{1331}{10} - 100 = \text{Rs. } \frac{331}{10} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Difference of C.I. and S.I.} = \text{Rs. } \frac{331}{10} - \text{Rs. } 30 = \text{Rs. } \frac{31}{10}$$

If difference is Rs. $\frac{31}{10}$, the Principal = Rs. 100

$$\therefore \text{Rs. } \frac{31}{2} = 100 \times \frac{10}{31} \times \frac{31}{2} = \text{Rs. } 500$$

Hence Answer is (b)

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

I

[From Auditors' Exam. 1982]

1. A sum of money lent out at 4% per annum compound interest for 2 years amounts to Rs. 6760. The sum lent is

(a) Rs. 5000

☐ (b) Rs. 6000

☐

(c) Rs. 6250

☐ (d) Rs. 6500

☐

II

[From Asstt. Gde. Exam. 1982]

2. In what time will the compound interest on Rs. 1000 at the rate of 10% be Rs. 210 ?

(a) 1 year

☐ (b) 3 years

☐

(c) 2 years

☐ (d) 4 years

☐

3. The difference between the compound interest and simple interest on a certain sum for 2 years at the rate of 5% per annum is Re. 1. What is the sum ?

(a) Rs. 400

☐ (b) Rs. 200

☐

(c) Rs. 500

☐ (d) Rs. 300

☐

4. A sum becomes Rs. 1352 in 2 years at 4% compound interest. The sum is

(a) Rs. 1225

☐ (b) Rs. 1245

☐

(c) Rs. 1250

☐ (d) Rs. 1270

☐

5. The amount of Rs. 2000 for 2 years at 5% per annum compound interest will be
- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Rs. 2005 | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Rs. 2205 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Rs. 2055 | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) Rs. 2025 | <input type="checkbox"/> |

III

[From Railway S.C. 1982]

6. A man borrowed Rs. 800 at 10% per annum simple interest. Immediately he lent the whole sum at 10% per annum compound interest. What does he gain at the end of 2 years?
- | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| (a) Rs. 10 | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Rs. 8 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Rs. 12 | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) Rs. 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> |

IV

[From I.T. Inspectors' Exam. 1981]

7. The difference between simple interest and compound interest on a certain sum of money for 2 years at 4% per annum is Rs. 4. The sum is
- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Rs. 2,500 | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Rs. 2,000 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Rs. 1,250 | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) Rs. 1,000 | <input type="checkbox"/> |

V

[From Auditors' Exam. 1981]

8. What sum lent out at compound interest will amount to Rs. 605 in 2 years at 10% per annum, interest being paid annually?
- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Rs. 500 | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Rs. 550 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Rs. 595 | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) Rs. 400 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
9. A sum of Rs. 500 lent out at 20% per annum compound interest (interest payable annually) for 2 years will amount to
- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Rs. 700 | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Rs. 720 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Rs. 600 | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) Rs. 520 | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[From Auditors' Exam. 1980]

10. The compound interest on Rs. 1250 for 2 years at 4% per annum (interest payable yearly) amount to
- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Rs. 100 | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Rs. 101 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Rs. 102 | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) Rs. 104 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
11. The difference between the simple interest and compound interest on a certain sum of money for 3 years at 5% per annum is Rs. 61. The sum is
- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Rs. 9,261 | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Rs. 9,200 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Rs. 800 | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) Rs. 8,000 | <input type="checkbox"/> |

TYPICAL EXAMPLES

12. Find the interest of Rs. 24000 at the rate of 5% compound interest for 3 years.
- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Rs. 3783 | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Rs. 3793 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Rs. 3683 | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) Rs. 3873 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
- (L.I.C. 1982)*
13. Find the amount at compound interest of Rs. 4500/- for 2 years at 4%.
- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Rs. 4,890 | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Rs. 63 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Rs. 4,890.63 | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) None of the above | <input type="checkbox"/> |
- (Central Bank of India, 1947)*

14. A man borrows Rs. 4000 from a Bank at $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ interest. At the end of every year he pays Rs. 1500 as part repayment of loan and interest. How much does he still owe to the Bank after 3 such annual payments?

(a) Rs. 123

☐ (b) Rs. 25

(c) Rs. 124.25

☐ (d) None of the above

(Central Bank of India, 1970)

ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (c) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) | 5. (b) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (a) | 8. (a) | 9. (b) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (d) | 12. (a) | 13. (c) | 14. (c) | |

8**Time and Work****SYNOPSIS**

In solving problems on Time and Work, it is necessary to find the work done in a unit of time which is generally an hour or a day. Thus if a man does a piece of work in 8 days, he evidently finishes $\frac{1}{8}$ of it in one day. And conversely, if a person can do $\frac{1}{5}$ of the work in an hour, he will do the whole work in 5 hours.

SOLVED EXAMPLES

Ex. 1. A and B can do a piece of work in 10 days and 15 days respectively. They work together for 3 days and then B leaves. A finishes the remaining work alone. The whole work is finished in

(a) 12 days

☐ (b) 5 days

(c) 8 days

☐ (d) 10 days

(I.T. Inspectors' 1982)

Sol. A's one day's work = $\frac{1}{10}$

B's one day's work = $\frac{1}{15}$

(A+B)'s one day's work = $\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{15} = \frac{3+2}{30} = \frac{5}{30} = \frac{1}{6}$

(A+B)'s 3 day's work = $\frac{1}{6} \times 3 = \frac{1}{2}$

Remaining work = $1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

Hence time required by A to finish the remaining $\frac{1}{2}$ work

$$= \frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5 \text{ days}$$

or Answer is (b)

Ex. 2. A and B can do a piece of work in 72 days, B and C can do it in 120 days, and A and C can do it in 90 days. In what time can A alone do it ?

(a) 80 days

☐ (b) 100 days

☐

(c) 120 days

☐ (d) 150 days

☐

(I.T. Inspectors' 1981)

Sol. (A+B)'s one day's work = $1/72$

(i)

(B+C)'s " " " = $1/120$

(ii)

(C+A)'s " " " = $1/90$

(iii)

Adding (i), (ii) and (iii)

$$2(A+B+C)'s \text{ one day's work} = \frac{1}{72} + \frac{1}{120} + \frac{1}{90} = \frac{1}{30}$$

$$\text{or } (A+B+C)'s \text{ one day's work} = \frac{1}{30} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{60} \quad (iv)$$

Hence A+B+C can do it in 60 days

Subtracting (ii) from (iv)

$$A's \text{ one days work} = \frac{1}{60} - \frac{1}{120} = \frac{1}{120}$$

$$\text{Hence A can do the work in } 1 \div \frac{1}{120} = 120 \text{ days}$$

or Answer is (c)

Ex. 3. An electric pump can fill a tank in 3 hours. Because of a leak in the tank, it took $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours to fill the tank. The leak can drain all the water of the tank in

(a) 21 hours

☐ (b) $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours

☐

(c) $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours

☐ (d) 12 hours

☐

(I.T. Inspectors' 1982)

Sol. Work done in 1 hour by the filling pump = $1/3$

Work done in 1 hour by the leak and filling pump = $2/7$

$$\therefore \text{Work done by leak in 1 hour} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{7} = \frac{1}{21}$$

Hence leak can empty it in 21 hours or Answer is (a).

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

I

[From Auditors' Exam. 1982]

1. A can do $3/4$ of a work in 12 days. In how many days, can he finish $1/2$ of the work ?

(a) 16 days

☐ (b) 13 days

☐

(c) 12 days

☐ (d) 8 days

☐

2. A can do a piece of work in 25 days and B can do the same work in 30 days. They work together for 5 days and then A leaves. B will finish the remaining work in

(a) 11 days ☐ (b) 19 days ☐
 (c) 20 days ☐ (d) 21 days ☐

II

[From Asstt. Gde. Exam. 1982]

3. Rajesh and Ajay can complete a piece of work in 16 days. Rajesh alone can do it in 24 hours. How long will Ajay alone take to complete the whole work ?

(a) 32 days ☐ (b) 40 days ☐
 (c) 48 days ☐ (d) 8 days ☐

III

[From Railway S.C. Exam. 1982]

4. After working for 4 days, Anil finds that only half of the work has been done. He employs Rakesh who is equally efficient. How many more days will they take to complete the work ?

(a) 2 ☐ (b) $1\frac{1}{2}$ ☐
 (c) 3 ☐ (d) $2\frac{1}{2}$ ☐

IV

[From I.T. Inspectors' Exam. 1981]

5. A can do a piece of work in 5 days and B can do the same work in 20 days. If they work together, in how many days can they finish the work ?

(a) 4 days ☐ (b) 8 days ☐
 (c) 12 days ☐ (d) 16 days ☐

6. A can do a piece of work in 3 days and B can do the same work in 6 days. They work together for 1 day and then A goes away. In how many days will B finish the remaining work?

(a) 1 day ☐ (b) 2 days ☐
 (c) 3 days ☐ (d) 4 days ☐

V

[From Auditors' Exam. 1981]

7. A can do a piece of work in 10 days and B can do the same piece of work in 40 days. They start the work together, but after 4 days, A leaves off. B will do the remaining piece of work in how many days ?

(a) 4 days ☐ (b) 8 days ☐
 (c) 10 days ☐ (d) 20 days ☐

8. A can do a piece of work in 6 days and B in 12 days. If they work together, in how many days will they finish the work ?

(a) 4 days ☐ (b) 8 days ☐
 (c) 12 days ☐ (d) 10 days ☐

VI

[From Auditors' Exam. 1980]

9. A can do a piece of work in 6 days and B in 12 days. They begin the work together but three days before the completion of work, A leaves off. The work is finished in

- (a) 3 days ☐ (b) 4 days ☐
 (c) 6 days ☐ (d) 8 days ☐
 10. A and B can do a piece of work in 8 days. B and C can do the same piece of work in 12 days. A, B and C can finish it in 6 days. In how many days will A and C complete the work?
 (a) 16 days ☐ (b) 12 days ☐
 (c) 8 days ☐ (d) 24 days ☐

TYPICAL EXAMPLES

11. Ram can do a piece of work in 10 days and Shyam in 15 days. If both of them work together, how long they will take to finish the work?
 (a) 2 days ☐ (b) 12 days ☐
 (c) 6 days ☐ (d) 9 days ☐
 (L.I.C. 1982)
12. A can do a piece of work in 20 days. How much work he finished in 12 days?
 (a) $\frac{2}{3}$ ☐ (b) $\frac{1}{2}$ ☐
 (c) $\frac{2}{5}$ ☐ (d) $\frac{3}{5}$ ☐
 (G.I.C. 1982)
13. A and B can do a piece of work in 6 days. If A alone finishes the work in 10 days, B will do it in
 (a) 12 days ☐ (b) 15 days ☐
 (c) 20 days ☐ (d) 18 days ☐
 (Air India 1982)
14. A, B and C can do a piece of work in 6 days. If A and B can do it in 10 days C alone do it in
 (a) 12 days ☐ (b) 8 days ☐
 (c) 10 days ☐ (d) 15 days ☐
 (I.A.F. 1982)

ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (b) | 3. (c) | 4. (c) | 5. (a) |
| 6. (c) | 7. (d) | 8. (a) | 9. (c) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (b) | 13. (b) | 14. (d) | |

9

Time and Distance

SYNOPSIS

1. $\text{Distance} = \text{Speed} \times \text{time}$; $\text{time} = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{speed}}$; $\text{Speed} = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}}$

2. If two trains are moving in the same direction, their relative velocity (i.e. speed) is equal to the difference of speeds

3. If they are moving in opposite directions, then their relative speed is equal to the sum of their speeds.

4. A speed of 90 kilometres per hour = 25 metres per second

SOLVED EXAMPLES

Ex. 1. A train 150 metres long takes 20 seconds to cross a platform 450 metres long. The speed of the train in metres per second is

(a) 96

☐ (b) 22.5

☐

(c) 30

☐ (d) 45

☐

[I.T. Inspectors' 1981]

Sol. For crossing the platform, the train has to pass its own length of 150 metres as well as the length of the platform of 450 metres.

∴ Total distance passed = $150 + 450 = 600$ metres

Time taken = 20 seconds

Hence the speed of train = $\frac{600}{20} = 30$ metres/second

or Answer is (c)

Ex. 2. A train clears a platform 300 metre long in 20 seconds and passes a telegraph pole in 10 seconds. The length of the train is

(a) 100 metres

☐ (b) 200 metres

☐

(c) 300 metres

☐ (d) 400 metres

☐

(I.T. Inspectors' 1981)

Sol. Suppose the length of the train = x metres.

For crossing a telegraph pole, the train has to pass its own length only

Hence distance covered by train in 10 seconds = x metres

∴ " " " " " " 20 " = $2x$ metre (1)

Again for crossing platform, the train has to cross its own length as well as the length of platform.

∴ Distance covered in 20 seconds = $(300 + x)$ metres (2)

Comparing (1) and (2)

$$2x = 300 + x$$

or $x = 300$ metres

Hence Answer is (c)

Ex. 3. A train moving at a speed of 36 metres per second takes 10 seconds to pass a man running at the rate of 4 metres per second in the opposite direction. The length of the train in metres is

(a) 400

☐ (b) 280

☐

(c) 320

☐ (d) 360

☐

(I.T.I. 1982)

Sol. Suppose the length of the train = x metres

In 10 seconds man runs = $4 \times 10 = 40$ metres

Because the man is running in opposite direction

∴ The train covers $(x - 40)$ metres in 10 seconds (1)

Also speed of the train = 36 metres/sec

∴ Distance covered by train in 10 seconds = 36×10
= 360 metres (2)

Equating (1) and (2)

$$x - 40 = 360 \quad \text{or} \quad x = 360 + 40 = 400 \text{ metres}$$

Hence Answer is (a)

Ex. 4. The distance between two towns is 800 kms. A car starts from the first town with a speed of 50 kms per hour. At the same time another car starts from the second town with a speed of 50 kms per hour. The distance in kms of the point where they meet from the first town is

(a) 200

☐ (b) 300

☐

(c) 400

☐ (d) 500

☐

(Auditors' 1982)

Sol. Let the two cars be P and Q.

Let P start from A and

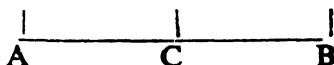
Q start from B and they

meet at 'C'. Let $AC = x$ km.

$$\therefore AB = 800 \text{ km}; \therefore CB = (800 - x) \text{ km.}$$

Speed of P = 30 km/hour

Speed of Q = 50 km/hour



Now Time taken by P to travel a distance $x = \frac{x}{30}$ hours

And „ „ „ Q „ „ $(800 - x) = \frac{800 - x}{50}$ hours

Since both cars start at the same time and meet, these two times must be equal

$$\therefore \frac{x}{30} = \frac{800 - x}{50}$$

Solving $x = 300$ km.

Hence Answer is (b)

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

I

[From Auditors' Exam. 1982]

1. A man is walking at a speed of 10 kilometres per hour. After every kilometre, he takes rest for 5 minutes. How much time will he take to cover a distance of 5 kilometres?

(a) 30 minutes

☐ (b) 50 minutes

☐

(c) 55 minutes

☐ (d) one hour

☐

II

[From Asstt. Gde. Exam. 1982]

2. A train can do a journey in 6 hours if it travels at 40 km per hour. At what speed must it travel in order to complete the journey in 5 hours?

(a) 24 km/hour

☐ (b) 52 km/hour

☐

(c) 24.5 km/hour

☐ (d) 48 km/hour

☐

III

[From Railway S.C. 1982]

3. A train leaves Delhi at 4.10 P.M., and reaches Agra at 7.25 P.M. The average speed of the train is 40 kilometres per hour. What is the distance in kilometres from Delhi to Agra?

- (a) 120 kms ☐ (b) 130 kms ☐
 (c) 140 kms ☐ (d) 150 kms ☐
4. A man wants to cover 50 kilometers on his bicycle. He covers 12.5 kilometers per hour. After 12.5 kilometres, he takes rest for 20 minutes. How long will he take to cover the whole distance ?
- (a) 5 hours ☐ (b) 4 hours 20 minutes ☐
 (c) 6 hours ☐ (d) 5 hours 20 minutes ☐

IV

[From I.T Inspectors' Exam. 1981]

5. The distance between two stations A and B is 300 km. A train leaves the station A with a speed of 30 km per hour. At the same time another train departs from the station B with a speed of 45 km per hour. The distance from station A of the point where both the trains meet is
- (a) 100 km ☐ (b) 120 km ☐
 (c) 180 km ☐ (d) 200 km ☐

V

[From Auditors' Exam. 1981]

6. A train 300 metres long is running at a speed of 25 metres per second. It will cross a bridge of 200 metres long in
- (a) 5 seconds ☐ (b) 10 seconds ☐
 (c) 20 seconds ☐ (d) 25 seconds ☐
7. A train moving at a speed of 20 metres per second takes 25 second to pass a man running at the rate of 5 metres per second in the same direction. The length of the same train is
- (a) 300 metres ☐ (b) 375 metres ☐
 (c) 400 metres ☐ (d) 625 metres ☐

VI

[From Auditors' Exam. 1980]

8. A train 270 metres long is running at a speed of 30 metres per second. It will cross a bridge 180 metres long in
- (a) 3 seconds ☐ (b) 15 seconds ☐
 (c) 9 seconds ☐ (d) 6 seconds ☐
9. A man standing on a railway platform notices that a train going in one direction takes 10 seconds to pass him, and a train of the same length going in the other direction takes 15 seconds to pass him. The time taken by the two trains to pass one another was
- (a) 5 seconds ☐ (b) 15 seconds ☐
 (c) 6 seconds ☐ (d) 12 seconds ☐

*TYPICAL EXAMPLES

10. Two pipes can fill a cistern separately in 24 minutes and 40 minutes respectively. How much time they will take to fill the cistern, if they are opened simultaneously
- (a) 20 minutes ☐ (b) 33 minutes ☐
 (c) 32 minutes ☐ (d) 15 minutes ☐

(I.A.F. 1982)

11. A man travelled a certain distance by train at the rate of 30 km/hour and rode back at the rate of 20 km/hour. If the whole journey was covered in 10 hours, the distance was

(a) 500 km ☐ (b) 250 km ☐
 (c) 125 km ☐ (d) 120 km ☐

(L.I.C. 1982)

12. Two trains of equal length are running on parallel lines in the same direction at the rate of 40 and 60 km/hour. The faster train completely passes the slower train in 54 seconds. The length of the train is

(a) 900 m ☐ (b) 600 m ☐
 (c) 150 m ☐ (d) 300 m ☐

(Indian Airlines 1982)

ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (d) | 3. (b) | 4. (a) | 5. (b) |
| 6. (c) | 7. (b) | 8. (b) | 9. (a) | 10. (d) |
| 11. (d) | 12. (c) | | | |

10

Areas

SYNOPSIS

Definition. The *area* of a plane figure is the surface enclosed by its sides.

Important Formulae

If l stands for length, b breadth and h height, then

(1) Area of rectangle $= l \times b$

(2) Area of four walls $= 2, (l+b) h$

(3) Area of square $= (\text{side})^2$

(4) Area of a diagonal $= \sqrt{2}$ area

(5) Area of triangle $= \frac{1}{2} \text{ base} \times \text{height}$

$$\text{or } \Delta = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

Where a, b, c are sides and s semi perimeter

(6) Circumference of the circle $= 2\pi r$
 where r is the radius of a circle

Area of circle $= \pi r^2$,

where r is the radius of circle.

- (7) Area of a trapezium $= \frac{1}{2}$ sum of parallel sides \times perpendicular distance between parallel sides.

SOLVED EXAMPLES

Ex. Find the cost of paving a rectangular courtyard 30 metres long and 20 metres wide with tiles 12 cm long and 10 cm wide at Rs. 4) per thousand tiles.

- (a) Rs. 1000 ☐ (b) Rs. 2000 ☐
 (c) Rs. 3000 ☐ (d) Rs. 5000 ☐
 (Central Bank of India 1974)

Sol. Area of a courtyard $= 30 \times 20 = 600$ sq. metres.

$$\text{Area of a tile} = \frac{12}{100} \times \frac{10}{100} = 0.12 \text{ sq. metre}$$

$$\therefore \text{No of tiles reqd.} = \frac{600}{0.12} = 600 \times \frac{1000}{12} = 50000$$

$$\text{Cost of paving} = \frac{40 \times 50000}{1000} = \text{Rs. 2000}$$

Hence Answer is (b)

EXAMINATION QUESTION

I

[From Asstt. Gde. Exam. 1982]

- The length of a page is 21 cm and area of book composing is 315 sq. cm. The breadth of the page is
 (a) 13 cm ☐ (b) 19 cm. ☐
 (c) 10 cm. ☐ (d) 15 cm. ☐
- The area of a square is 9604 square metres. The side of the square will be
 (a) 980 metres ☐ (b) 98 metres ☐
 (c) 98 metres ☐ (d) 9.82 metres ☐
- The three sides of a triangle are 10, 13 and 18 cms. Its area will be
 (a) 40 sq. cm. ☐ (b) 45 sq. cm. ☐
 (c) 63.75 sq. cm. ☐ (d) 65 sq. cm. ☐

II

[From Railway S.C. 1982]

- If radius of circle be doubled, its area will be
 (a) four times ☐ (b) doubled ☐
 (c) trebled ☐ (d) same ☐
- If the radius of a circle is trebled, its perimeter will be
 (a) doubled ☐ (b) trebled ☐
 (c) nine times ☐ (d) one-third ☐

6. Area of a sign board is 8×4 metres. How many posters of size $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ metres will be required to cover it completely ?
 (a) 64 ☐ (b) 32 ☐
 (c) 8 ☐ (d) 128 ☐
7. Perimeter of a rectangle is 100 cms. Two sides of the rectangle are 20 cms. each. What is the length of remaining side ?
 (a) 30 cm. ☐ (b) 25 cm. ☐
 (c) 35 cm. ☐ (d) 20 cm. ☐
8. The ratio between the areas of two circles is 2 : 1. What will be ratio of their radii ?
 (a) 2 : 1 ☐ (b) 4 : 1 ☐
 (c) $\sqrt{2}$: 1 ☐ (d) $\sqrt[4]{2}$: 1 ☐
9. Area of a right angle triangle is 1280 sq. cm. One arm forming the right angle is 0.64 metres. How many cms. is the other arm of the right angle ?
 (a) 124 ☐ (b) 50 ☐
 (c) 30 ☐ (d) 40 ☐

TYPICAL EXAMPLES

10. The base of a right angled triangle is 8 and hypotenuse is 10. Find its area.
 (a) 80 ☐ (b) 40 ☐
 (c) 24 ☐ (d) 48 ☐
 (L.I.C. 1982)
- [Hint : From base and hypotenuse, first find the height, then calculate area.]
11. If a side of an equilateral triangle is 8 cm., the area of the triangle will be
 (a) $12\sqrt{3}$ sq. cm. ☐ (b) 12 sq. cm. ☐
 (c) $16\sqrt{3}$ sq. cm. ☐ (d) 24 sq. cm. ☐
 (I.A.F. 1982)
12. If a side of a square is 10 metre, its area is
 (a) 20 ☐ (b) 50 ☐
 (c) 100 ☐ (d) 15 ☐
 (Air India 1982)
13. The area of a circle is found by the formula
 (a) πr^2 ☐ (b) $2\pi r$ ☐
 (c) $5\pi r^2$ ☐ (d) $\pi^2 r$ ☐
 (G.I.C. 1982)
14. If the diameter of a circle is 14 cm., the area of the circle will be equal to
 (a) 154 ☐ (b) 300 ☐
 (c) 316 ☐ (d) 425 ☐
 (I.A.F. 1981)

15. The perimeter of a rectangular garden is 6000 metres, find its length when its breadth is 100 metres.
- (a) 200 metres ☐ (b) 250 metres ☐
 (c) 300 metres ☐ (d) 150 metres ☐

(Air India 1982)

16. A courtyard is 15×10 metre. If it is paved by bricks 20×10 cm., find the number of required bricks.
- (a) 8000 ☐ (b) 6000 ☐
 (c) 7500 ☐ (d) 5000 ☐

(L.I.C. 1981)

17. The length, breadth and height of a room are 5 metre, 4 metre and 3 metre respectively. Find the area of the four walls.
- (a) 60 sq. metre ☐ (b) 36 sq. metre ☐
 (c) 27 sq. metre ☐ (d) 54 sq. metre ☐

(G.I.C. 1981)

18. A room is 6 metre long, 5 metre broad and 4 metre high. If its all the four walls are to be covered with paper 50 cm. wide find the length of the paper.
- (a) 176 metre ☐ (b) 88 metre ☐
 (c) 170 metre ☐ (d) 80 metre ☐

(Indian Airlines 1982)

ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (b) | 3. (c) | 4. (a) | 5. (b) |
| 6. (d) | 7. (a) | 8. (c) | 9. (d) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (c) | 13. (a) | 14. (a) | 15. (a) |
| 16. (c) | 17. (d) | 18. (a) | | |

11

Volumes

SYNOPSIS

Definition. Anything which occupies space is called *solid*. It has three dimensions, *length*, *breadth* and *thickness* or *height*

Important Formulae

(1) Volume of a cuboid (rectangular solid) $= l \times b \times h$, where l , b and h denote length, breadth and height respectively.



(2) Surface of a cube $= 2(l.b + b.h + l.h)$

(3) Volume of a cube $= (l)^3$ where l is the edge of the cube.

(4) Volume of a cylinder $= \pi r^2 h$, where r is the radius of the base and h is the height of cylinder.

(5) Surface of cylinder $= 2\pi r h$

(6) Volume of Sphere $= \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$, where r is the radius of the sphere

(7) Surface of the sphere $= 4\pi r^2$

(8) Volume of cone $= \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$, where r is the radius of the base and h height.

(9) Area of the slant side of cone $= \pi r l$, where l is the side and is equal to $\sqrt{r^2 + h^2}$

SOLVED EXAMALE

Ex. The volume of a wall 5 times as high as it is broad and 8 times as long as it is high, is 18225 cubic metres. Find the breadth of the wall.

(a) 32.5 metres

☐ (b) 3.5 metre

☐

(c) 4.5 metre

☐ (d) 5 metre

☐

(Bank of India 1971).

Sol. Suppose breadth of wall $= x$ metre

\therefore Height $= 5x$ metre

Length $= 5x \times 8 = 40 x$ metres

Volume $= x \times 5x \times 40 x = 200 x^3$

By Hypothesis

$$200x^3 = 18225$$

$$x^3 = \frac{729}{8} = \frac{9 \times 9 \times 9}{2 \times 2 \times 2}$$

$$x = \frac{9}{2} = 3.5 \text{ metre}$$

Hence Answer is (b)

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

1. A wall whose length, height and thickness are 20 metre, 15 metre and $\frac{1}{4}$ metre, is to be built of bricks of which length, breadth and thickness are 25 cm, 12 cm. and 8 cm. Find the number of bricks.

(a) 30000

☐ (b) 31250

☐

(c) 25000

☐ (d) 32000

☐

(L.I.C. 1982)

2. The volume of a wall, 5 times as high as it is broad and 8 times as long as it is high, is 18225 cm. metres. Find the breadth of the wall.

- (a) 3.5 m. ☐ (b) 4.5 m. ☐
 (c) 4.0 m. ☐ (d) 4.2 m. ☐

(Bank of India, 1974)

3. The internal measurements of a box with lid are 115 cm., 75 cm. and 35 cm. and the wood of which it is made is 2.5 cm. thick. Find the volume of the wood.

- (a) 82125 c.c. ☐ (b) 80000 c.c. ☐
 (c) 85000 c.c. ☐ (d) 84000 c.c. ☐

(G.I.C. 1982)

4. One cubic inch is approximately equal to :

- (a) 254 c.c. ☐ (b) 65 c.c. ☐
 (c) 16 c.c. ☐ (d) 0.625 c.c. ☐

(Punjab National Bank, 1974)

5. The radius of the base of a cone 6 cm high is 3.5 cm. Find the volume of the cone.

- (a) 231 cu. cm. ☐ (b) 77 cu. cm. ☐
 (c) 232 cu. cm. ☐ (d) 156 cu. cm. ☐

(Indian Airlines 1982)

6. The volume of a sphere of radius 3 cm. will be

- (a) 113.1 c.c. ☐ (b) 28.3 c.c. ☐
 (c) 88.3 c.c. ☐ (d) 56.6 c.c. ☐

(Air India 1982)

7. The curved surface of a sphere, whose radius is r , is

- (a) πr^2 ☐ (b) $4\pi r^2$ ☐
 (c) $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^2$ ☐ (d) None of the above ☐

8. The volume of a cuboid is 216 cubic cm. and the area of its base is 9 sq cm. The height of the solid will be

- (a) 24 cm ☐ (b) 42 cm ☐
 (c) 12 cm ☐ (d) 21 cm ☐

(Asstt. Gde. 1982)

9. The earth's surface is covered either by land or by water. The proportion covered by land is $\frac{3}{5}$ of that covered by water. What fraction of the entire surface of earth is land?

- (a) $\frac{1}{2}$ ☐ (b) $\frac{1}{3}$ ☐
 (c) $\frac{3}{8}$ ☐ (d) $\frac{2}{5}$ ☐

(Railway S.C. 1982)

10. The area of the floor of a rectangular room is 10 square metre and height 4 metres. What is the volume of air in that room?

- (a) 14 sq. metres ☐ (b) 14 cubic metres ☐
 (c) 40 cubic metres ☐ (d) 14 metres ☐

(Railway S.C. 1982)

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b)
 6. (a) 7. (b) 8. (a) 9. (c) 10. (c)

12

Tabulation

SYNOPSIS**1. Definition**

It is the systematic and scientific presentation of quantitative data in such a form as to elucidate the problem under consideration. It is used in offices to indicate certain data in figures.

2. Essentials of a table

A table has the following six essentials :—

- (i) **Title Heading** of the table.
- (ii) **Stub.** The section of the table containing row leadings is called Stub e.g. in the table 1974, 1975, are stubs.
- (iii) **Column Captions.** The heading of each column is designated as column caption.
- (iv) **Body**
- (v) **Footnotes**
- (vi) **Source**

3. Advantages of tables

- (i) Tables present a mass of data in logical sequence.
- (ii) Tables give a bird's eye view of the whole data in a concise and compact form thus saving much time and space.
- (iii) Their columns and rows make the figures easily comparable.
- (iv) Tables facilitate the work of the analysis.
- (v) Calculations are facilitated by tabulation and errors and omissions can be easily detected.

4. Types of tables.

- (i) **General Purpose Tables.** These are usually found in the appendices of various reports concerning various fields of enquiry.

They perform three functions :—

- (a) They represent original data for reference purposes in tabular form ;
- (b) they are a source of information when original data are needed ; and
- (c) they help construction of special type tables.

(ii) **Special Purpose Tables.** They are usually designed for special purposes of presenting data with a view to emphasize specific relationships. Round numbers, instead of actual numbers, may be used at times in special purposes tables. In addition to actual figures averages, ratios, percentages etc, may also be substituted.

5. Kinds of Tables :—

(i) **Simple Tables.** These tables study only one characteristic of the data, for example, a table showing the performance of students of class in a test of Arithmetic.

(ii) **Complex Tables.** These tables study two or more characteristics of the data. If the data are divided into two characteristics the table is called Double Table, for example, instead of getting only general information regarding the performance of students, the examinees may be divided into two categories viz hostlers and day scholars.

Similarly Treble tabulation studies three characteristics of the data, for example, workers in a state in India may be divided as to whether they are divided into agriculture, industry and tertiary occupations.

In general, Multiple table enables a study of number of characteristics.

6. Rules of Tabulation

No hard and fast rules can be laid down for table construction. The practice of tabulation varies. However, construction of a statistical table will serve as useful guide.

(1) **Title.** (i) A title must accompany every table. It is always above the table and lettering in the title is larger than any other section.

(ii) The title should be simple and self-explanatory.

(iii) Each table should be used for a particular purpose. A mass of unwieldy data makes the table useless. The size of table should suit the size of the paper.

(iv) The title should state, in order, the nature of the data presented, the localities covered and the time period included. In short it should indicate "what, where, how classified and when" ?

(2) **Arrangement of data.** The data in a table may be arranged in the following ways :—

(i) *Alphabetically*—By this arrangement, data are presented in alphabetical order. This is frequently used in general tables, since it facilitates the location of individual items very easily. It is useful only for series which are classified either geographically or qualitatively.

(ii) *Geographically*—In this method, the data are arranged according to location, for example, district, state or countrywise. The method is applicable to general tables only.

(iii) *Chronologically*—In this method, the data are classified on a chronological or historical basis. Earliest dates, months or years should be written first starting from the top of the stub to the bottom. It is confined to general and text tables.

(iv) *By magnitude*—In this method, items are arranged according to their size with the largest item first but sometimes this order is reversed. This method is not useful in general tables.

(v) *Customary*—Qualitative data are arranged according to customary classes. For example the classification as men, women and children is customary. It is confined to general or text tables.

(3) **Column**—(i) When there are more than one columns in a table they may either be numbered or lettered for the purpose of reference.

(ii) The column captions (headings) should be concise and the miscellaneous columns should be placed at right hand of the table.

(4) **Totals.** Totals of the columns are placed at the bottom of each column and in the case of rows at the extreme right. It enables cross checking.

(5) **Units of Measurement.** The units of measurement of the figures appearing in a row are generally self-descriptive. If not, these are included in the box-head under the column caption.

(6) **Source** The source of the material used in the table is generally shown below the footnotes. It is not shown for the data originally obtained. The source should always be indicated by quoting authority, title, volume, page etc. in the table because of the following reasons :—

- (i) to quote the authority of the data ;
- (ii) to serve as a reference for additional data on the subject ;
- (iii) to test the reliability of the data ; and
- (iv) as a matter of courtesy.

(7) **Footnotes.** A footnote is appended to a table to further explain the table. It is placed below the table and above the source. Footnotes are never indicated by numbers to avoid interpretation as a part of the table. These are presented by the symbols +, £, @ etc.

(8) **Emphasis.** Emphasis on the table is shown by heavy lines ; double lines or italics.

(9) **Zeros.** Zeros are not shown in the tables when there are no cases. The fact is indicated by dots, (.....) or short dashes (—).

(10) **Size.** As tabulation is some sort of a visual aid in the study of statistical data, it is imperative that the table should steer a middle course. It should neither be too big so that the eye may not catch it at a glance nor too small that it may look dwarfish.

Practical Hints on Tabulation

(1) The table must be given a main heading. It should neither be too small nor ambiguous.

(2) The headings and sub-headings under which table is to be placed, should be carefully picked up.

(3) The columns should be drawn neatly from the outset and must be serially numbered in accordance with headings and sub-headings.

(4) The inconsistent data should be discarded and the data, which can be rendered in a tabular form, should be chosen.

(5) Besides necessary columns, in most cases, one more column of 'Remarks' should be drawn. This column is used to show explanatory notes and facts which cannot be incorporated in the table itself. Footnotes may also be used to denote some salient features of the tabulation.

(6) In tables, where there are more columns, serial Nos. may be used under the columns.

(7) In complicated tabulation a rough table may be worked out to ensure correct results.

8. Interpretation of Tables.

(1) This test ascertains your ability to interpret and comprehend the given table.

(2) Do not waste time memorizing a table. You can refer it as many times as you want during the examination.

(3) Your answer should be accurate and based on precise data given in the table.

(4) Do not include your own information in answering questions, however accurate you may be. Stick to the data presented to you.

(5) Be careful about the numerous columns and rows.

(6) Be careful about minor details. Students often miss them and give wrong answers.

(7) Before you commence answering the questions, be sure that you are familiar with the data presented to you.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

I

[From Asstt. Gds. Exam. 1969]

Q. The following data give year-wise outlay in lakhs of rupees in the Second Plan (1956-61) under the heads : Transport and Communications, education health, housing and welfare of backward classes respectively :

In the first year of the Plan, these figures were 21693, 2338 2611, 1182 and 809 ; in the second, 28,672, 3494, 3358, 1047 and 1152 ; in the third, 28389, 5200, 4044, 1709 and 1389 ; in the fourth, 23,414, 6734, 5574, 1929, and 2372 ; in the fifth, 27,807, 7810, 6047, 2166 and 2219.

Putting the data in the form of a table, write the total of 1956-61, under each head ; also calculate the annual increase or decrease per cent under the "Transport and Communications".

Sol. Percentage increase of expenditure on Transport and Communications during 1957-58 over 1956-57

$$= \frac{28672 - 21693}{21693} \times 100 = 32.17$$

Percentage decrease of expenditure in 1958-59

$$= \frac{28389 - 28672}{28673} \times 100 = -0.99$$

Percentage decrease of expenditure in 1959-60

$$= \frac{23414 - 28389}{28399} \times 100 = -17.52$$

Percentage increase of expenditure in 1960-61

$$= \frac{27807 - 23414}{23414} \times 100 = 18.76$$

Sol. Outlay in the Second Five Year Plan (Rs. lakhs)

Year	Transport and Communications	Percentage increase or decrease	Educa-tion	Hous-ing	Health	Welfare backward classes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1956-5	21,693		2338	1182	2611	809
1957-58	28,672	+32.17	3494	1047	3358	1152
1958-59	28,389	-0.99	5200	1709	4044	1389
1959-60	23,414	-17.52	6734	1929	5574	2372
1960-61	27,806	+18.76	7810	2166	6047	2219
Total	1,29975		25,576	8033	21,634	7941

(Asstt. Gde. 1969)

II

[From State Bank Prob. Officers' Exam. 1978]

Directions. The table given below indicates candidate's attitude to selection. At the time of personality tests, candidates were asked to rank what attributes essentially favour in the selection. Read the following table carefully and mark the correct answer of each question on the basis of the table.

Attributes	Rank Order of Candidates						Total
	1st %	2nd %	3th %	4th %	5th %	6th %	
1. Academic percentage	31.93	17.26	21.62	19.07	4.40	5.72	100 (N=720)
2. Sincerity	13.67	18.53	17.45	9.26	5.66	17.43	100 (N=715)
3. Intelligence	14.66	18.80	20.60	13.85	14.75	17.34	100 (N=712)
4. Diligence	10.34	13.58	10.34	13.58	17.54	34.62	100 (N=710)
5. Having an approach	23.66	16.73	6.65	8.45	26.63	17.88	100 (N=710)
6. Social	4.85	14.57	23.03	34.55	10.07	12.93	100 (N=717)

First rank is supposed to be the highest rank and the number in the brackets indicates the number of replying

1. What attribute for selection of the candidates has received a rank order 1st?

- (a) Sincerity ☐ (b) Social ☐
 (c) Academic Percentage ☐ (d) Diligence ☐
2. How many candidates gave rank order 2nd for having an approach ?
 (a) 89 ☐ (b) 1.9 ☐
 (c) 80 ☐ (d) None of these ☐
3. What attribute is considered to be least important for the selection ?
 (a) Sincerity ☐ (b) Having an approach ☐
 (c) Social ☐ (d) Academic percentage ☐
4. What attribute is considered to be the most important for the selection ?
 (a) Sincerity ☐ (b) Intelligence ☐
 (c) Social ☐ (d) Academic percentage ☐
5. How many candidates did not reply in favour of sincerity ?
 (a) 2280 ☐ (b) 1444 ☐
 (c) 2169 ☐ (d) 715 ☐

III

[From Asstt. Gde. Exam. 1982]

Directions. Read each question in this test carefully. Answer each one on the basis of the following table. Select the best answer among the given choices and mark on the answer sheet.

Foodgrains produced in Billions of tonnes

State	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Haryana	4.54	5.03	5.55	4.61	4.72
Gujarat	3.93	3.52	4.24	3.77	3.69
Karnataka	2.87	3.74	3.98	3.09	2.94
Maharashtra	4.11	4.75	4.89	4.53	4.07
Punjab	6.78	6.99	7.33	7.15	7.07

6. What is the production of Haryana and Karnataka in 1979 compared to other states ?
 (a) About 31% ☐ (b) About 32% ☐
 (c) About 33% ☐ (d) About 34% ☐
7. What is the percentage production of Maharashtra for 5 years as compared to total production ?
 (a) About 9.5% ☐ (b) About 10.5% ☐
 (c) About 11.5% ☐ (d) About 15% ☐
8. In which year the production of states was on constant rise ?
 (a) 1976 ☐ (b) 1977 ☐
 (c) 1979 ☐ (d) None of the above ☐

9. What is the percent production of maximum producing state to others in 1976 ?
 (a) About 26% ☐ (b) About 27% ☐
 (c) About 28% ☐ (d) About 29% ☐
10. The average production of 1979 compared to 1975 shows
 (a) a decline ☐ (b) an increase ☐
 (c) neither increase nor decrease ☐
 (d) that the data are insufficient ☐

TYPICAL EXAMPLES

Directions. The table given on the this page indicates the population of certain states of India. Read the table carefully and mark the correct answer of each questions on the basis of the table.

POPULATION (1971)

STATES	AREA (Sq. Kms.)	POPULATION (millions)
Andhra Pradesh	1,66,052	43.39
Assam	41,899	14.83
Bihar	67,128	56.38
Gujarat	72,226	26.66
Haryana	16,245	9.97
J&K	87,024	4.61
Kerala	15,005	21.28
Madhya Pradesh	1,72,010	41.44
Maharashtra	1,18,714	50.30
Karnataka	74,191	29.22
Orissa	60,126	21.93
Punjab	19,500	13.47
Rajasthan	1,32,150	25.72
Tamil Nadu	50,132	41.10
Uttar Pradesh	1,13,454	88.29
West Bengal	33,928	44.44

11. If the Northern Zone comprises of Punjab, Rajasthan and J&K, its total population would be (in millions)
 (a) 56.24 ☐ (b) 53.77 ☐
 (c) 59.06 ☐ (d) 57.18 ☐
12. According to the data presented in the table the most sparsely populated state would be

- (a) Rajasthan ☐ (b) J & K ☐
 (c) Madhya Pradesh ☐ (d) Assam ☐
13. 62% of Keralites are literate. Approximately the number of people in Kerala who cannot read nor write are (in millions)
 (a) 7.3 ☐ (b) 6.8 ☐
 (c) 8.1 ☐ (d) 9.3 ☐
14. In terms of population, Andhra Pradesh ranks
 (a) third ☐ (b) fourth ☐
 (c) fifth ☐ (d) sixth ☐
15. The area of Madhya Pradesh is greater than combined area of West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Kerala and Haryana by
 (a) 43,269 km. ☐ (b) 57,300 km. ☐
 (c) 29,160 km. ☐ (d) 37,200 km. ☐

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (c)
 6. (d) 7. (b) 8. (d) 9. (d) 10. (b)
 11. (b) 12. (b) 13. (c) 14. (c) 15. (d)

13

Graphs

SYNOPSIS

In general the graphs of statistics do not have any part of the negative values of x or y and hence the origin is generally taken in the left corner rather than in the middle of the graph paper. Having decided the position of the origin, it is an easy matter to draw perpendicular lines through the origin, giving the two axes—the x -axis and y -axis. The next question is to select the proper scale. It is difficult to lay down definite rules for proper choice for the scale by which the figures should be plotted on the graph paper. In spite of this, some general principles can be given for the guidance of students in this direction. The figure should be small so that the whole of the graph is visible at the same time. The vertical scale should be chosen so that all important fluctuations are visible.

General Instructions

1. The general arrangement of the graph should proceed from left to right.

2. Where possible, represent quantities by linear magnitudes ; as areas or volumes are easily misinterpreted.

3. The vertical scale should be so selected that zero line will appear on the graph. If this line does not appear on the graph, the zero line should be shown by the use of horizontal break on the vertical scale at the bottom just above the origin.

4. The zero lines of the scales for a curve should be sharply distinguished from the other co-ordinate lines (e.g., they can be made thicker).

5. For curves having a scale representing percentages, it is usually desirable to emphasize in some distinctive way the 100 per cent line.

6. When the scale of a graph refers to dates, and the period represented is not a complete unit, it is better not to emphasize the first and the last ordinates, since such a diagram does not represent the beginning or the end of time.

7. It is advisable not to show any more co-ordinate lines than are necessary to guide the eye in reading the diagram.

8. The curved lines of diagram should be sharply defined so that they can be easily distinguished from the ruling.

9. In curves representing a series of observations, it is advisable to indicate clearly on the diagram all the points representing the separate observations.

10. The horizontal scale for the curve should read from left to right and the vertical scale from bottom to top.

11. Figures for the scale of a diagram should be placed at the left and the bottom or along the respective axes.

12. It is often desirable to include in the diagram the numerical data or formula represented. If it cannot be included in the diagram it is desirable to give the data in tabular form accompanying the diagram.

13. All letters and figures on the diagram should be printed as far as possible so that the diagram looks neat and attractive.

14. When more than one graph is shown on the same diagram they should be drawn in different type of lines or in different colours.

Interpretation of Graphs

(1) This test ascertains your ability to interpret and comprehend given graph.

(2) Understand what the graph is trying to convey and don't panic if graph appears to be complicated.

(3) Do not waste time in memorizing graph. You can refer it as many times as you want to during the examination.

(4) Your answers should be accurate and based on precise data presented in graph.

(5) Do not include your information in answering the question however correct you may be. Stick to the data presented to you.

(6) If you have been given a pictograph, be careful about what each picture or symbol represents.

(7) Make sure that you understand the "scales" that are being used in the graph.

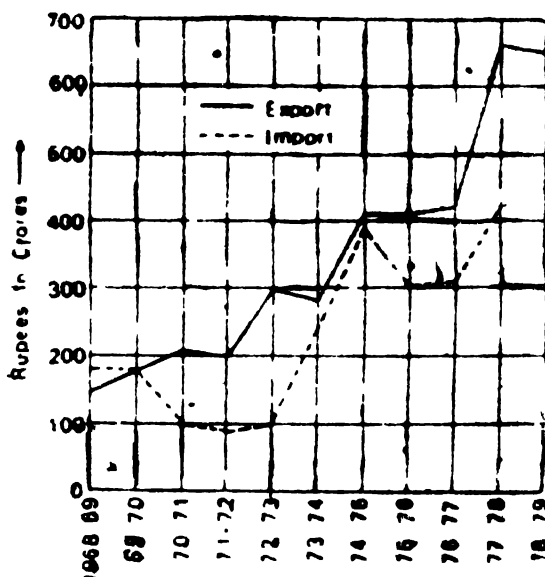
(8) Be careful about minor details. Students often miss them and give the wrong answer.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

Directions : The following questions are related to the graph below. Read the questions carefully and find out which of the answers is correct.

I

[From Asstt. Gde. Exam. 1981]



- The import is least for the year

(a) 69—70	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) 70—71	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) 71—72	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) 72—73	<input type="checkbox"/>
- In which of the two successive years the export reaches its climax ?

(a) 78—79	<input type="checkbox"/>	(c) 77—78	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) 71—72	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) 74—75	<input type="checkbox"/>
- In what year the difference between export and import is the highest ?

(a) 77—78	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) 69—70	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) 72—73	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) 74—75	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. From which year did the import fall fastest ?

- (a) 77—78 ☐ (b) 69—70 ☐
 (c) 72—73 ☐ (d) 74—75 ☐

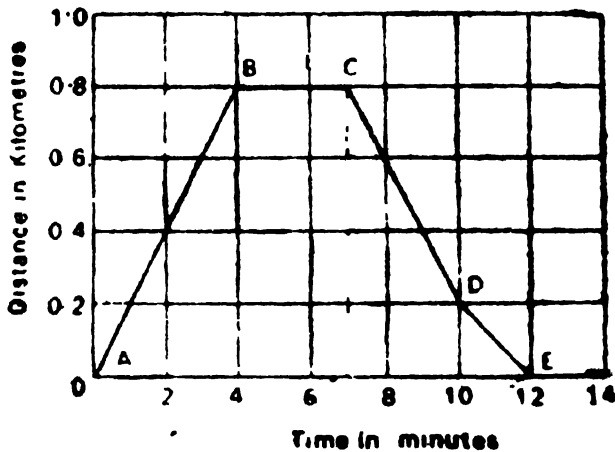
5. The percentage increase in exports between the year 1970-71 and 1975-76 is

- (a) 70% ☐ (b) 60% ☐
 (c) 40% ☐ (d) 40% ☐

II

[From Asstt. Gde. Exam. 1982]

Directions : The following graph shows in terms of time the distance travelled by a cyclist. Answer the questions given below :

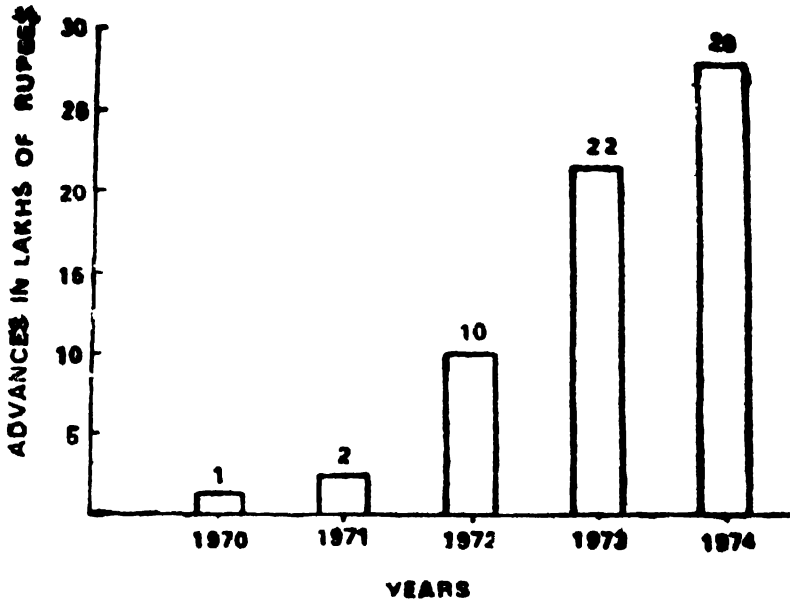


6. The distance travelled by the cyclist at the end of the seventh minute is
 (a) .7 km. ☐ (b) .8 km. ☐
 (c) .9 km. ☐ (d) .75 km. ☐
7. What is the average speed for the first four minutes ?
 (a) .2 km/minute ☐ (b) .15 km/minute ☐
 (c) 1.00 km/minute ☐ (d) .25 km/minute ☐
8. What part of the graph shows the average speed 0.1 km/minute ?
 (a) AB ☐ (b) BC ☐
 (c) CD ☐ (d) DE ☐
9. Which part of the graph shows the stationary position of the cyclist ?
 (a) CD ☐ (b) AB ☐
 (c) AE ☐ (d) BC ☐
10. What is the distance from the starting point at the end of the 10th minute ?
 (a) 0.4 km ☐ (b) 0.6 km ☐
 (c) 0.8 km. ☐ (d) 0.2 km. ☐

III

[State Bank Prob. Officers' Exam. 1975]

Directions Study the following columns graph of advances given by a co-operative bank during the last five years and answer the questions given below :



11. During which year did the advances register the largest increase from its preceding year ?
 (a) 1970 ☐ (b) 1971 ☐
 (c) 1972 ☐ (d) 1973 ☐
12. During which year did the advances register the largest percentage increase over its preceding year ?
 (a) 1970 ☐ (b) 1971 ☐
 (c) 1972 ☐ (d) 1973 ☐
13. During which year was there the largest percentage of reduction in percentage of increase in advances over the preceding year ?
 (a) 1970 ☐ (b) 1971 ☐
 (c) 1972 ☐ (d) 1974 ☐
14. The advances in 1974 are approximately what percentage of the deposits if the deposits in 1974 were Rs. 36 lakhs ?
 (a) 22 ☐ (b) 78 ☐
 (c) 129 ☐ (d) 450 ☐
15. What is the percentage of increase in advances from 1971 to 1974 ?

- (a) 130
(c) 1300

- ☐ (b) 140
☐ (d) 1400

☐
☐

16. If the deposits in 1971 were Rs. 4 lakhs, approximately by what percentage has the percentage increase in advances out-paced the percentage increase in deposits from 1971 to 1974 ?

- (a) 63
(c) 400

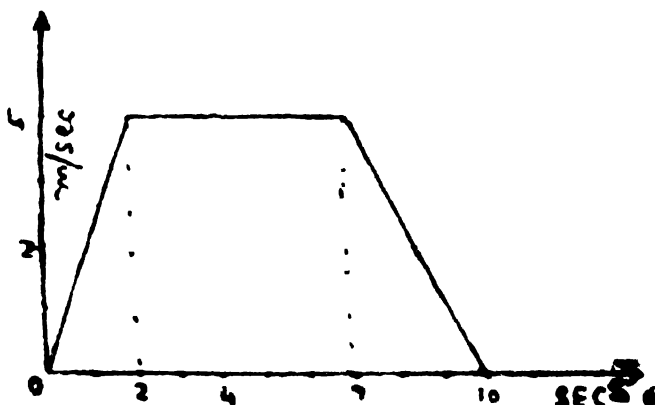
- ☐ (b) 100
☐ (d) 500

☒
☐

IV

[From Asstt. Gde. Exam. 1978]

Directions. Study the following velocity and time graph of a body and answer the questions on the next page



17. The distance covered by the body is

- (a) 24 m
(c) 30 m

- ☐ (b) 27 m.
☐ (d) 32 m.

☐
☐

18. The average speed during retardation is

- (a) $\frac{1}{2}$ m/sec.
(c) 2.0 m/sec

- ☐ (b) $\frac{1}{2}$ m/sec.
☐ (d) 2.5 m/sec.

☐
☐

19. The average speed of the body during acceleration is

- (a) $\frac{3}{2}$ m/sec.
(c) 2.0 m/sec.

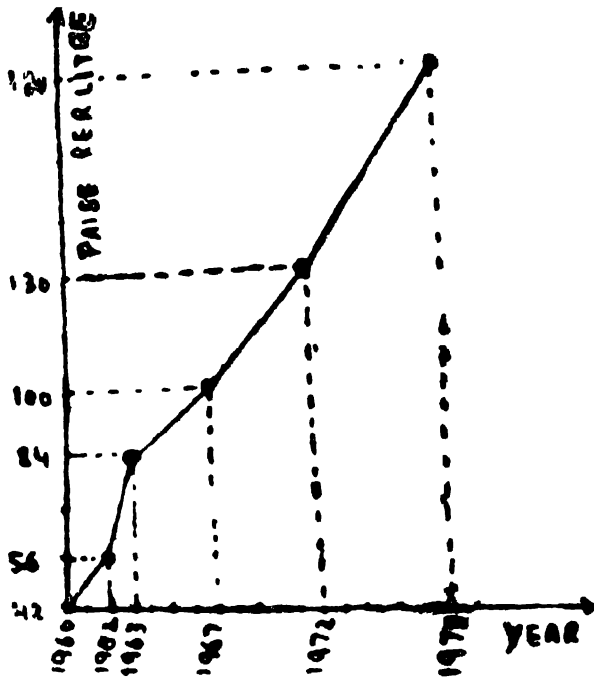
- ☐ (b) $\frac{4}{3}$ m/sec.
☐ (d) 2.5 m/sec.

☐
☒

V

[From Asstt. Gde. Exam. 1979]

Directions. A company started production and sale of milk in 1960. It had to increase the rate of milk periodically due to (i) increase in wages of staff ; (ii) rise in prices of procurement ; (iii) rise in electricity rate and many other reasons. The following graph shows the year and the effective increased price in paise per litre from the year. Study the graph and answer the following questions.



20. The maximum percentage of increase in rate over the previous years rate was in the year
 (a) 1962 ☐ (b) 1963 ☐
 (c) 1972 ☐ (d) 1978 ☐
21. The increase in price of milk in 1978 as compared to price in 1960 is
 (a) 327.671% ☐ (b) 329.561% ☐
 (c) 328.571% ☐ (d) about 350% ☐
22. The average increase in the rate per year was minimum during the years
 (a) 1960-62 ☐ (b) 1963-1967 ☐
 (c) 1967-72 ☐ (d) 1972-78 ☐
23. The average increase in price (paise per litre) per year has, so far, been
 (a) $8\frac{1}{3}$ ☐ (b) $8\frac{2}{3}$ ☐
 (c) $7\frac{1}{3}$ ☐ (d) $7\frac{2}{3}$ ☐

ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (b) | 3. (d) | 4. (d) | 5. (c) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (a) | 8. (d) | 9. (d) | 10. (d) |
| 11. (d) | 12. (c) | 13. (d) | 14. (b) | 15. (d) |
| 16. (a) | 17. (c) | 18. (c) | 19. (b) | 20. (b) |
| 21. (c) | 22. (b) | 23. (c) | | |

Elementary Statistics

Statistics is concerned with collecting, organising, presenting, condensing and analysing data. It plays an important role in the day-to-day life of us as also in big firms, Government offices, scientific development, industry and defence.

1. MEASURES OF CENTRAL TENDENCY

Mean. It is defined as the sum of the total values of observations divided by the number of observations. It is denoted by \bar{x} .

Median. It may be defined as the value of that item which divides an arranged series in two equal parts.

Mode. It is the value of the observation, whose frequency is maximum.

Quartiles. Q_1, Q_2, Q_3 , are those values in the range of values which divide the frequency into four equal parts, the second quartile being identical with the median.

Geometric Mean. Suppose we are given n observations non-zero positive values x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n , then the geometric mean of x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n is given by

$$G.M. = (x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot \dots \cdot x_n)^{1/n}$$

Harmonic mean. If n observations have non-zero values x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n , then harmonic Mean is defined as

$$H. M. = \frac{n}{\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} + \frac{1}{x_3} + \dots + \frac{1}{x_n}}$$

Weighted Mean. Let the observations x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n be attached with weight w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n . Then we define

$$\text{Weighted Mean} = \frac{w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + \dots + w_n x_n}{w_1 + w_2 + \dots + w_n}$$

2. MEASURES OF DISPERSION

Range. It is the difference between the greatest and least values of observations.

Mean Deviation. It is defined as the arithmetic mean of the absolute deviation of values of the various observations from the mean.

Standard Deviation. It is the most powerful measure of dispersion. It is defined as the positive square root of the mean of the deviations from an arithmetic mean \bar{x} and is denoted by σ

3. FORMULAE

Arithmetic Mean (A.M.)

If x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n be the n observations and f their frequency, then

$$\text{For ungrouped data A.M.} = \frac{\sum x}{n}$$

$$\text{or A.M.} = A + \frac{\sum d}{n} \text{ where } A \text{ is arbitrary mean and } d = x - A$$

$$\text{For grouped data A.M.} = \frac{\sum fx}{\sum f}$$

$$\text{or A.M.} = A + \frac{\sum fd}{\sum f}$$

$$\text{or A.M.} = A + \frac{\sum fd'}{\sum f} \times i$$

where A = arbitrary mean

f = frequency

i = class interval

fd' = Product of frequency and step deviation d'

$d' = \frac{x - A}{i}$, x being the middle point of classes.

Median

For ungrouped data :

If n is odd — Median is $\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)$ th term

If n is even — Median is the mean of $\frac{n}{2}$ th

and $\left(\frac{n}{2} + 1\right)$ th term

For grouped data :

$$\text{Median} = l + \frac{i}{f} \left(\frac{n}{2} - c \right)$$

where l = lower limit of the median class

n = total frequency

f = frequency of the median class

c = cumulative frequency of the class preceding the median class

i = class interval

Quartiles

$$Q_1 = l + \frac{i}{f} \left(\frac{n}{4} - c \right)$$

$$Q_3 = l + \frac{i}{f} \left(\frac{3n}{4} - c \right)$$

Mode

It is determined by the formula

$$l + \frac{f - f_1}{2f - f_1 - f_2} \times i$$

where l = the lower limit of the modal class

f = frequency of the modal class

f_1 = frequency of the class preceding the modal class

f_2 = frequency of the class following the modal class

i = class interval

Mean Deviation (M.D.)

$$\text{For grouped data M.D.} = \frac{\sum f |x - \bar{x}|}{n}$$

where \bar{x} is the mean

$$\text{For ungrouped data M.D.} = \frac{\sum |x - \bar{x}|}{n}$$

Standard Deviation

$$\text{For ungrouped data } \sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}{n}}$$

$$\text{For grouped data } \sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum f (x - \bar{x})^2}{\sum f}}$$

$$\text{or } \sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum f d'^2}{\sum f} - \left(\frac{\sum f d'}{\sum f} \right)^2}$$

where $d' = \frac{x - A}{i}$, A being the assumed mean
 i being the class interval

variance = σ^2

$$\text{Co-efficient of range} = \frac{\text{Range}}{\text{Sum of extreme items}}$$

$$\text{Co-efficient of variance} = 100 \times \frac{\text{S.D.}}{\text{Mean}}$$

$$\text{Quartile Deviation} = \frac{Q_3 - Q_1}{2}$$

SOLVED EXAMPLES

Ex. 1. The Arithmetic Mean of 11, 19, 93, is

(a) 41

(b) $\sqrt[3]{11 \times 19 \times 93}$

(c) $\frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{19} + \frac{1}{93}$

(d) None of these

(Asstt. Gds. 1982)

$$\text{Sol. A.M.} = \frac{11+19+39}{3} = \frac{123}{3} = 41$$

Hence the answer is (a)

Ex. 2. The median of the marks

61, 51, 53, 33, 47, 41

obtained by six students in an examination is

(a) 51

(b) 47

(c) 49

(d) None of these

(Asstt Gde. 1978)

Sol. Arranging the items in ascending order of magnitude, we get the sequence

33, 41, 47, 51, 53, 61

No. of observations = 6 (even)

$$\therefore \text{Median} = \frac{47+51}{2} = \frac{98}{2} = 49$$

Hence answer is (c)

Ex. 3. In a set of marks 21, 21, 21, 22, 27, 22, 23, 31, 37, 19, 22, 21, 29, 21, 22, 21, 27, obtained by 17 students, the mode of marks is

(a) 21

(b) 22

(c) 25

(d) none of these

(Asstt. Gde. 1979)

Sol. Tabular lay out of the marks is

Marks	Frecuqney
19	1
21	5
22	4
23	2
27	2
29	1
31	1
37	1

Maximum frequency = 5

Mode = Value corresponding to the frequency 5 = 21

Hence answer is (a)

Ex. 4. The Geometric mean of 4, 5, 50, 10 is

(a) 10

(b) 1000

(c) 100

(d) 500

(S.B.I. 1973)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Sol. G. M.} &= (4 \times 5 \times 50 \times 10)^{1/4} \\
 &= (2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 2 \times 5 \times 2)^{1/4} \\
 &= 2 \times 5 \times 5 \times 2 \\
 &= 100
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence Answer is (c).

Ex. 5. The Harmonic Mean of

2, 4, 16 and 32 is approximately equal to

- (a) 4.54 (b) 4.64
(c) 4.74 (d) 5.80

(Assist. Gdc. 1978)

Sol. By using formula

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{H.M.} &= \frac{4}{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{32}} = \frac{4}{\frac{16+8+2+1}{32}} \\
 &= 4 \times \frac{32}{27} = \frac{128}{27} = 4.74 \text{ app}
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence the Answer is (c)

Ex. 6. A student obtains the following percentage of marks in an examination.

English 80, Mathematics 88, Physics 70, Chemistry 50

A technical institute regards Mathematics and Physics twice as important as English and Chemistry. The weighted arithmetic mean of the marks obtained by the student is

- (a) 70.33 ☐ (b) 74.33 ☐
(c) 78.33 ☐ (d) 80 ☐

(Assist. Gdc. 1979)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Sol. Weighted mean} &= \frac{80 \times 1 + 88 \times 2 + 70 \times 2 + 50 \times 1}{1 + 2 + 2 + 1} \\
 &= 74.33\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence answer is (b)

Ex. 7. In an examination, seven students secured the following marks in Paper A

62, 59, 70, 49, 65, 72, 108

Range of marks in paper A is

- (a) 28 ☐ (b) 59 ☐
(c) 39 ☐ (d) 56 ☐

(Assist. Gdc. 1978)

Sol. Greatest marks = 108

Least marks = 49

Range = 108 - 49 = 59

Hence answer is (b)

Ex. 8. Calculate the mean deviation about mean of the following series

10, 13, 22, 18, 15, 14

(a) 2.3

☐ (b) 4.3

(c) 6.3

☐ (d) 8

(Aesth. Gds. 1979)

Sol.

S. No.	x	$x - \bar{x}$ = Deviation from mean 17	$ x - \bar{x} $
1	10	-7	7
2	13	-4	4
3	22	+5	5
4	18	+1	1
5	15	-2	2
6	24	+7	7
	<u>102</u>		<u>26</u>

$$\text{Arithmetic Mean} = \bar{x} = \frac{102}{6} = 17$$

$$\text{Mean Deviation} = \frac{\sum |x - \bar{x}|}{n} = \frac{26}{6} = \frac{13}{3} = 4.3$$

Hence answer is (b)

Ex. 9. The Standard Deviation for the following set of observations.

58, 59, 60, 53, 66, 66, 75, 52, 69, 52, is

(a) $\sqrt{50}$

☐ (b) $\sqrt{55}$

(c) $\sqrt{60}$

☐ (d) $\sqrt{64}$

(Aesth. Gds. 1981)

Sol.

S. No.	x	$(x - \bar{x})$ = Deviation from mean 61	$(x - \bar{x})^2$
1	58	-3	9
2	59	-2	4
3	60	-1	1
4	53	-8	64
5	66	+5	25
6	66	+5	25
7	75	+14	196
8	52	-9	81
9	69	+8	64
10	52	-9	81
<u>Total</u>	<u>610</u>		<u>550</u>

$$\text{Arithmetic Mean } x = \frac{610}{10} = 61$$

$$\text{Standard Deviation} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(x-x)^2}{n}} = \sqrt{\frac{550}{10}} = \sqrt{55}$$

Hence answer is (b)

TYPICAL EXAMPLES

1. For the series 2, 5, 7, 8, 12, 14, 17, median is equal to

(a) 4 ☐ (b) 8 ☐
(c) 7 ☐ (d) 5 ☐

2. Calculate mode, for the following :

<i>Marks</i>	50	58	65	68	70	75	78	80
<i>Frequency</i>	4	6	8	4	5	3	4	1

(a) 60 ☐ (b) 61 ☐
(c) 63 ☐ (d) 65 ☐

3. The Geometric mean of 3, 8, 9 is

(a) 5 ☐ (b) 6 ☐
(c) 7 ☐ (d) 8 ☐

4. Geometric Mean of .05, and .45, .15 is equal to

(a) 0.15 ☐ (b) 1.5 ☐
(c) 15.0 ☐ (d) 0.015 ☐

5. Harmonic Mean of 0.5 and 0.25 is equal to

(a) 0.33 ☐ (b) 3.3 ☐
(c) 33.0 ☐ (d) 0.033 ☐

6. Harmonic Mean of 2, 8, 16, 4, 32, 1 is equal to

(a) 30.5 ☐ (b) 305 ☐
(c) 3.05 ☐ (d) 0.305 ☐

7. Calculate the mean deviation from median for the following series : 3, 5, 6, 5, 8, 5, 4, 8, 7, 9.

(a) 5.5 ☐ (b) 1.6 ☐
(c) 1.8 ☐ (d) 2.9 ☐

8. In the above data mean deviation about mode is equal to

(a) 5.5 ☐ (b) 1.6 ☐
(c) 1.8 ☐ (d) 2.9 ☐

9. Standard deviation for the following data 60, 60, 64, 72, 72, 96 is

(a) 13.2 ☐ (b) 1.32 ☐
(c) 132 ☐ (d) 13.8 ☐

10. Calculate the mean deviation of the following data :

<i>Age in years :</i>	20	21	22	23	24	25
<i>No of persons :</i>	1	2	4	7	5	3

(a) 1/2 year ☐ (b) 1 year ☐
(c) 1.5 years ☐ (d) 2.0 years ☐

11. Calculate the mean deviation from median of the following data : 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16
 (a) 1.8 ☐ (b) 1.7 ☐
 (c) 1.6 ☐ (d) 1.5 ☐
12. In the series 22, 18, 20, 16, 24, 28, 26, the median is
 (a) 22 ☐ (b) 12 ☐
 (c) 16 ☐ (d) 24 ☐
13. The geometric mean of 4, 5, 8, 15 is
 (a) 7 ☐ (b) 0.07 ☐
 (c) 0.7 ☐ (d) 0.007 ☐
14. The harmonic mean of 3, 8, and 16 is
 (a) 5 ☐ (b) 5.76 ☐
 (c) 7.5 ☐ (d) 6.5 ☐
15. *Marks* : 150—154; 154—158; 158—162; 162—166
Number of Students : 5 17 7 1
 In the exam. the lower quartile for the marks of 30 students is
 (a) 154.6 ☐ (b) 158.3 ☐
 (c) 150.5 ☐ (d) 152.7 ☐
16. Standard deviation for the following data is

x	: 2	4	5	6	10
f	: 1	3	7	5	4

 (a) 2.53 ☐ (b) 2.4 ☐
 (c) 2.20 ☐ (d) 2.23 ☐
17. For the frequency distribution
Class Interval : 0—6 ; 6—12 ; 12—18 ; 18—24 ; 24—30
Frequency : 1 2 3 4 5
 Standard deviation will be
 (a) $\sqrt{49}$ ☐ (b) $\sqrt{74}$ ☐
 (c) $\sqrt{50}$ ☐ (d) $\sqrt{56}$ ☐
18. For the above example, the value of variance will be
 (a) 50 ☐ (b) 56 ☐
 (c) 74 ☐ (d) 46 ☐
19. The median for the following items will be
 5, 7, 15, 16, 19, 27, 29
 (a) 27 ☐ (b) 15 ☐
 (c) 19 ☐ (d) 16 ☐
20. Most of the people in India have the height 160 cm. If the heights of 8 students are 155 cm., 160 cm., 155 cm., 155 cm., 158 cm, 159 cm, 155 cms., and 160 cm, then mode will be
 (a) 155 cm. ☐ (b) 160 cm. ☐
 (c) 158 cm. ☐ (d) 159 cm. ☐

21. The median of

25, 24, 31, 23, 24, 26, 35, 29, 20, 32 is

- (a) 20.7 ☐ (b) 25.7
(c) 27.0 ☐ (d) 27.5

22. The two quartiles (Q_1 and Q_3) from the following table are

x	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
f	6	4	11	7	8	18	12

- (a) 18, 15 ☐ (b) 16, 18 ☐
(c) 16, 19 ☐ (d) 19, 16 ☐

23. The geometric mean of 5, 45, 15 is

- (a) 10 ☐ (b) 15 ☐
(c) 45 ☐ (d) 20 ☐

24. Class : 0—10 ; 10—20 ; 20—30 ; 30—40

Frequency : 2 4 5 8

Harmonic mean from the above data is

- (a) 17.27 ☐ (b) 18.0 ☐
(c) 17.0 ☐ (d) 16.28 ☐

25. A student obtained the following percentage of marks in an examination :

English 70%, Mathematics 80%, Physics 70%, Chemistry 60%.
If university regards Mathematics and Physics twice as important as English and Chemistry, the weighted arithmetic mean is

- (a) 71.67 ☐ (b) 70.0 ☐
(c) 72.0 ☐ (d) 68.0 ☐

ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (d) | 3. (b) | 4. (a) | 5. (a) |
| 6. (c) | 7. (b) | 8. (b) | 9. (a) | 10. (b) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (a) | 13. (a) | 14. (b) | 15. (a) |
| 16. (d) | 17. (d) | 18. (b) | 19. (d) | 20. (a) |
| 21. (d) | 22. (c) | 23. (b) | 24. (a) | 25. (a) |

★Numbers

Number Tests have been prescribed for the Assistants' Grade and other competitive examinations. These are essentially Intelligence Tests. An intelligence test is a collection of problems in increasing difficulty, which are required to be solved within specified time limit. The idea underlying an intelligence test is that a more intelligent person will be able to solve more problems, quicker and accurately, as compared with a less intelligent one. The main difference between intelligence and normal or traditional types of tests is that the former is a measure of *one's intelligence or inherent capacity* to solve problems whereas the latter is a test of one's *acquired knowledge*.

SOLVED EXAMPLES

Ex. 1. The Missing term in the series 1440, 1440, 720, 60, 12,? is

- (a) 1 ☐ (b) 2 ☐
(c) 3 ☐ (d) 4 ☐

(I.T. Inspector 1987)

Sol. Here 2nd term is obtained by dividing 1st term by 1 ; 3rd term is obtained by dividing 2nd term by 2 ; 4th term is obtained by dividing 3rd term by 3 and so on. Hence seventh term is obtained by dividing sixth term by 6

$$\text{Hence missing term} = \frac{12}{6} = 2$$

or Answer is (b)

Ex. 2. Find the odd man out :

1, 4, 16, 36, 48, 64, 100

- (a) 1 ☐ (b) 4 ☐
(c) 36 ☐ (d) 48 ☐

(Asstt. Gds. 1988)

Sol. All other numbers except 48 are squares of some numbers. Therefore Answer is (d)

*For further details, please refer to Carver's "Intelligence and Aptitude Tests".

Ex. 3. If $1+2=5$
 $5+6=61$ then
 $3+4=?$

- (a) 7 ☐ (c) 70 ☐
 (c) 25 ☐ (d) 31 ☐

Sol. Square 1 and 2, and add the result

$$\text{i. e. } 1^2+2^2 = 5 ; \quad 5^2+6^2 = 61 ; \quad \text{Hence } 3^2+4^2 = 25$$

Hence Answer is (c)

Ex. 4. What number is missing from the blank spaces in the following ?

4	9	20
8	5	14
10	3	?

- (a) 8 ☐ (b) 11 ☐
 (c) 13 ☐ (d) 15 ☐

(S.B.I. 1975)

Sol. Take half the first number in each row, add twice the second number, and you will get third. Thus the answer is $\frac{10}{2} + 3 \times 2 = 5 + 6 = 11$

or Answer is (b)

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

I

[From I.T. Inspectors' Exam. 1982]

1. The sum of the two digits of a number is 9. When the digits are reversed, the number is decreased by 27. The number is
- (a) 81 ☐ (b) 36 ☐
 (c) 54 ☐ (d) 63 ☐

II

[From Auditors' Exam. 1982]

2. A number of two digits is four times the sum of its digits. If 9 is added to the number, its digits are reversed. The number is
- (a) 12 ☐ (b) 24 ☐
 (c) 36 ☐ (d) 48 ☐

III

[From Asstt. Gde. Exam. 1982]

3. What number when multiplied by itself gives 4 short of 365 ?

(a) 17 ☐ (b) 18 ☐
 (c) 19 ☐ (d) 21 ☐

IV

[From Auditors' Exam. 1981]

4. A number of two digits is four times the sum of its digits. If 36 be added to the number, the digits are reversed. The number is

(a) 34 ☐ (b) 24 ☐
 (c) 42 ☐ (d) 48 ☐

V

[From Auditors' Exam. 1980]

5. A number of two digits is four times the sum of digits. If 27 be added to the numbers, the digits are reversed. The number is

(a) 63 ☐ (b) 24 ☐
 (c) 36 ☐ (d) 18 ☐

[From State Bank Prob. officers' Exam. 1975]

6. What is the next number in the series ?

18 10 6 4 ?
 (a) 8 ☐ (b) 6 ☐
 (c) 3 ☐ (d) 5 ☐

(S.B.I. 1975)

[Hint : The difference between the subsequent figures halves itself every time]

7. What number does not belong to the same class ?

(a) 14 ☐ (b) 49 ☐
 (c) 63 ☐ (d) 55 ☐

[Hint : All others except 55 are divisible by 7]

8. Find the missing number

27 64 125 216 343 ?
 (a) 416 ☐ (b) 512 ☐
 (c) 686 ☐ (d) 559 ☐

[Hint : The numbers are cubes of 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]

TYPICAL EXAMPLES

9. Supply the missing number :

8, 80, 7, 70, 6, 60, 5, — — —

(a) 55
(c) 50

☐ (b) 45
☐ (d) 40

☐
☐

(L.I.C. 1982)

10. Which of the following does not belong to the category of others ?

(a) 625
(c) 256

☐ (b) 361
☐ (d) 197

☐
☐

(G.I.C. 1981)

11. Continue the series

66, 77, 88, 99,.....

(a) 100
(c) 120

☐ (b) 110
☐ (d) 150

☐
☐

(S.B.I. 1973)

12. What continues the series

10, 5, 9, 5, 8, 5,.....

(a) 6
(c) 9

☐ (b) 7
☐ (d) 11

☐
☐

(S.B.I. 1976)

13. Which of these is odd man out ?

18

15

21

42

27

46

(a) 21
(c) 15

☐ (b) 27
☐ (d) 46

☐
☐

(S.B.I. 1976)

14. Find the last number in the series

12, 6, 18, 9, 26, 13, 36, 18, ?

(a) 40
(c) 44

☐ (b) 42
☐ (d) 48

☐
☐

(S.B.I. 1977)

15. What continues the series

10, 5, 9, 5, 8, 5.

(a) 6
(c) 8

☐ (b) 7
☐ (d) 10

☐
☐

(Asstt Gds. 1982)

ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (a) | 3. (c) | 4. (d) | 5. (c) |
| 6. (c) | 7. (d) | 8. (b) | 9. (c) | 10. (d) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (b) | 13. (d) | 14. (d) | 15. (b) |

Miscellaneous Questions

1. 15th August 1981 was a Saturday. What day of the week will it be on 15th August 1983 ?
 (a) Thursday ☐ (b) Sunday ☐
 (c) Monday ☐ (d) Tuesday ☐
 (I.T. Inspectors' 1982)
2. For what amount should goods worth Rs. 37,000 be insured at $7\frac{1}{4}\%$ so that in case of loss, both the value of goods and the insurance premium be recovered ?
 (a) Rs. 45,000 ☐ (b) Rs. 37,850 ☐
 (c) Rs. 39,785 ☐ (d) Rs. 40,000 ☐
 (I.T. Inspectors' 1982)
3. 26th January 1982 was a Tuesday. What day of week will it be on 26 January, 1983 ?
 (a) Monday ☐ (b) Tuesday ☐
 (c) Wednesday ☐ (d) Thursday ☐
 (Auditors' 1982)
4. A bucket full of water weighs 50 kg. while half filled weighs 30 kg. Find the weight of empty bucket.
 (a) 12 kg. ☐ (b) 16 kg. ☐
 (c) 30 kg. ☐ (d) 10 kg. ☐
 (Asstt. Gde. 1982)
5. Find the net income of a person if he pays the income tax of 3% and his gross income is Rs. 22,000.
 (a) Rs. 21540 ☐ (b) Rs. 21,340 ☐
 (c) Rs. 21,840 ☐ (d) Rs. 21,000 ☐
 (Asstt. Gde. 1982)
6. Good Friday was on the 10th April in one year. What day of the week was on the 5th June that year ?
 (a) Thursday ☐ (b) Monday ☐
 (c) Friday ☐ (d) Sunday ☐
 (Asstt. Gde. 1982)
7. A certain number of cows was sold by a farmer for Rs. 800 each and thrice that number of sheep was sold at Rs. 200 each. In all the farmer made Rs. 8,400. How many cows did he sell ?

- (a) 4
(c) 8

- ☐ (b) 6
☐ (d) 10

☐
☐

(Assst. Gde. 1982)

8. Find the cost of 18 bars of soap at Rs. 3.40 each, 4 kg. of biscuits at Rs. 10.30 per kg. and a score of oranges at 15 paise each

- (a) Rs. 106.70
(c) Rs. 105.40

- ☐ (b) Rs. 108.90
☐ (d) Rs. 100.20

☐
☐

(Assst Gde. 1982)

9. If a car travels 20 km in 24 minutes, then the distance travelled in minutes would be

- (a) 60 km.
(c) $13\frac{1}{2}$ km.

- ☐ (b) 30 km.
☐ (d) $13\frac{1}{2}$ km.

☐
☐

(Assst. Gde. 1982)

10. The temperature at Srinagar one morning was 2°C . The next morning it was -2°C . What was decrease in temperature ?

- (a) 2°C
(c) 0°C

- ☐ (b) 4°C
☐ (d) -2°C

☐
☐

(Railway S.C. 1982)

11. The sum of two numbers is 22 and the difference is 4. what are the numbers ?

- (a) 14 and 8
(c) 12 and 10

- ☐ (b) 16 and 6
☐ (d) 13 and 9

☐
☐

(Railway S.C. 1982)

12. Students of a class collected money for Defence Fund. Each student contributed twice as many paise as there were students. They collected a sum of Rs. 18 among themselves. How many students were in that class ?

- (a) 60
(c) 80

- ☐ (b) 900
☐ (d) 50

☐
☐

(Railway S.C. 1982)

13. First January 1981 was Thursday. What day of the week was first January 1980 ?

- (a) Sunday
(c) Tuesday

- ☐ (b) Monday
☐ (d) Wednesday

☐
☐

(I.T. Inspectors' 1981)

14. For how much goods worth Rs. 72,000 be incurred at 10% premium so that in case of loss the owner may recover the premium as well as the cost of goods ?

- (a) Rs. 75,000
(c) Rs. 79,200

- ☐ (b) Rs. 67,800
☐ (d) Rs. 80,000

☐
☐

(I.T. Inspectors' 1981)

15. January 1, 1981 was a Thursday. What day of week will it be on January 1, 1982 ?

- (a) Thursday ☐ (b) Friday ☐
 (c) Saturday ☐ (d) Sunday ☐
(Auditors' 1981)

16. 1st January 1980 was Tue day. What day of the week was 1st January, 1979 ?

- (a) Monday ☐ (b) Thusdray ☐
 (c) Wednesday ☐ (d) Tuesday ☐
(Auditors' 1980)

17. For how much should goods worth Rs. 76,000 be insured at 5% so that in the case of loss, the owner may recover the premium as well as the value of goods ?

- (a) Rs. 78,000 ☐ (b) Rs. 72,200 ☐
 (c) Rs. 80,000 ☐ (d) Rs. 79,800 ☐
(Auditors' 1980)

18. Write down the 6th term of the series $\sqrt{3}+3\sqrt{3}+9+9\sqrt{3}+\dots$

- (a) 27 ☐ (b) 9 ☐
 (c) 81 ☐ (d) $57\sqrt{3}$ ☐
(Indian Bank, 1974)

19. There were fifteen birds on a tree. A hunter fired a gun. Only two birds fell down. How many were left on tree ?

- (a) 10 ☐ (b) 17 ☐
 (c) 13 ☐ (d) None. ☐
(Bank of India, 1974)

20. A father has two sons. Four years ago the father was three times as old as his eldest son and four years hence the eldest son will be twice as old as the younger. If the younger is now 8 years old, find the father's present age.

- (a) 52 years ☐ (b) 40 years ☐
 (c) 44 years ☐ (d) 60 years ☐

21. Two clocks are set correct at 10'00 a.m. on Friday. The first clock gains two minutes every hour and gains twice as much as the second. What time will the second clock register when the correct time is 2'00 p.m. on the following Monday ?

- (a) 3 hrs. 15 mts. ☐ (b) 3 hrs. 16 mt. ☐
 (c) 4 hrs. 32 mts. ☐ (d) 2 hrs. 52 mts. ☐
(Bank of India, 1979)

22. A person went to a shop with a certain sum of money. There he borrowed as much as he had with him and spent Rs. 2 out of the whole ; with the remainder he went to a second shop where he borrowed as much he had left and also spent Rs. 2 ; he then went to a third shop borrowing and spending as before, after which he had nothing left. How much money did he borrow in all ?

- (a) Rs. 2
(c) Rs. 1.50

- ☐ (b) Rs. 3.50
☐ (d) 4.25

☐
☐

(L.I.C. 1974)

23. It is between 3 and 4 p.m. and the distance between the hour and the minute hands of clock is 18 minutes space. What times does the clock show ?

- (a) 3.18 p.m.
(c) 3.48 p.m.

- ☐ (b) 3.40 p.m.
☐ (d) 3.36 p.m.

☐
☐

(I.A.F. 1981)

24. A farmer has two flocks of sheep, each containing the same number of sheep. From one of these, he sells 39 and from the other 93. What was the total number of sheeps he had ?

- (a) 147
(c) 294

- ☐ (b) 132
☐ (d) 171

☐
☐

(G.I.C. 1982)

25. A vessel contains 180 litres of wine, 60 litres are taken out of the vessel every day and equal quantity of water is added. What quantity of wine remains in the vessel at the end of 3 days ?

- (a) 0 litres
(c) $126\frac{2}{3}$ litres

- ☐ (b) $69\frac{1}{3}$ litres
☐ (d) $53\frac{1}{3}$ litres

☐
☐

(Bank of India, 1974)

ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (d) | 3. (c) | 4. (d) | 5. (b) |
| 6. (c) | 7. (b) | 8. (c) | 9. (c) | 10. (b) |
| 11. (d) | 12. (c) | 13. (c) | 14. (d) | 15. (b) |
| 16. (a) | 17. (d) | 18. (a) | 19. (a) | 20. (a) |
| 21. (b) | 22. (d) | 23. (d) | 24. (c) | 25. (d) |

***OBJECTIVE TYPE General Studies**

1

Indian Polity

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

Directions. Each of the following questions is followed by suggested alternative answers. Select the correct answer and put a cross mark (X) in the answer box [] against the correct response :

I

[Banking Board P.O. Exam. 1984]

1. The number of union territories is
(a) 11 ☐ (b) 22 ☐
(c) 9 ☐ (d) None of these ☐
2. "Satyameva Jayate" has been taken from
(a) Mandok Upnishad ☐ (b) Rig Veda ☐
(c) Natya Sutra ☐ (d) None of these ☐

II

[From Civil Services' Exam. 1983]

3. In which of the following legislations can a non-member be the Presiding Officer ?
(a) Lok Sabha ☐ (b) Rajya Sabha ☐
(c) Vidhan Sabha ☐ (d) None of these ☐
4. The Nagaland State of India cannot be termed a State because it lacks
(a) Linguistic homogeneity ☐ (b) Sovereignty ☐
(c) Bicameral legislature ☐
(d) a High Court exclusively for its own ☐
5. The greatest hallmark of personal liberty is
(a) Mandamus ☐ (b) Certiorari ☐
(c) Quo Warranto ☐ (d) Habeas Corpus ☐

*For further details please refer to Career's (i) Objective General Knowledge ; (ii) Objective General Studies.

6. Which one of the following is *not* a piece of social legislation ?
- (a) The Immoral Offences and Girls Trafficking Act ☐
 - (b) The Maintenance of Internal Security Act ☐
 - (c) The Abolition of Untouchability (Offences) Act ☐
 - (d) The special marriages Act ☐
7. It is often said that the key to the minds of the makers of our Constitution lies in
- (a) Preamble ☐
 - (b) Fundamental Rights ☐
 - (c) Fundamental duties ☐
 - (d) Directive principles of state policy ☐

III

[From State Bank Prob. Officers' Exam. 1983]

8. Which of the following is *not* true of a legislative council ?
- (a) It consists of different categories of representation ☐
 - (b) Normal life of the council is 5 years ☐
 - (c) It consists of a Chairman and Vice-Chairman ☐
 - (d) Strength of members should not be less than 40 ☐

IV

[From L.I.C. Officers' Exam. 1983]

9. Which among the following qualifications are *not* required for a person to become the President of India ?
- (a) Must be over 35 years of age ☐
 - (b) Should not hold any office of profit ☐
 - (c) Should be a graduate ☐
 - (d) Must be an Indian citizen ☐

V

[From Defence Services' Exam. 1983]

10. Who elects the President of India ?
- (a) An electoral college consisting of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament ☐
 - (b) An electoral college consisting of the elected members of Lok Sabha and the elected members of all the state Legislative Assemblies ☐
 - (c) People of India ☐
 - (d) An electoral college consisting of the elected members of both the Houses of Parliament and the elected members of all the State Legislative Assemblies ☐

VI

[From Civil Services' Exam. 1982]

11. The concept of welfare state is included in the Constitution of India in
- (a) Preamble ☐
 - (b) Fundamental Rights ☐
 - (c) Fourth Schedule ☐
 - (d) Directive principles of state ☐
12. How many members can be nominated to the Lok Sabha by the President ?

- (a) 2 ☐ (b) 4 ☐
 (c) 5 ☐ (d) 12 ☐
13. The dispute regarding the election of President of India is referred to
 (a) Chief Election Commissioner ☐
 (b) Supreme Court ☐
 (c) Parliament ☐ (d) Attorney General ☐
14. If the President wants to resign, he should address his resignation letter to the
 (a) Parliament ☐ (b) Prime Minister ☐
 (c) Chief Justice of India ☐ (d) Vice-President ☐
15. Council of Ministers of the Union of India is responsible to the
 (a) Rajya Sabha ☐ (b) Prime Minister ☐
 (c) President ☐ (d) Lok Sabha ☐
16. When a money bill is passed by the Parliament, the President has the power to
 (a) amend it ☐ (b) reject it ☐
 (c) keep it with him ☐
 (d) return it for reconsideration ☐
17. To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integration of India, a provision has been made in the
 (a) Directive Principles of State Policy ☐
 (b) Preamble to the Constitution ☐
 (c) Fundamental Duties ☐ (d) Fundamental Rights ☐
18. Finance Commission is appointed for
 (a) passing the money bills ☐
 (b) approving the money bills ☐
 (c) drafting of budget ☐
 (d) making recommendations to the President regarding the distribution between the Union and the states of the net proceeds of taxes. ☐
19. Wealth tax on agricultural property is levied by
 (a) Central Government ☐ (b) State Governments ☐
 (c) Both Central and State Governments ☐
 (d) None of the above ☐
20. The 45th amendment to the Indian Constitution relates to
 (a) Minorities Commission ☐
 (b) Commission for Scheduled Castes and Tribes ☐
 (c) Extension of reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ☐
 (d) None of the above. ☐
21. Directive Principles of State Policy are included in which part of the Indian Constitution?
 (a) Part I ☐ (b) Part II ☐
 (c) Part III ☐ (d) Part IV ☐
22. Which of the following is not a fundamental right?
 (a) Freedom of speech and expression ☐

- (b) Right to assemble peacefully and without arms ☐
 (c) Right to property ☐ (d) Right to equality ☐
23. Which tax is not levied by the Central Government ?
 (a) Wealth Tax ☐ (b) Profession Tax ☐
 (c) Income Tax ☐ (d) Excise Duty ☐

VII

[From Asstt. Gde. Exam. 1982]

- 24. On which date did India become a Sovereign democratic republic ?**
 (a) 15th August 1947 ☐ (b) 26th January 1950 ☐
 (c) 30th January, 1952 ☐ (d) 25th January, 1955 ☐
25. The Supreme Court of India consists of a Chief Justice and
 (a) seven other judges ☐ (b) ten other judges ☐
 (c) thirteen other judges ☐ (d) seventeen other judges ☐
26. The minimum age to qualify for election to the Lok Sabha is
 (a) 25 years ☐ (b) 21 years ☐
 (c) 30 years ☐ (d) 35 years ☐

VIII

[From Senior Observers' Exam. 1982]

- 27. The Vice-President of India is the *ex-officio* Chairman of**
 (a) Rajya Sabha ☐ (b) Planning Commission ☐
 (c) Election Commission ☐ (d) Finance Commission ☐
28. The Judges of a High Court retire at the age of
 (a) 60 years ☐ (b) 65 years ☐
 (c) 58 years ☐ (d) 62 years ☐

IX

[From I.T. Inspectors' Exam. 1982]

- 29. The total number of members in the Legislative Council of a State will not be less than**
 (a) 60 ☐ (b) 30 ☐
 (c) 40 ☐ (d) 50 ☐
30. A Judge of the Supreme Court retires at the age of
 (a) 65 years ☐ (b) 55 years ☐
 (c) 58 years ☐ (d) 62 years ☐
31. Which of the following is included in the Union List ?
 (a) Posts and Telegraphs ☐ (b) Criminal Law ☐
 (c) Land revenue ☐ (d) Police ☐
32. When a money bill is sent to the Rajya Sabha, it has to be returned with recommendations, if any, to the Lok Sabha within a period of
 (a) 30 days ☐ (b) 10 days ☐
 (c) 14 days ☐ (d) 20 days ☐
33. Who administers the oath of office to the President of India ?
 (a) Chief Justice of India ☐
 (b) Vice-President of India ☐
 (c) Speaker of the Lok Sabha ☐
 (d) Prime Minister of India ☐

34. Which of the following is a Union Territory ?
 (a) Tripura ☐ (b) Arunachal Pradesh ☐
 (c) Manipur ☐ (d) Nagaland ☐
35. How many Finance Commissions have been set so far ?
 (a) Four ☐ (b) Six ☐
 (c) Eight ☐ (d) None of these ☐
36. A citizen of India was born on the day India attained independence. In which of the following years can he be elected as a member of Rajya Sabha ?
 (a) 1978 ☐ (b) 1971 ☐
 (c) 1973 ☐ (d) 1977 ☐

X

[From Auditors' Exam. 1982]

37. A member of Union Public Service Commission resigns his office before the expiry of his term on account of personal and private reasons. To whom does he address his letter of resignation ?
 (a) Chairman of the Commission ☐
 (b) Prime Minister ☐
 (c) President ☐ (d) Union Home Minister ☐
38. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India is appointed by the
 (a) Union Finance Minister ☐
 (b) Union Law Minister ☐
 (c) Prime Minister ☐ (d) President ☐
39. A member of Lok Sabha can be debarred from taking his seat in the House, if he has been absent without taking permission of the House, for a period of
 (a) ten days ☐ (b) twenty days ☐
 (c) thirty days ☐ (d) sixty days ☐

XI

[From I. Forest Service Exam 1982]

40. Which is *not* a Union territory ?
 (a) Mizoram ☐ (b) Arunachal Pradesh ☐
 (c) Meghalaya ☐ (d) Pondicherry ☐

ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (a) | 3. (b) | 4. (a) | 5. (d) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (a) | 8. (b) | 9. (c) | 10. (d) |
| 11. (d) | 12. (a) | 13. (b) | 14. (d) | 15. (d) |
| 16. (d) | 17. (c) | 18. (d) | 19. (a) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (d) | 22. (c) | 23. (b) | 24. (b) | 25. (d) |
| 26. (a) | 27. (a) | 28. (d) | 29. (c) | 30. (a) |
| 31. (a) | 32. (c) | 33. (a) | 34. (b) | 35. (c) |
| 36. (a) | 37. (c) | 38. (d) | 39. (d) | 40. (c) |

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

Q. Choose the correct answer out of the alternatives suggested against each :

I

[From Banking Board P.O. Exam. 1984]

1. Charak was the court physician of
- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Ashoka | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Kaniska | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Chandra Gupta Maurya | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (d) Samundra Gupta | | <input type="checkbox"/> |

II

[From Civil Services' Exam. 1983]

2. Which of the following is correct ?
- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| I. Shore temple of Mahabalipuram | Pallavas |
| II. Kailash temple of Ellora | Rashtrakutas |
| III. Khajuraho temples | Chandellas |
- (a) None is correct ☐ (b) only I is correct ☐
- (c) Only II and III are correct ☐
- (d) All are correct ☐
3. The first among the following to establish trade links with India were
- | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Dutch | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) French | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Portuguese | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) English | <input type="checkbox"/> |
4. The demand for Pakistan was made by the League for the first time in
- | | | |
|------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) 1938 | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) 1940 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) 1941 * | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) 1946 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
5. Which of the following events is *not* correctly matched ?
- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Liberation of Goa—1961 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (b) Death of Jawaharlal Nehru—1964 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Indo—China War—1962 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (d) First General Elections—1950 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
6. Match the following :
- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| I. Lord Dalhousie | A. Prohibition of Sati |
| II. Lord William Bentick | B. Local-Self Government |

III. Lord Rippon

C. Division of Bengal

IV. Lord Curzon

D. Doctrine of Lapse

(a) I—D, II—A, III—B, IV—C

☐

(b) I—D, II—B, III—A, IV—C

☐

(c) I—A, II—B, III—C, IV—D

☐

(d) I—C, II—A, III—B, IV—D

☐

7. Match the following correctly :

I. Ramakrishna Mission

A. Swami Dayanand Saraswati

II. Arya Samaj

B. Raja Ram Mohan Roy

III. Brahmo Samaj

C. Keshab Chandra Sen

IV. Prarthana Samaj

D. Swami Vivekanand

(a) I—A, II—B, III—C, IV—D

☐

(b) I—C, II—D, III—A, IV—B

☐

(c) I—B, II—C, III—A, IV—D

☐

(d) I—D, II—A, III—B, IV—C

☐

8. The philosophical systems of the Hindus were propounded and properly codified in the

(a) Vedic age

☐ (b) Maurya age☐

(c) Kanihka age

☐ (d) Gupta age☐9. Which of the following statements is *not* correct about Nalanda university ?

(a) It was an ancient Buddhist learning centre

☐

(b) A Chinese Hiuen Tsang studied here

☐

(c) We came to know about it only through the writings of Chinese pilgrims

☐

(d) It was mainly responsible for spreading Buddhism to China, Japan and South East Asia

☐

10. The following are the rulers of the slave dynasty :

I. Ghiyas-ud-din Balban

II. Iltutmish

III. Qutub-ud-din Aibak

IV. Nasir-ud-din Mahmud

The correct order in which these Sultans ruled over India is

(a) II, III, I, IV

☐ (b) I, IV, II, III☐

(c) IV, I, II, III

☐ (d) III, II, IV, I☐

11. The following were famous scholars in ancient India.

I. Ashvaghosh

II. Nagarjuna

III. Vasumitra

IV. Buddhaghosa

Which of them was/were contemporary of Kanishka ?

(a) I, II, III, IV

☐ (b) I, III, IV☐

(c) I, II

☐ (d) I, II, III☐

12. Ancient Indian art and architecture reached its zenith during the period of

(a) Rajputs

☐ (b) Mauryas☐

(c) Guptas

☐ (d) None of the above☐

13. The Capital of India was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi in the year
 (a) 1902 ☐ (b) 1907 ☐
 (c) 1911 ☐ (d) 1912 ☐
14. Who can be called the father of local-self government in India ?
 (a) Lord Dalhousie ☐ (b) Lord Rippon ☐
 (c) Lord Curzen ☐ (d) Lord Canning ☐
15. The reorganisation of Indian State on a linguistic basis took place in
 (a) 1947 ☐ (b) 1950 ☐
 (c) 1956 ☐ (d) 1960 ☐
16. Who represented India in World Congress of Religions at Chicago in 1893 ?
 (a) Dadabhai Naoroji ☐ (b) Swami Dayanand ☐
 (c) Swami Vivekanand ☐
 (d) Ramakrishna Paramhansa ☐

III

[From L.I.C Officers' Exam 1983]

17. When was the 'Vikram Era' started ?
 (a) 75 A.D. ☐ (b) 78 A.D. ☐
 (c) 58 B.C. ☐ (d) 58 A.D. ☐

IV

[From Defence Services' Exam. 1983]

18. The first Indian satellite, Aryabhata was launched in
 (a) 1975 ☐ (b) 1977 ☐
 (c) 1979 ☐ (d) 1980 ☐
19. The first railway line was laid in India in
 (a) 1803 ☐ (b) 1836 ☐
 (c) 1853 ☐ (d) 1860 ☐
20. The trousers were introduced in the Indian dress by
 (a) the Aryans ☐ (b) the Kushan. ☐
 (c) the Greeks ☐ (d) the Turks ☐
21. Mark the *wrong* statement about the Harappan (Indus Valley Civilization).
 (a) Harappan culture had its unique system of town planning ☐
 (b) Use of burnt bricks in Harappan cities is very remarkable ☐
 (c) The drainage system of Mohenjodaro was not well developed ☐
 (d) Harappan roads cut across one another almost at right angles ☐
22. To which of the following republics did Buddha belong ?
 (a) Licchavis ☐ (b) Sakyas ☐
 (c) Mallas ☐ (d) None of the above ☐

23. The lady who actually sat on the throne of Delhi and ruled for a number of years' was
 (a) Nurjahan ☐ (b) Razia ☐
 (c) Mumtaz Mahal ☐ (d) Jahanara ☐
24. The cause of Babar's success in the first battle of Panipat was
 (a) artillery ☐ (b) superiority of numbers ☐
 (c) good generalship ☐ (d) bravery ☐
25. The Rashtrakutas had their capital at
 (a) Badami ☐ (b) Kanchi ☐
 (c) Tanjore ☐ (d) Malkhed ☐
26. Which of the following reasons was mainly responsible for the unpopularity of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq ?
 (a) Bad luck ☐ (b) Lack of resources ☐
 (c) Subordination of the theologians ☐
 (d) Transfer of capital from Delhi to Devagiri ☐
27. The *Ashtapradhan* is associated with the name of
 (a) Gautama Buddha ☐ (b) Ashoka ☐
 (c) Harsha ☐ (d) Shivaji ☐
28. The first Englishman, who visited emperor Jahangir to obtain a 'farman' was
 (a) Father Monserrate ☐ (b) John Hopkins ☐
 (c) Sir Thomas Roe ☐ (d) Captain Hawkins ☐
29. The iron pillar situated in Qutab Minar complex at Mehrauli near Delhi was fabricated by the
 (a) Turk craftsmen ☐
 (b) Greek craftsmen in India ☐
 (c) Gupta period craftsmen ☐
 (d) Indus Valley craftsmen ☐
30. Who helped Chandragupta Maurya to establish the first empire in India ?
 (a) Chankaya ☐ (b) Mahapadma Nanda ☐
 (c) Porus ☐ (d) Seleucus ☐
31. Dara Shikoh was a Mughal prince known for
 (a) treacherous behaviour ☐
 (b) rebellion against his ruling father ☐
 (c) wrestling ☐
 (d) liberal views towards all religions ☐
32. The aim of Mohammad Ghori's invasion of India was
 (a) to plunder land ☐
 (b) to rule over the country ☐
 (c) to settle refugees in the conquered territory ☐
 (d) to spread Islam ☐
33. Mark the *correct* statement about the discovery of zero ?
 (a) It was discovered by an India living in Arabia ☐
 (b) It was discovered by Arabs ☐
 (c) It was discovered by Indian ☐
 (d) It was discovered by Greeks ☐

34. Ibn Batutah visited Indian during the reign of
 (a) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq ☐
 (b) Shahjahan ☐
 (c) Akbar ☐ (d) Qutub-ud-din ☐
35. The partition of Bengal took place during the viceroyalty of
 (a) Lord Curzon ☐ (b) Lord Dufferin ☐
 (c) Lord Harding ☐ (d) Lord Lansdowne ☐
36. A public works department was set up in India by
 (a) Lord Dalhousie ☐ (b) Lord Rippon ☐
 (c) Lord Warren Hasting ☐ (d) Lord William Bentick ☐
37. Who was known as the 'Iron Man of India' ?
 (a) V.K. Krishna Menon ☐
 (b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel ☐
 (c) Subash Chandra Bose ☐
 (d) Govind Ballabh Pant ☐
38. The first Muslim king to conquer Deccan was
 (a) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq ☐
 (b) Akbar ☐
 (c) Ala-ud-din ☐ (d) Balban ☐

V

[From Civil Services' Exam. 1982]

39. Ramanuj Acharya gave stress on
 (a) Bhakti ☐ (b) Mokshā ☐
 (b) Dharma ☐ (d) None of the above ☐
40. The personality which is *not* connected with 1857 mutiny is
 (a) Bhagat Singh ☐ (b) Lahshmi Bai ☐
 (c) Tantia Tope ☐ (d) Nana Saheb ☐
41. Out of the following, the oldest dynasty is
 (a) Mauryas ☐ (b) Nandas ☐
 (c) Pallavas ☐ (d) Guptas ☐
42. Lothal is
 (a) a closed water system ☐ (b) a poisonous gas ☐
 (c) a place in Gujarat where excavations have established
 a link with the Indus Valley Civilization ☐
 (d) legal action taken against defectors ☐
43. The script of Indus Valley Civilization was
 (a) Persian ☐ Dravidian ☐
 (c) Sanskrit ☐ Undeciphered ☐

VI

[From Asstt. Gde. Exam. 1982]

44. Who among the following was the first British Governor General of India ?
 (a) Lord Dalhousie ☐ (b) Lord Ripon ☐
 (c) Lord Macaulay ☐ (d) Warren Hastings ☐

45. What was the most significant feature of Indus Valley Civilization ?
 (a) Urban development ☐
 (b) Agricultural development ☐
 (c) Commerce and Trade ☐
 (d) Cultural development ☐
46. The modern post and Telegraph system was introduced in India during the administration of
 (a) Lord William Bentick ☐ (b) Lord Dalhousie ☐
 (c) Lord Canning ☐ (d) Lord Ripon ☐
47. The empire of the 'Satavahana kings' is known by which of the following names at present ?
 (a) Andhra Pradesh ☐ (b) Punjab ☐
 (c) Gujarat ☐ (d) Uttar Pradesh ☐
48. The first general elections, according to the new Constitution were held in
 (a) 1947 ☐ (b) 1950 ☐
 (c) 1952 ☐ (d) 1957 ☐
49. Which is the *correct* sequence of the following events ?
 I. First Battle of Panipat
 II. Battle of Haldighati
 III. Battle of Talikota
 (a) I, II, III ☐ (b) I, III, II ☐
 (c) III, I, II ☐ (d) II, I, III ☐
50. The first President of Indian Republic was
 (a) C Rajagopalachary ☐ (b) Dr Rajendra Prasad ☐
 (c) S. Radhakrishnan ☐ (d) Dr Zakir Hussain ☐
51. Which of the following was the occupation of Aryans ?
 (a) Agriculture ☐ (b) War ☐
 (c) Painting ☐ (d) None of the above ☐
52. Which one of the following is known for the introduction of market regulations in medieval India ?
 (a) Balban ☐ (b) Ala-ud-din Khilji ☐
 (c) Babar ☐ (d) Sher Shah Suri ☐
53. In southern India the largest dominion was established by the rulers of which dynasty ?
 (a) Chola ☐ (b) Maurya ☐
 (c) Vardhan ☐ (d) Chalukya ☐
54. Which one of the following periods has been called the 'Golden Age' in Indian history ?
 (a) Kushana ☐ (b) Gupta ☐
 (c) Pallava ☐ (d) Chalukya ☐
55. Which two of the following Mughal emperors wrote their memoirs ?
 I Babar ; II Jahangir ; III Humayun ; IV Shah Jahan
 (a) I and II ☐ (b) II and III ☐
 (c) III and IV ☐ (d) I and III ☐

- 56.** The expense of the Mughal empire was the greatest in the reign of which one of the following ?
 (a) Akbar ☐ (b) Jahangir ☐
 (c) Shah Jahan ☐ (d) Aurangzeb ☐
- 57.** What is the proper order of period of reign of the following dynasties ?
 I Tughlak ; II Lodhi ; III Khilji ; IV Suri
 (a) I, II, III, IV ☐ (b) IV, III, II, I ☐
 (c) III, I, II, IV ☐ (d) II, III, I, IV ☐
- 58.** Greased cartridges were used in which of the following battles ?
 (a) 1857 ☐ (b) 1757 ☐
 (c) First battle of Panipat ☐ (d) None of the above ☐
- 59.** The keynote of Indian history is
 (a) religious intolerance ☐ (b) continuity of politics ☐
 (c) unity in diversity ☐ (d) none of the above ☐
- 60.** Which of the following rulers was illiterate ?
 (a) Ala-ud Khilji ☐
 (b) Mohammad-Bin-Tughlak ☐
 (c) Akbar ☐ (d) Aurangzeb ☐
- 61.** In the medieval India, who was the first to use artillery ?
 (a) Babar ☐ Rana Sanga ☐
 (c) Sher Shah ☐ (d) Akbar ☐

VII

[From Senior Observes' Exam. 1982]

- 62.** The first atom bomb was dropped on
 (a) Pearl Harbour ☐ (b) Nagasaki ☐
 (c) Tokyo ☐ (d) Hiroshima ☐
- 63.** Fatehpur Sikri was built by
 (a) Jahangir ☐ (b) Shahjahan ☐
 (b) Aurangzeb ☐ (d) Akbar ☐
- 64.** The first King of Delhi Sultanate was
 (a) Balban ☐ (b) Akbar ☐
 (c) Qutb-ud-din Aibak ☐ (d) Ala-ud-din Khilji ☐

VIII

[From I. T. Inspectors' Exam. 1982]

- 65.** Ustad Mansur was a famous painter in the reign of
 (a) Shahjahan ☐ (b) Akbar ☐
 (c) Humayun ☐ (d) Jahangir ☐
- 66.** The High Courts at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay were established under the
 (a) Indian High Courts Act 1911 ☐
 (b) Government of India Act 1909 ☐
 (c) Indian High Courts Act, 1861 ☐
 (d) Indian High Courts Act, 1865 ☐

67. The Hunter Commission (1882) was connected with
 (a) the progress of education in India ☐
 (b) the problem of recurrent famines ☐
 (c) the problem of land reforms ☐
 (d) enquiry into the reasons for failure of Second World War ☐
68. The exploits of Samudra Gupta are recorded on
 (a) Meharuli Iron Pillar Inscription ☐
 (b) Allahabad Iron Pillar Inscription ☐
 (c) Gaya Copperplate Inscription ☐
 (d) Hathi Gumpah Inscription ☐
69. Who amongst the following Pallava Kings was converted to Shaivism by the famous Saint Appar?
 (a) Simhavishnu ☐ (b) Mahendra Varman I ☐
 (c) Mahendra Varman II ☐ (d) Nandi Varman III ☐
70. The Fifth Sikh Guru Arjan Dev was sentenced to death by
 (a) Shahjehan ☐ (b) Aurangzeb ☐
 (c) Jahangir ☐ (d) Bahadurshah ☐
71. The celebrated astronomer and mathematician, who adorned the Court of Vikramaditya, was
 (a) Vagabhatta ☐ (b) Arya Bhatta ☐
 (c) Bana Bhatta ☐ (d) Shasanka ☐
72. Most of the Gupta Sovereigns professed
 (a) Vaishnavism ☐ (b) Buddhism ☐
 (c) Jainism ☐ (d) Shaivism ☐
73. The Kailash Temple at Ellora was built by the
 (a) the Satavahanas ☐ (b) the Guptas ☐
 (c) the Pallavas ☐ (d) the Rashtrakutas ☐
74. Madurai was the capital of the Kingdom of
 (a) the Rashtrakutas ☐ (b) the Cholas ☐
 (c) the Pandyas ☐ (d) the Pallavas ☐
75. Babar was invited to invade India by
 (a) Sikandar Lodi ☐ (b) Daulat Khan Lodi ☐
 (c) Ibrahim Lodi ☐ (d) Mohammad Lodi ☐
76. Khalsa was founded by
 (a) Guru Teg Bahadur ☐ (b) Guru Nanak ☐
 (c) Guru Gobind Singh ☐ (d) Ranjit Singh ☐
77. The seat of the Pallava power was at
 (a) Tanjore ☐ (b) Badami ☐
 (c) Kanchipuram ☐ (d) Mahabalipuram ☐
78. The ancient name of Bengal was
 (a) Vatsa ☐ (b) Gauda ☐
 (c) Kamrupa ☐ (d) Vallabhi ☐
79. Al-Beruni came to India in the time of
 (a) Qutub-d-din Aibak ☐ (b) Mohammad Ghori ☐
 (c) Mahmud Ghaznavi ☐ (d) Ala-ud-din Khilji ☐

80. Qutbshai dynasty ruled at

- (a) Golkunda ☐ (b) Ahmadnagar ☐
 (c) Berar ☐ (d) Bijapur ☐

81. The first Afghan War took place when the Governor General of India was

- (a) Lord Wellesley ☐ (b) Lord Auckland ☐
 (c) Lord Lytton ☐ (d) Lord William Bentick ☐

82. Dhondu Pant was better known as

- (a) Tatia Tope ☐ (b) Mangal Pandey ☐
 (c) Nana Sahib ☐
 (d) Ram Chandra Panduranga ☐

IX

[From Auditors' Exam. 1982]

83. The Rigvedic Aryans worshipped

- (a) Mother Goddess ☐ (b) Nature ☐
 (a) Pashupati ☐ (d) Vishnu ☐

84. Arya Samaj was founded by

- (a) Dayanand Saraswati ☐ (b) Devendra Nath Tagore ☐
 (c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy ☐
 (d) Swami Vivekanand ☐

85. Which one of the following holy places of Sikhs is associated with the birth of Guru Gobind Singh ?

- (a) Amritsar ☐ (b) Anandpur Sahib ☐
 (c) Fatehgarh Sahib ☐ (d) Patna ☐

86. The most outstanding feature of Chola age was

- (a) revival of Hinduism ☐
 (b) development of Tamil culture ☐
 (c) War with Rashtrakutas ☐
 (d) development of village assemblies ☐

87. Mihir Bhoja belonged to the dynasty of

- (a) Cholas ☐ (b) Gurjara Pratiharas ☐
 (c) Palas ☐ (d) Rashtrakutas ☐

88. The extent of the empire under the Muslim Sultans of Delhi was the greatest during the reign of

- (a) Ala-ud-din Khilji ☐ (b) Balban ☐
 (b) Iltutmish ☐ (d) Mohammad-bin-Tughleq ☐

89. Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq failed as a king mainly because of

- (a) foreign invasion ☐ (b) lack of political will ☐
 (c) inability of the people to appreciate his novel schemes ☐
 (d) his liberal attitude towards his enemies. ☐

90. The ruins of the old Vijayanagar capital are seen at

- (a) Bidar ☐ (b) Hampi ☐
 (c) Hyderabad ☐ (d) Warangal ☐

- 91.** The main source of revenue of the kingdom established by Shivaji was
 (a) Chauth ☐ (b) Jiziya ☐
 (c) Sardeshmukhi ☐ (d) Zakat ☐
- 92.** Who, among the following Governor Generals, also became to Viceroy of India ?
 (a) Lord Amherest ☐ (b) Lord Canning ☐
 (c) Lord Dalhousie ☐ (d) Lord William Bentick ☐
- 93.** The three universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were founded in
 (a) 1837 ☐ (b) 1857 ☐
 (c) 1882 ☐ (d) 1924 ☐
- 94.** Siraj-ud-daulah was the ruler of
 (a) Oudh ☐ (b) Sind ☐
 (c) Bengal ☐ (d) Punjab ☐
- 95.** At the time of the annexation of 'Oudh' by Lord Dalhousie, its Nawab was
 (a) Asaf-ud-daulah ☐ (b) Amjad Ali Shah "Hazrat" ☐
 (c) Muhammad Ali ☐ (d) Wajid Ali ☐
- 96.** Which of the following monuments was *not* constructed under the patronage of Shahjahan ?
 (a) Moti Masjid (Agra) ☐ (b) Red Fort (Delhi) ☐
 (c) Jahangir's Tomb (Lahore) ☐
 (d) Panchmahal (Fatepur Sikri) ☐
- 97.** Lord Budha is said to have attained enlightenment at
 (a) Sarnath ☐ (b) Lumbini ☐
 (c) Bodh Gaya ☐ (d) Varanasi ☐
- 98.** The famous Meenakshi Temple is situated at
 (a) Guru Vayur ☐ (b) Madurai ☐
 (c) Tanjore ☐ (d) Tiruchirapalli ☐

X

[From I. Forest Service Exam. 1982]

- 99.** The lion capital of Ashoka was found at
 (a) Pataliputra ☐ (b) Sarnath ☐
 (c) Amravati ☐ (d) Gaya ☐
- 100.** The subject matter of Ajanta paintings pertain to
 (a) Jainism ☐ (b) Buddhism ☐
 (c) Vaishnavism ☐ (d) Shaivism ☐
- 101.** Match the following :
- | <i>Governor General</i> | <i>Acts</i> |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| I. Lord Mountbatten | A. Pitt's India Bill |
| II. Lord Lytton | B. Government of India Act 1935 |
| III. Warren Hastings | C. Vernacular Press Act, 1878 |
| IV. Lord Wellington | D. Indian Independence Act, 1947 |

- (a) I—C, II—B, III—D, IV—A ☐
 (b) I—A, II—B, III—C, IV—D ☐
 (c) I—B, II—A, III—C, IV—D ☐
 (d) I—D, II—C, III—A, IV—B ☐
- 102.** The tools and weapons of Harappan civilization were mostly made of
 (a) stones only ☐ (b) stones and copper ☐
 (c) copper and bronze ☐ (d) copper, bronze and iron ☐
- 103.** The most famous of the early 'stupas' existing now is at
 (a) Ajanta ☐ (b) Amravati ☐
 (c) Bharhut ☐ (d) Sanchi ☐
- 104.** The Greco-Roman influence in Indian art is found at
 (a) Bharhut ☐ (b) Bodh Gaya ☐
 (c) Sanchi ☐ (d) Gandhara ☐
- 105.** Fourth Buddhist Council was convened by
 (a) Ashoka ☐ (b) Harsh Vardhana ☐
 (c) Kanishka ☐ (d) None of these ☐
- 106.** The temples at Ellora were founded by the followers of
 (a) Buddhism ☐ (b) Jainism ☐
 (c) Saivism ☐ (d) Vaishnavism ☐
- 107.** Which one of the following dynasties had good relations with Roman empire ?
 (a) Satavahanas ☐ (b) Chalukyas ☐
 (c) Rashtrakutas ☐ (d) Kushans ☐
- 108.** Under whose Governor-Generalship, the first Indian Railway was opened ?
 (a) Lord Canning ☐ (b) Lord Dalhousie ☐
 (c) Lord Ripon ☐ (d) Lord Chelmsford ☐
- 109.** Nalanda University was situated in
 (a) Madhya Pradesh ☐ (b) Bihar ☐
 (c) Uttar Pradesh ☐ (d) Punjab ☐
- 110.** Alexander invaded India in
 (a) 4th Century BC ☐ (b) 3rd Century BC ☐
 (c) 1st Century BC ☐ (d) 6th Century AD ☐
- 111.** Timur invaded India in
 (a) 1191 AD ☐ (b) 1498 AD ☐
 (c) 1398 AD ☐ (d) 1396 AD ☐
- 112.** Hiuen Tsang came to India during the reign of
 (a) Chandragupta Maurya ☐
 (b) Harsha Vardhana ☐
 (c) Chandragupta Vikramaditya ☐
 (d) Ashoka ☐
- 113.** The capital of Maurya dynasty was
 (a) Kashi ☐ (b) Ujjain ☐
 (c) Vaishali ☐ (d) Pataliputra ☐
- 114.** The East India company established its first factory at
 (a) Surat ☐ (b) Bombay ☐
 (c) Madras ☐ (d) Hughli ☐

- 115.** The term 'tirthankaras' is associated with
 (a) Buddhism ☐ (b) Jainism ☐
 (c) Shaivism ☐ (d) Vaishnavism ☐
- 116.** The first Indo-Greek king who became Buddhist in
 (a) Menander ☐ (b) Demetrius ☐
 (c) Hildorus ☐ (d) Antialkidas II ☐
- 117.** Match the following
- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| I. Lord Wavell | (A) Permanent Settlement | |
| II. Lord Dalhousie | (B) Abolition of Sati | |
| III. Lord Cornwallis | (C) Doctrine of Lapse | |
| IV. Lord William Bentick | (D) Cabinet Mission | |
| (a) I—A, II—C, III—D, IV—B | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (b) I—D, II—B, III—C, IV—D | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) I—D, II—A, III—C, IV—B | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (d) I—D, II—A, III—A, IV—B | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
- 118.** Match the following :
- | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| I. Sher Shah Suri | (A) Din-i-Ilahi | |
| II. Shahjahan | (B) Chauth | |
| III. Akbar | (C) Grand Trunk Road | |
| IV. Shivaji | (D) Taj Mahal | |
| (a) I—A, II—D, III—C, IV—B | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (b) I—A, II—D, III—D, IV—C | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) I—C, II—D, III—A, IV—B | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (d) I—C, II—D, III—B, IV—A | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
- 119.** The famous ancient philosopher, Shankara propagated the philosophy of
 (a) Advaita ☐ (b) J. haryana ☐
 (c) Hinyana ☐ (d) None of these ☐
- 120.** Who among the following is known as Indian Napoleon ?
 (a) Chandragupta Maurya ☐ (b) Samudra Gupta ☐
 (c) Harsha Vardhana ☐ (d) Ashoka ☐
- 121.** Which of the following was not the main cause of the downfall of Mughal empire ?
 (a) The successors of Aurangzeb were not competent rulers ☐
 (b) The Mughal empire had 'shallow roots' ☐
 (c) Mughals were defeated by a Muslim coalition headed by Ahmed Shah Abdali. ☐
 (d) Aurangzeb's policy of religious intolerance ☐
- 122.** Who completed Qutub Minar ?
 (a) Qutub-ud-din Aibak ☐ (b) Balban ☐
 (c) Ala-ud-din Khilji ☐ (d) Iltutmish ☐
- 123.** Gautama Buddha became 'Enlightened One' at
 (a) Bodh Gaya ☐ (b) Sarnath ☐
 (c) Lumbini ☐ (d) Kapilvastu ☐

XI*[From Engg. Services' Exam. 1982]*

- 124.** The Allahabad pillar inscriptions of the 4th century AD belong to which king ?
 (a) Ashoka ☐ (b) Harsha Vardhana ☐
 (c) Samudra Gupta ☐ (d) Chandra Gupta I ☐
- 125.** Alberuni, who accompanied Mahmud of Ghazni during his invasion of India, was
 (a) a critic of Indian people and resources ☐
 (b) a famous historian ☐
 (c) a scholar of Indian culture and philosophy ☐
 (d) none of these ☐

ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (d) | 8. (c) | 4. (b) | 5. (b) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (d) | 9. (c) | 10. (d) | 11. (d) |
| 11. (d) | 12. (d) | 13. (c) | 14. (b) | 15. (c) |
| 16. (c) | 17. (c) | 18. (a) | 19. (c) | 20. (b) |
| 21. (c) | 22. (b) | 23. (b) | 24. (c) | 25. (d) |
| 26. (d) | 27. (d) | 28. (d) | 29. (c) | 30. (a) |
| 31. (d) | 32. (b) | 33. (b) | 34. (a) | 35. (a) |
| 36. (a) | 37. (b) | 38. (c) | 39. (a) | 40. (a) |
| 41. (b) | 42. (c) | 43. (d) | 44. (d) | 45. (a) |
| 46. (b) | 47. (a) | 48. (c) | 49. (b) | 50. (b) |
| 51. (a) | 52. (b) | 53. (a) | 54. (b) | 55. (a) |
| 56. (d) | 57. (c) | 58. (a) | 59. (c) | 60. (c) |
| 61. (a) | 62. (d) | 63. (d) | 64. (c) | 65. (d) |
| 66. (c) | 67. (a) | 68. (b) | 69. (b) | 70. (a) |
| 71. (b) | 72. (d) | 73. (d) | 74. (c) | 75. (b) |
| 76. (c) | 77. (c) | 78. (b) | 79. (c) | 80. (a) |
| 81. (b) | 82. (c) | 83. (b) | 84. (a) | 85. (d) |
| 86. (d) | 87. (b) | 88. (a) | 89. (c) | 90. (b) |
| 91. (a) | 92. (b) | 93. (b) | 94. (c) | 95. (d) |
| 96. (d) | 97. (c) | 98. (b) | 99. (b) | 100. (b) |
| 101. (d) | 102. (c) | 103. (d) | 104. (d) | 105. (c) |
| 106. (a) | 107. (c) | 108. (b) | 109. (b) | 110. (a) |
| 111. (c) | 112. (b) | 113. (d) | 114. (c) | 115. (b) |
| 116. (a) | 117. (d) | 118. (c) | 119. (a) | 120. (b) |
| 121. (c) | 122. (d) | 123. (b) | 124. (c) | 125. (b) |

National Movement

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

Q. Choose the correct answer out of the alternatives suggested against each :

I

[From Civil Services' Exam. 1983]

1. The theory of economic drain from India to England was propounded by

(a) R.C. Dutt	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) B.G. Tilak	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Dadabhai Naoroji	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) L.K. Jha	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. The Indian National Congress was founded by

(a) W.C. Banerjee	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) A.O. Hume	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Mahatma Gandhi	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Annie Besant	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. The Indian National Movement became organised for the first time in

(a) 1885	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) 1857	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) 1905—06	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) 1916—17	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. The first great experiment of Gandhiji in 'Satyagraha' took place in

(a) Dandi	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Champaran	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) South Africa	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Bardoli	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. After Chauri Chaura incident, in which ? policemen were killed, the result was that

(a) Gandhiji started Dandi March	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Gandhiji called off the no tax campaign	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Gandhiji withdrew his movement of non-cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) Gandhiji went to talk with the Viceroy Lord Irwin	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Wrongly paired match among the following is

(a) Gandhiji—Dandi March	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Mohammad Ali Jinnah—Khilafat Movement	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan—Aligarh Muslim University	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) Subash Chandra Bose—Forward bloc.	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. The following are the events in the national movement :

- I. Champaren Satyagraha
- II. Non-Cooperative Movement
- III. Quit India Movement
- IV. Dandi March

The correct chronological order is

- (a) I, II, IV, III ☐ (b) II, I, III, IV ☐
 (c) III, II, I, IV ☐ (d) II, III, I, IV ☐

8. Which of the following is correct ?

- | <i>Newspaper</i> | <i>Publisher/Editor</i> | |
|-------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| A. Leader | Annie Besant | |
| B. Yugantar | C. Y. Chintamani | |
| C. Young India | Aurobindo Ghosh | |
| (a) A is correct | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) B and C are correct | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) A and C are correct | <input type="checkbox"/> (d) None is correct | <input type="checkbox"/> |

9. Arrange the following in the chronological order :

- I. Home Rule League
- II. Swadeshi Movement
- III. Bardoli Movement
- IV. Round Table Conference

- (a) I, II, III, IV ☐ (b) II, I, III, IV ☐
 (c) III, I, IV, II ☐ (d) IV, II, I, III ☐

10. The first session of Indian National Congress in 1885 was held at

- (a) Bombay ☐ (b) Calcutta ☐
 (c) Lahore ☐ (d) Ludhiana ☐

11. Who gave the 'Communal Award' in India ?

- (a) C.R. Attlee ☐ (b) Ramsay Meadonald ☐
 (c) Stafford Cripps ☐ (d) None of the above ☐

12. Quit India Movement was launched in

- (a) 1936 ☐ (b) 1941 ☐
 (c) 1942 ☐ (d) 1947 ☐

13. Which of the following was mainly responsible for the transfer of power by the British to India on August 15, 1947 ?

- (a) Cabinet Mission Plan ☐ (b) Attlee Declaration ☐
 (c) Simon Commission Plan ☐
 (d) Mauntbatten Declaration ☐

14. Which of the following events is *not* correct ?

- (a) Simon Commission—1927 ☐
 (b) Salt Satyagraha—1930 ☐
 (c) Gandhi—Irwin Pact—1931 ☐
 (d) Quit India Movement—1941 ☐

15. Assertion (A) : Great Britain gave India her independence on August 15, 1947

Reason (R) : Great Britain became weak after her involvement in World War II

- (a) If both A and R are true but R is not the reason for A ☐
 (b) If both A and R are true and R is the reason for A ☐

- (c) If neither *A* nor *R* are correct ☐
 (d) If *A* is correct but *R* is wrong ☐

II

[From Defence Services' Exam. 1983]

16. Ali Brothers were associated with
 (a) the Wahabi movement ☐
 (b) the Quit India Movement ☐
 (c) the Khaksar movement ☐ (d) the Khilafat Movement ☐
17. The Indian National Congress was split between moderates and extremists in 1907 at
 (a) Surat ☐ (b) Ahmedabad ☐
 (c) Calcutta ☐ (d) Bombay ☐
18. Why were the Indians dissatisfied with the Simon Commission?
 (a) There was no Indian member in the Commission ☐
 (b) Indians never wanted the review of the working of the Act of 1919 ☐
 (c) It recommended that Dyarchy in the provinces should be abolished ☐
 (d) None of these ☐
19. "Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it", was proclaimed by
 (a) M.G. Ranade ☐
 (b) Gopal Krishan Gokhale ☐
 (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak ☐ (d) Lala Lajpat Rai ☐
20. Who was the Premier of England when India achieved indepenence?
 (a) Harold Wilson ☐ (b) Sir Winston Churchill ☐
 (c) Sir Anthony Eden ☐ (d) Lord Attlee ☐

III

[From Civil Services' Exam. 1982]

21. Who among the following was not a moderate?
 (a) Mahatama Gandhi ☐ (b) W.C. Banerji ☐
 (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale ☐ (d) B.G. Tilak ☐
22. Dandi March was organised by Gandhiji to
 (a) break the salt laws ☐
 (b) protest against the atrocities on Harijans ☐
 (c) oppose Simon Commission ☐
 (d) ask for Purna Swaraj ☐
23. Non-cooperative movement was called off by Gandhiji because
 (a) of Chauri Chaura incident ☐
 (b) Government accepted the demands of Indian leader ☐
 (c) of repressive measures adopted by the government ☐
 (d) none of the above ☐

IV

[From Asstt, Gde. Exam. 1982]

24. Who among the following was the founder of Azad Hind Fauj ?
 (a) Mahatama Gandhi ☐ (b) Lala Lajpat Rai ☐
 (c) Subash Chandra Bose ☐ (d) Ras Behari Bose ☐
25. The first Indian Councils Act was passed in
 (a) 1853 ☐ (b) 1857 ☐
 (c) 1861 ☐ (d) 1892 ☐
26. The non-cooperation movement started in the year
 (a) 1905 ☐ (b) 1920 ☐
 (c) 1930 ☐ (d) 1942 ☐
27. Which of the following leaders presided over the Lahore session (1929) of the Indian National Congress that adopted the resolution on 'Purna Swaraj' ?
 (a) Mahatama Gandhi ☐ (b) Motilal Nehru ☐
 (c) Subash Chandra Bose ☐ (d) Jawaharlal Nehru ☐
28. The first President of the Indian National Congress was
 (a) Dadabhai Nauroji ☐ (b) W.C. Bonnerjee ☐
 (c) Surendra Nath Banerjee ☐
 (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak ☐
29. The Indian National Congress was founded in the year
 (a) 1773 ☐ (b) 1885 ☐
 (c) 1896 ☐ (d) 1912 ☐
30. The Swadeshi Movement began in 1905 mainly because of Lord Curjon's attempt to
 (a) reform the education system ☐
 (b) curtail the scope of local self government ☐
 (c) reserve all high powers for Englishmen ☐
 (d) partition of the province of Bengal ☐
31. Who among the following was regarded as the 'Father of Indian Unrest' ?
 (a) Aurobindo Ghosh ☐ (b) Bipin Chandra Paul ☐
 (c) Lala Lajpat Rai ☐
 (d) Bal Ganga Dhar Tilak ☐
32. Dandi March took place in which year ?
 (a) 1930 ☐ (b) 1935 ☐
 (c) 1942 ☐ (d) 1945 ☐
33. Who among the following played a great role in Indian National Congress ?
 (a) Subash Chandra Bose ☐
 (b) Maulana Abul Kalam Azed ☐
 (c) Motilal Nehru ☐ (d) Mahatama Gandhi ☐
34. Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place in the city of
 (a) Agra ☐ (b) Amritsar ☐
 (c) Aurangabad ☐ (d) Allahabad ☐

V

[From I.T. Inspectors' Exam. 1982]

35. The "*Purana Swaraj*" resolution was adopted by the Indian National Congress at the session held at
 (a) Lahore ☐ (b) Ahmedabad ☐
 (c) Calcutta ☐ (d) Delhi ☐
36. The Swaraja party was founded by
 (a) Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya ☐
 (b) Pandit Motilal Neru ☐
 (c) Lala Lajpat Rai ☐ (d) Desh Bandhu C.R. Das ☐
37. Velu Thampi led a revolt against the British in the State of
 (a) Travancore ☐ (b) Baroda ☐
 (c) Hyderabad ☐ (d) Mysore ☐
38. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose organised "Indian National Army" (Azad Hind Fauj) in
 (a) Singapore ☐ (b) Djakarta ☐
 (c) Hong Kong ☐ (d) Rangoon ☐

VI

[From Auditors' Exam. 1982]

39. The Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress held in September 1920, passed a resolution which led to
 (a) Non Co-operative Movement ☐
 (b) Civil Disobedience Movement ☐
 (c) Home Rule Movement ☐ (d) Quit India movement ☐
40. "Dandi March" was undertaken to
 (a) support the Salt Law ☐ (b) break the Salt Law ☐
 (c) support the Rowlatt Act ☐
 (d) oppose the Rowlatt Act ☐
41. The Chittagong armoury raid was led by
 (a) Anant Singh ☐ (b) Kalpana Dutt ☐
 (c) Lokenath Bal ☐ (d) Surya Sen ☐
42. Har Dayal was well known as the leader of
 (a) Anushilan Party ☐ (b) Ghadar Party ☐
 (c) Swaraj Party ☐
 (d) Hindustan Republican Association ☐
43. The first split in the Indian National Congress took place at Surat in
 (a) 1905 ☐ (b) 1907 ☐
 (c) 1920 ☐ (d) 1929 ☐

VII

[From I. Forest Services' Exam. 1982]

44. Who out of the following took the revenge of Jalianwala Bagh massacre by murdering Sir Michael O' Dwyer ?
 (a) Shaheed Bhagat Singh ☐ (b) Sardar Udham Singh ☐
 (c) Bhagwat Jha Azad ☐ (d) Bipin Chandra Pal ☐

45. Which of the following visited India in 1946 to solve major problem between Indian National Congress and the Muslim League ?

- (a) Simon Commission ☐ (b) Cripps Mission ☐
 (c) Cabinet Mission ☐ (d) None of these ☐

46. Match the following :

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| I. Sarojini Naidu | A. Muslim League |
| II. M.A. Jinnah | B. Indian National Congress |
| III. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru | C. Hindu Mahasabha |
| IV. V.D. Savarkar | D. Liberal Party |

- (a) I—B, II—D, III—A, IV—C ☐
 (b) I—D, II—A, III—C, IV—B ☐
 (c) I—B, II—A, III—C, IV—D ☐
 (d) I—B, II—A, III—D, IV—C ☐

47. Who among the following demanded a separate Muslim state of Pakistan ?

- (a) Sir Muhammad Iqbal ☐ (b) Muhammad Ali Jinnah ☐
 (c) Chaudri Rahmat Ali ☐ (d) Sir Zafar-ullah Khan ☐

48. The British Government's proposals for bringing Indians into closer association with the administration were incorporated in the

- (a) Indian Councils Act, 1861 ☐
 (b) Indian Councils Act, 1892 ☐
 (c) Indian Council Act, 1909 ☐
 (d) Government of India Act, 1919 ☐

VIII

[From Engg. Services' Exam. 1982]

49. Who composed the song 'Vande Mataram' ?

- (a) Rabindra Nath Tagore ☐
 (b) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee ☐
 (c) Subash Chandra Bose ☐ (d) Aurobindo Ghose ☐

50. Who had laid the foundation of Forward Bloc ?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru ☐ (b) Subhash Chandra Bose ☐
 (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak ☐ (d) Mrs. Indira Gandhi ☐

51. Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred in the year.

- (a) 1929 ☐ (b) 1928 ☐
 (c) 1917 ☐ (d) 1919 ☐

52. Different historians have different views about the 'Revolt of 1857'. However, the most accepted view is that it was

- (a) a sepoy mutiny ☐
 (b) the first war of India's independence ☐
 (c) a revolt by princes to save their Kingdoms ☐
 (d) none of these ☐

ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (b) | 3. (c) | 4. (c) | 5. (c) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (a) | 8. (d) | 9. (b) | 10. (a) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (c) | 13. (d) | 14. (d) | 15. (b) |
| 16. (d) | 17. (a) | 18. (a) | 19. (c) | 20. (d) |
| 21. (d) | 22. (a) | 23. (a) | 24. (c) | 25. (c) |
| 26. (b) | 27. (d) | 28. (b) | 29. (b) | 30. (d) |
| 31. (d) | 32. (a) | 33. (d) | 34. (b) | 35. (a) |
| 36. (b) | 37. (c) | 38. (a) | 39. (a) | 40. (b) |
| 41. (d) | 42. (b) | 43. (b) | 44. (b) | 45. (c) |
| 46. (d) | 47. (b) | 48. (c) | 49. (b) | 50. (b) |
| 51. (d) | 52. (b) | | | |

4***General Science****EXAMINATION QUESTIONS**

Directions Under each of the following questions, alternative answers are given. Put a cross (X) in the answer box [] opposite to the correct answer.

I

[From Banking Board Exam. 1984]

1. The instrument used to measure the specific gravity of milk is
- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Barometer | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Hydrometer | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Lactometer | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) None of these | <input type="checkbox"/> |

II

[From Civil Services' Exam. 1983]

2. If instead of wooden ploughs, iron ploughs are used, it would be an example of
- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Obsolete technology | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) Appropriate technology | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Redundant technology | <input type="checkbox"/> | (d) Ultimate technology | <input type="checkbox"/> |

*For further details, please refer to Career's "Objective General Science"

3. A radio station is to be set up in a remote village without any electrical power. The following optionals are available.
- Laying of transmission lines from power station to the village
 - Installing diesel generators
 - Using rechargeable batteries
 - Using solar panel/stills
- Of these the last method is an example of
- Appropriate technology ☐
 - Ultimate technology ☐
 - Redundant technology ☐
 - Obsolate technology ☐
4. The internal antenna of transistor set is made of
- iron ☐
 - ferro-chrome ☐
 - copper ☐
 - alnico ☐
5. Arrange the following fertilizers according to the decreasing order of their nitrogen content
- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| I. Ammonium sulphate | II. Ammenium nitrate |
| III. Potassium nitrate | IV. Urea |
- IV, II, III, I ☐
 - IV, II, I, III ☐
 - IV, III, II, I ☐
 - II, IV, III, I ☐
6. What is the difference between an explosion and combustion ?
- In the former nuclear reaction takes place, while in the latter case burning takes place ☐
 - In the former, chemical energy is transformed into the nuclear energy while in the latter case the chemical energy is transformed into heat energy ☐
 - In the former, it is violent and rapid reaction with release of much heat energy while in the latter case it is generally slow reaction with release of less energy ☐
 - None of the above ☐
7. Gerontology is the study of
- process of ageing ☐
 - growth of cells ☐
 - birds ☐
 - vegetables ☐
8. Helium is used for respiration in deep water instead of nitrogen because
- it is heavier than nitrogen ☐
 - it is higher than nitrogen ☐
 - it mixes less in blood than nitrogen ☐
 - it helps oxygen to burn more quickly ☐
9. In a fluorescent tube which of the following components are found ?
- Mercury vapour ☐
 - Argon and carbon dioxide ☐
 - Helium and oxygen ☐
 - Argon and neon ☐
10. In a remote Indian village with a scarcity of fuel, the people draw water from a well. They should be advised before drinking that water to
- boil it ☐
 - use ion exchange resins ☐

- (c) use solar stills for distilling ☐
 (d) use potassium permanganate ☐
11. Arrange the following in the descending order of their carbon content :
 I. Cast iron
 II. Wrought iron
 III. Steel
 (a) I, II, III ☐ (b) II, I, III, ☐
 (c) III, II, I ☐ (d) I, III, II ☐
12. **Assertion (A)** : Galvanised iron pipes do not rust easily.
Reason (R) Zinc has a higher rate of oxidation than iron.
 (a) If both A and R are true but R is not the reason for A ☐
 (b) If both A and R are true but R is the reason for it ☐
 (c) If neither A nor R is correct ☐
 (d) If A is correct but R is wrong ☐
13. The common ore of aluminium is
 (a) chromite ☐ (b) Cryolite ☐
 (c) Bauxite ☐ (d) Monazite ☐
14. "Mach Number" is a term associated with the speed of
 (a) Ships ☐ (b) Cars ☐
 (c) Aeroplanes ☐ (d) Light ☐
15. When one enters a dark room, he is not able to see anything but, after sometime his vision improves. This is because
 (a) the retina of the eye comes forward ☐
 (b) the retina of the eye moves backward ☐
 (c) the pupil of the eye contracts ☐
 (d) the pupil of the eye dilates ☐
16. Radio carbon dating is used to find the age of
 (a) fossils ☐ (b) buildings ☐
 (c) rocks ☐ (d) babies ☐

III

[From L.I.C. Officer's Exam 1983]

17. What is periscope used for ?
 (a) To survey the ships on the surface of the sea when the submarine is under water ☐
 (b) To extinguish fire ☐
 (c) To measure purity of milk ☐
 (d) None of the above ☐

IV

[From Defence Services' Exam. 1983]

18. Seismology is the science of
 (a) Silkworm breeding ☐ (b) Earthquakes ☐
 (c) Atmospheric phenomenon ☐
 (d) Study of fossils ☐
19. In vacuum, what will be common among X-rays visible light, radio waves ?
 (a) Amplitude ☐ (b) Frequency ☐
 (c) Speed ☐ (d) Wavelength ☐

20. Barometer is used to measure
 (a) atmospheric pressure ☐ (b) humidity ☐
 (c) rainfall ☐ (d) temperature ☐
21. When a bus in speed suddenly stops, then passenger standing on the deck tends to fall
 (a) backward ☐ (b) forward ☐
 (c) remains where he is ☐ (d) sideways ☐
22. The source of solar energy is
 (a) light energy ☐ (b) gravitational energy ☐
 (c) kinetic energy of rotation of sun ☐
 (d) nuclear energy ☐
23. If an object is placed midway between two parallel plane mirrors facing each other, then the number of images that will appear in mirrors is
 (a) four ☐ (b) infinite ☐
 (c) two ☐
 (d) zero because the images will cancel each other ☐
24. If you use a microscope to watch smoke particles in still air, you will see them moving about all the time. This phenomenon is called
 (a) Brownian movement ☐ (b) Osmosis ☐
 (c) Tyndall effect ☐ (d) Diffusion ☐
25. The mass of a neutron is approximately
 (a) equal to the mass of proton ☐
 (b) three times the mass of a proton ☐
 (c) twice the mass of a proton ☐
 (d) zero ☐
26. The spherical shape of rain drops is due to
 (a) atmospheric friction of air ☐
 (b) gravity of spherical earth ☐
 (c) surface tension of rain water ☐
 (d) viscosity of rain water ☐
27. Galvanometer is an instrument
 (a) for measuring volume changes in chemical reactions between gases ☐
 (b) for measuring currents of small magnitude ☐
 (c) which prints automatically messages sent from one place to another ☐
 (d) for recording high temperature from a distance ☐
28. Which of the following has highest frequency?
 (a) Gamma rays ☐ (b) Microwaves ☐
 (c) Light waves ☐ (d) Radio waves ☐
29. If an iron is marked 750 watts by 250 volts, then it was designated to take a current of
 (a) 3 amperes ☐ (b) 6 amperes ☐
 (c) 9 amperes ☐ (d) 15 amperes ☐

30. The blue colour of the sky is due to
 (a) Polarisation of light ☐ (b) Scattering of light ☐
 (c) Reflection of light ☐ (d) Refraction of light ☐
31. When the velocity of a particle continuously increases, the mass of the particle
 (a) remains constant ☐ (b) decrease ☐
 (c) increases ☐
 (d) decreases for some time and then increases ☐
32. Geiger counter is an instrument
 (a) determine the heart beat rate ☐
 (b) to detect radioactive radiation ☐
 (c) to measure intensity of visible light ☐
 (d) to count the baggage of an airport ☐
33. When we are looking at a rainbow in front of us, the sun must be
 (a) high in the sky and is located either on our right or left ☐
 (b) in front of us ☐ (c) behind us ☐
 (d) low in the sky and is located either on our right or left ☐
34. Which of the following physical quantities and the corresponding units is correctly matched?
 (a) Capacitance—Columb ☐ (b) Inductance—Henry ☐
 (c) Electrical charge—Farad ☐
 (d) Electrical conductivity—Ohm ☐
35. When a satellite is in the geostationary orbit, its
 (a) orbital distance is equal to the radius of the earth ☐
 (b) acceleration is zero ☐
 (c) orbital period is about twenty-four hours ☐
 (d) angular velocity is zero ☐
36. The most intense man-made light source is
 (a) Maser ☐ (b) Laser ☐
 (c) Mercury Vapour lamp ☐
 (d) Light emitting diode (LED) ☐
37. How many calories will be needed to raise the temperature of 10 grams of water from 20° to 30°C ?
 (a) 1 ☐ (b) 10 ☐
 (c) 100 ☐ (d) 200 ☐
38. The branch of biological science 'Ecology' deals with the study of
 (a) plants in relation to their environment ☐
 (b) animals in relation to plants ☐
 (c) all living things in relation to their environment ☐
 (d) animals in relation to their environment ☐
39. The film of oil and soapy water owe their brilliant colours to a combination of light reflection and
 (a) Refraction ☐ (b) Polarisation ☐
 (c) Diffraction ☐ (d) Interference ☐

40. The solar ultraviolet rays do not harm living organism because
 (a) the ozone layer of the atmosphere weakens them ☐
 (b) they are weak rays ☐
 (c) they have to pass through a thick column of the atmosphere ☐
 (d) the atmospheric nitrogen dilutes them ☐
41. An electron microscope uses the principle of
 (a) refraction of electrons ☐ (b) diffraction of electrons ☐
 (c) absorption of electrons ☐ (d) scattering of electrons ☐
42. The instrument used in a submarine to see the objects on the surface of water is
 (a) Periscope ☐ (b) Telescope ☐
 (c) Kaleidoscope ☐ (d) Microscope ☐
43. Three primary colours used in the colours T.V. are
 (a) Green-yellow-blue ☐ (c) Yellow-blue-red ☐
 (c) red-green-yellow ☐ (d) green-blue-red ☐
44. If there were no atmosphere, the difference of temperature between day and night on the earth would have been
 (a) unpredictable ☐ (b) very much the same ☐
 (c) greater ☐ (d) smaller ☐
45. Anemometer is used to measure
 (a) wind gustiness ☐ (b) wind direction ☐
 (c) wind speed ☐
 (d) vertical variation of wind speed ☐
46. Which of the following statement is applicable to a supersonic plane ?
 (a) It cannot be detected by radar ☐
 (b) Its speed is greater than the speed of sound ☐
 (c) The intensity of sound emitted by its engine is below the threshold of hearing ☐
 (d) The frequency of the sound emitted by its engine is beyond the audible region ☐
47. Which of the following gives the correct indication of the composition of bronze ?
 (a) copper and tin ☐ (b) copper and silver ☐
 (c) iron and zinc ☐ (d) copper and zinc ☐
48. Galena is a compound of
 (a) lead and sulphur ☐ (b) lead and oxygen ☐
 (c) aluminium and oxygen ☐ (d) oxgen and iron ☐
49. The hardest of all metals is
 (a) Gypsum ☐ (b) Diamond ☐
 (c) Topaz ☐ (d) Corundum ☐
50. Galvanized iron is coated with a thin film of
 (a) aluminium ☐ (b) zinc ☐
 (b) lead ☐ (d) tin ☐

51. In electrolysis, the reaction at anode is
 (a) Ionisation ☐ (b) Polymerisation ☐
 (c) Reduction ☐ (d) Oxidation ☐
52. Biogas produced by the anerobic digestion of animal dung has its main component
 (a) Methane ☐ (b) Acetylene ☐
 (c) Carbon monooxide ☐ (d) Carbon dioxide ☐
53. Carbon dioxide is a good fire extinguisher because
 (a) it is a combustible gas ☐
 (b) it excludes air from the flames ☐
 (c) it lowers the killing temperature ☐
 (d) it is plentiful ☐
54. If a body is moved from equator to pole on the mean sea level, then its weight
 (a) decreases always ☐ (b) increases always ☐
 (c) increases in winter and decreases in summer ☐
 (d) remains same ☐
55. A light arrestor's conducting wire should have
 (a) small cross-sectional area to confine the current ☐
 (b) high insulation to ensure protection ☐
 (c) high resistance to withstand the large current ☐
 (d) low resistance to conduct the currents to the ground ☐

V

[From Civil Services' Exam. 1982]

56. To an astronaut in the spacecraft, the sky appears to be
 (a) blue ☐ (b) white ☐
 (c) dark ☐ (d) red ☐
57. A fan makes a hot noon to feel cold by
 (a) blowing on hot air ☐
 (b) increasing the rate of evaporation ☐
 (c) letting in cold air ☐
 (d) regulating the air flow ☐
58. When a ship enters a sea from a river, its portion under water will
 (a) increase ☐ (b) decrease ☐
 (c) show no change ☐
 (d) increase or decrease alternatively ☐
59. The substance generally used in the tip of safety match stick is
 (a) Red phosphorous ☐ (b) Sodium ☐
 (c) Yellow phosphorous ☐ (d) Antimony trisulphide ☐
60. The process by which metal surface is coated with thin layer of zinc is called
 (a) Vulcanising ☐ (b) Galvanising ☐
 (c) Electroplating ☐ (d) None of the above ☐
61. Kilowatt is the unit of
 (a) Voltage ☐ (b) Power ☐
 (c) Resistance ☐ (d) Current ☐

62. The sun derives its energy from
 (a) nuclear fission reactions ☐
 (b) nuclear fusion reactions ☐
 (c) oxidation of helium ☐ (d) fission of noble metals ☐
63. Metals used in voltaic cell are
 (a) zinc and lead ☐ (b) carbon and zinc ☐
 (c) zinc and copper ☐ (d) carbon and nickel ☐
64. Which of the following is useful in the chemistry of photography?
 (a) Silver bromide ☐ (b) Aluminium hydroxide ☐
 (c) Sodium chloride ☐ (d) Potassium nitrate ☐
65. The dress made out of which of the following is safe to wear while cooking?
 (a) Nylon ☐ (b) Terylene ☐
 (c) Silk ☐ (d) Cotton ☐
66. The purest form of water is obtained from
 (a) a deep tube well ☐ (b) a running stream ☐
 (c) hot water ☐ (d) heavy rains ☐
67. Gasohol is mixture of gasoline and
 (a) Ethyl alcohol ☐ (b) Methyl alcohol ☐
 (c) Kerosene ☐ (d) Butyl alcohol ☐
68. Diamond and Emerald contain
 (a) Carbon and silicon ☐ (b) Carbon and zinc ☐
 (c) Silicon, aluminium and beryllium ☐
 (d) Carbon and Calcium ☐
96. Hygrometer is used to measure
 (a) density of a liquid. ☐
 (b) relative humidity of atmosphere ☐
 (c) absorption power of plants ☐
 (d) temperature of air ☐
70. Chief constituent of gobar gas is
 (a) Hydrogen ☐ (b) Nitrogen ☐
 (c) Ethane ☐ (d) Methane ☐

VI

[From Asstt. Gde Exam. 1982]

71. Which one of the following is a solid lubricant?
 (a) Starch ☐ (b) Protein ☐
 (c) Graphite ☐ (d) Carbohydrate ☐
72. Cloudy nights are warmer than clear nights due to
 (a) prevention of heat radiated out by the earth from escaping into the sky ☐
 (b) reflection of heat waves radiated out by the earth ☐
 (c) both of the above factors ☐
 (d) none of the above ☐
73. Which of the following is a semi-conductor?
 (a) Copper ☐ (b) Zirconium ☐
 (c) Silver ☐ (d) Germanium ☐

74. As one climbs up the Mount Everest, one experiences difficulty in breathing due to

- (a) low content of nitrogen ☐ (b) low content of oxygen ☐
 (c) high content of carbon dioxide ☐
 (d) none of the above ☐

VII

[From Senior Observers' Exam. 1982]

75. The space ~~above~~ the mercury in a barometer

- (a) contains ~~some~~ inert gases ☐
 (b) is vacuum ☐
 (c) has water vapours ☐ (d) has air ☐

76. The increase in pressure

- (a) does not affect the boiling point of a liquid ☐
 (b) reduces the volume of a liquid ☐
 (c) lowers the boiling point of a liquid ☐
 (d) raises the boiling point of a liquid ☐

77. A camera forms

- (a) real but inverted images ☐
 (b) virtual but inverted images ☐
 (c) real and erect images ☐
 (d) virtual and erect images ☐

78. Which one of the following is *not* correct ?

- (a) The core of an electromagnet is made of soft iron ☐
 (b) Lodestone is a natural magnet ☐
 (c) Attraction is the sure test of magnetism ☐
 (d) All of the above ☐

79. The gas used in soda-water is

- (a) Carbon monoxide ☐ (b) Carbon dioxide ☐
 (c) Oxygen ☐ (d) Marsh gas ☐

80. The best electrical conductor is

- (a) aluminium ☐ (b) iron ☐
 (c) copper ☐ (d) silver ☐

81. A man will be able to jump higher on the moon than on the earth because

- (a) mass of the moon is less than that of earth ☐
 (b) the force of gravity on moon is less than that of the earth ☐
 (c) the period of revolution of the moon is less than of the earth ☐
 (d) atmosphere of the moon is lighter than that on earth ☐

82. A red flower placed in green light appears

- (a) greenish-red ☐ (b) black ☐
 (b) reddish green ☐ (d) violet ☐

VIII

[From I.T. Inspectors' Exam. 1982]

83. Graphite is

- (a) calcium carbide ☐ (b) iron carbide ☐
 (c) pure carbon ☐ (d) silicon carbide ☐

84. A fuse wire in main switch is used mainly to
 (a) prevent an unduly high circuit from passing through the circuit ☐
 (b) convert AC into DC supply ☐
 (c) complete the electrical circuit ☐
 (d) prevent leakage of current ☐
85. During winter, if we touch a piece of metal and a piece of wood lying in the garden, the metal seems colder. This is because metal has very high
 (a) specific heat ☐ (b) electrical conductivity ☐
 (c) thermal conductivity ☐ (d) density ☐
86. The metal used in storage batteries is
 (a) zinc ☐ (b) aluminium ☐
 (c) copper ☐ (d) lead ☐
87. In a barometer, mercury is used instead of water because it
 (a) is not transparent ☐ (b) is a metal ☐
 (c) is a good conductor of electricity ☐
 (d) has high density ☐
88. 'Epsom Salt', a well-known laxative, is chemically named as
 (a) sodium sulphate ☐ (b) magnesium chloride ☐
 (c) magnesium sulphate ☐ (d) sodium chloride ☐
89. An instrument used to detect the presence of a current in a circuit is called
 (a) Rheostat ☐ (b) Voltmeter ☐
 (c) Galvanometer ☐ (d) Ammeter ☐
90. The gas used for making vegetable ghee from oil is
 (a) Sulphur ☐ (b) Hydrogen ☐
 (c) Nitrogen ☐ (d) Oxygen ☐

IX

[From Auditors' Exam. 1982]

91. Which variety of glass is used for the manufacture of optical glasses?
 (a) Flint glass ☐ (b) Jena glass ☐
 (c) Pyrex glass ☐ (d) Soda glass ☐
92. A chemical change occurs when
 (a) ice melts ☐
 (b) water is converted into steam ☐
 (c) sugar is dissolved in water ☐
 (d) iron rust ☐
93. A bubble of soap solution shows brilliant colours when viewed in sunlight because of
 (a) polarisation of light ☐ (b) diffraction of light ☐
 (c) interference of light ☐ (d) dispersion of light ☐
94. Which of the following is the best conductor of heat?
 (a) Distilled water ☐ (b) Salt water ☐
 (c) Cold water ☐ (d) Warm water ☐

95. The precious stone diamond is nothing but
 (a) a high quality natural glass ☐
 (b) a variety of mica ☐
 (c) a form of carbon ☐ (d) a special type of sand ☐

X

[From I. Forest Service Exam. 1982]

96. Soaps and detergents remove the dirt from clothes due to
 (a) osmosis ☐ (b) gravity ☐
 (c) lowering of interfacial tension ☐
 (d) capillary action ☐
97. Wave length of ultra violet light is
 (a) 4000° A ☐ (b) 4500° A ☐
 (c) 5000° A ☐ (d) 5500° A ☐
98. Out of the following, the velocity of sound is maximum in
 (a) water ☐ (b) air ☐
 (c) steel ☐ (d) wood ☐
99. For meteorological reading, a rainy day is reopened as a period of 24 hours with at least how much rain ?
 (a) .25 mm. ☐ (b) .5 mm. ☐
 (c) .025 mm. ☐ (d) 1 mm. ☐
100. The penetrating power is largest in which of the following ?
 (a) Neutrons ☐ (b) Positrons ☐
 (c) Protons ☐ (d) Gamma-rays ☐
101. Alpha particles can be accelerated to high energies in
 (a) Nuclear reactor ☐ (b) Cyclotron ☐
 (c) Synchrotron ☐ (d) None of the above ☐
102. A motor mechanic never oils the brake lining because
 (a) it is not a rotating part ☐
 (b) it will reduce its friction by doing so ☐
 (c) it is rarely used ☐
 (d) only grease should be used for this purpose ☐
103. In an auditorium, better sound is effected if its walls are capable of
 (a) reflecting the sound to the audience ☐
 (b) refracting the sound to the stage ☐
 (c) absorbing the sound ☐ (d) none of the above ☐
104. The diamond appears lustrous because of
 (a) Reflection ☐ (b) Refraction ☐
 (c) Total internal reflection ☐
 (d) Its being allotropic form of carbon ☐
105. The green colour of water in a lake is due to
 (a) excessive growth of sea weeds ☐
 (b) algal ☐
 (c) pollution ☐ (d) none of these ☐
106. White colour of feathers of birds is due to the
 (a) equal reflection of all colours present in the incident light ☐

- (b) absence of all pigments in the feathers ☐
 (c) presence of white pigments in the feathers ☐
 (d) none of these ☐
107. Freezing point test of milk helps in
 (a) preparing freezed milk products ☐
 (b) finding adulteration of milk with water ☐
 (c) estimating the total solids present in the milk ☐
 (d) none of these ☐
108. The least sensitive photographic emulsion is
 (a) 40 ASA ☐ (b) 100 ASA ☐
 (c) 200 ASA ☐ (d) 500 ASA ☐
109. The half life period of C^{14} is
 (a) 9 seconds ☐ (b) 14.3 days ☐
 (c) 12 days ☐ (d) 5568 years ☐
110. Size of an atom is determined by
 (a) number of protons and neutrons ☐
 (b) number of neutrons ☐
 (c) number of electrons ☐ (d) none of these ☐
111. An astronaut will see from the moon
 (a) twinkling of planets only ☐
 (b) twinkling of stars only ☐
 (c) twinkling of stars and planets ☐
 (d) neither of the above ☐
112. The light emitted by fireflies is an example of
 (a) Chemiluminescence ☐ (b) Bioluminescence ☐
 (c) Fluorescence ☐ (d) Phosphorescence ☐
113. T.N.T. is an/on
 (a) Fertiliser ☐ (b) Insecticide ☐
 (c) Explosive ☐ (d) Herbicide ☐
114. Which of the following belongs to the range of the wavelength of a microwave ?
 (a) 10^{-8} cm ☐ (b) 10^{-4} cm ☐
 (c) 10^3 cm ☐ (d) 1 cm ☐
115. DNA is
 (a) an enzyme ☐ (b) acetic acid ☐
 (c) citric acid ☐
 (d) a classification of nucleic acids ☐
116. Baking soda is
 (a) sodium carbonate ☐ (b) sodium bicarbonate ☐
 (c) sodium chloride ☐ (d) sodium nitrate ☐
117. Lead pencil contains
 (a) Lead dioxide ☐ (b) Lead monoxide ☐
 (c) Graphite ☐ (d) None of these ☐
118. Which of the following is used in photocells ?
 (a) Zinc ☐ (b) Cadmium ☐
 (c) Aluminium ☐ (d) Selenium ☐

119. Richter scale is used for measuring the
 (a) magnitude of earthquakes ☐
 (b) diameter of thread ☐
 (c) intensity of air pollution ☐
 (d) rainfall ☐
120. 14 carat gold means
 (a) an inferior quality of gold coming from Kolarld ☐
 fields
 (b) a cheap quality of gold being imported from Gulf countries ☐
 (c) gold which contains 14 per cent gold and rest copper ☐
 (d) an alloy containing 14 parts of gold and 10 parts of copper ☐
121. Basic component of marble is
 (a) Lime stone ☐ (b) Sand stone ☐
 (c) Gypsum ☐ (d) Milk of lime ☐
122. Light travels in
 (a) longitudinal waves ☐ (b) transverse waves ☐
 (c) both of the above ☐ (d) none of the above ☐
123. Which of the following is used for the manufacture of cement ?
 (a) Calcium and aluminium silicate ☐
 (b) Calcium and lead silicate ☐
 (c) Calcium and potassium silicate ☐
 (d) Calcium and sodium silicate ☐
124. Elements are arranged in periodic table according to their
 (a) Atomic numbers ☐ (b) Atomic weights ☐
 (c) Valencies ☐ (d) Ma's weights ☐
125. Convex lenses are used for the correction of
 (a) Short-sightedness ☐ (b) Astigmatism ☐
 (c) Long-sightedness ☐ (d) Cataract ☐
126. Alpha particles are emitted by
 (a) Cyclotrons
 (b) Nuclei of certain radioactive elements ☐
 (c) Protons ☐ (d) Electrons ☐
127. In a double decker bus, the overcrowding may cause
 (a) the toppling of the bus due to unstable equilibrium ☐
 (b) the upper dock to fall and break ☐
 (c) the difficulty in picking up the speed ☐
 (d) none of these ☐
128. Which of the following substances has lowest specific heat ?
 (a) Copper ☐ (b) Glass ☐
 (c) Iron ☐ (d) Marble ☐
129. The energy, which comes to us from the sun, result due to
 (a) Chemical reaction ☐ (b) Nuclear fusion ☐
 (c) Nuclear fusion ☐ (d) Chain reactions ☐

130. While travelling in a bus, what the passengers are expected to do in case of thunder storms suddenly takes place ?
 (a) Should get down from the bus and lie flat on the ground ☐
 (b) Should remain inside the bus ☐
 (c) Should get down and take shelter under a tree ☐
 (d) Not to do anything ☐
131. It is easier to open the heavy door with its handle fixed
 (a) near the hinge ☐ (b) farthest from the hinge ☐
 (c) in the centre of the door ☐
 (d) anywhere on the door ☐
132. Electrical energy is converted into sound by
 (a) Amplifier ☐ (b) Loud speaker ☐
 (c) Microphone ☐ (d) Transistor ☐
133. Acromatic lens are used
 (a) to form an image with colourful frings ☐
 (b) to form an image free from colourful frings ☐
 (c) to protect the eyes from dust while driving a motion cycle etc. ☐
 (d) none of these ☐
134. Hydrogen has three isotopes : hydrogen, deuterium and tritium. The nucleus of these isotopes contain respectively
 (a) 1 proton, 2 protons, 3 protons ☐
 (b) 1 electron, 2 electrons, and 3 electrons ☐
 (c) 1 neutron, 2 neutrons and 3 neutrons ☐
 (d) 1 proton, 1 proton and 1 neutron, 1 proton and 2 neutrons ☐
135. The stars are not visible in the day time because
 (a) they are much smaller in comparison to the man ☐
 (b) they are at a very great distance from the earth ☐
 (c) of sun's brightness during day time ☐
 (d) none of these ☐

XI

[From Engg. Services' Exam. 1982]

136. Natural gas contains
 (a) more methane and less higher hydrocarbons ☐
 (b) more propane and less methane ☐
 (c) more carbon and nitrogen compounds than hydrocarbons ☐
 (d) none of these ☐
137. A neutral atom consists of
 (a) equal number of neutrons and protons ☐
 (b) equal number of protons and electrons ☐
 (c) equal number of electrons and neutrons ☐
 (d) none of these ☐
138. Which of the following is used as a purgative ?
 (a) Mercuric chloride ☐ (b) Magnesium sulphate ☐
 (c) Potassium sulphate ☐ (d) None of these ☐

139. Common 18:8 stainless steel contains

- (a) 18 per cent Nickel and 8 per cent Chromium ☐
 (b) 8 per cent Nickel and 18 per cent Chromium ☐
 (c) 18 per cent Chromium and 8 per cent Manganese ☐
 (d) 18 per cent Chromium, 8 per cent Nickel and 8 per cent Manganese ☐

140. Which of the following may have a wavelength of one metre ?

- (a) Visible light ☐ (b) Ultraviolet light ☐
 (c) X-rays ☐ (d) Radio waves ☐

ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (b) | 3. (b) | 4. (b) | 5. (b) |
| 6. (c) | 7. (a) | 8. (c) | 9. (a) | 10. (d) |
| 11. (d) | 12. (d) | 13. (c) | 14. (c) | 15. (d) |
| 16. (a) | 17. (a) | 18. (b) | 19. (c) | 20. (a) |
| 21. (b) | 22. (d) | 23. (b) | 24. (a) | 25. (a) |
| 26. (c) | 27. (b) | 28. (a) | 29. (a) | 30. (b) |
| 31. (a) | 32. (b) | 33. (c) | 34. (b) | 35. (c) |
| 36. (c) | 37. (c) | 38. (b) | 39. (a) | 40. (a) |
| 41. (d) | 42. (a) | 43. (d) | 44. (c) | 45. (e) |
| 46. (d) | 47. (a) | 48. (a) | 49. (b) | 50. (b) |
| 51. (d) | 52. (a) | 53. (b) | 54. (b) | 55. (d) |
| 56. (c) | 57. (b) | 58. (b) | 59. (d) | 60. (b) |
| 61. (b) | 62. (b) | 63. (c) | 64. (a) | 65. (d) |
| 66. (d) | 67. (a) | 68. (a) | 69. (b) | 70. (d) |
| 71. (c) | 72. (a) | 73. (c) | 74. (b) | 75. (b) |
| 76. (d) | 77. (a) | 78. (c) | 79. (b) | 80. (d) |
| 81. (b) | 82. (b) | 83. (c) | 84. (a) | 85. (c) |
| 86. (d) | 87. (d) | 88. (c) | 89. (d) | 90. (b) |
| 91. (a) | 92. (d) | 93. (d) | 94. (b) | 95. (c) |
| 96. (c) | 97. (a) | 98. (c) | 99. (a) | 100. (d) |
| 101. (a) | 102. (b) | 103. (a) | 104. (c) | 105. (a) |
| 106. (a) | 107. (b) | 108. (a) | 109. (d) | 110. (a) |
| 111. (d) | 112. (b) | 113. (c) | 114. (d) | 115. (d) |
| 116. (b) | 117. (c) | 118. (d) | 119. (a) | 120. (d) |
| 121. (a) | 122. (d) | 123. (d) | 124. (b) | 125. (c) |
| 126. (b) | 127. (a) | 128. (a) | 129. (c) | 130. (a) |
| 131. (b) | 132. (b) | 133. (b) | 134. (d) | 135. (e) |
| 136. (a) | 137. (b) | 138. (b) | 139. (b) | 140. (d) |

Hygiene & Physiology

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

Q. Choose the correct answer out of the alternatives suggested against each.

I

[From Rooks Banks P.O. Exam, 1984]

1. 'Biopsy' is
 - (a) psychological study of a life in artificial environment ☐
 - (b) medical diagnosis technique using cells and tissues ☐
 - (c) an examination of body after death to determine the cause of death ☐
 - (d) an assessment of life forms in an environment ☐

II

[From Civil Services' Exam 1983]

2. In typhoid, which of the following drugs is administered ?
 - (a) Chloromycetin ☐
 - (b) Pencillin ☐
 - (c) Sulphonamide ☐
 - (d) Tetracycline ☐
3. Hypochondria is a
 - (a) disease of eyes ☐
 - (b) disease of sexual organs ☐
 - (c) disease of low blood pressure ☐
 - (d) state of morbid anxiety about one's health with complaint of imaginary disorders ☐
4. Aspirin is a
 - (a) pain reliever ☐
 - (b) sedative ☐
 - (c) cortisone ☐
 - (d) sporic ☐
5. The messages received by and transmitted from the brain to various parts of the body take the form of
 - (a) nervous impulses ☐
 - (b) chemical impulses ☐
 - (c) mechanical impulses ☐
 - (d) automatic impulses ☐
6. Hormones, which are necessary for the development of human body, are secreted by
 - (a) Thyroid gland ☐
 - (b) Pituitary gland ☐
 - (c) Parathyroid gland ☐
 - (d) Exocrine gland ☐
7. The ductless and secretory glands in the human body are known as
 - (a) Endocrine glands ☐
 - (b) Exocrine glands ☐
 - (c) Salivary glands ☐
 - (d) None of the above ☐

8. Fat is stored in the human body in
 (a) Muscular tissue ☐ (b) Connective tissue ☐
 (c) Adipose tissue ☐ (d) Epithelial tissue ☐

III

[From State Bank Prob. (Officers' Exam. 1983)]

9. Sterility is caused due to the deficiency of vitamin
 (a) A ☐ (b) C ☐
 (c) E ☐ (d) K ☐
10. Anaemia causes the loss of
 (a) appetite ☐ (b) hearing ☐
 (c) memory ☐ (d) sense of touch ☐
11. The acid that helps in digestion is
 (a) sulphuric acid ☐ (b) hydrochloric acid ☐
 (c) acetic acid ☐ (d) none of these ☐
12. Which of the following is *not* immunised by 'Triple Antigen' ?
 (a) Typhoid ☐ (b) Tetanus ☐
 (c) Diphtheria ☐ (d) Whooping Cough ☐

IV

[From L.I.C. Officers' Exam. 1983]

13. The deficiency of which vitamin causes Scurvy ?
 (a) A ☐ (b) B ☐
 (c) C ☐ (d) D ☐

V

[From Bank Prob. Officers' Exam. 1983]

14. In Cod liver oil, you can find the maximum content of
 (a) Proteins ☐ (b) Vitamins ☐
 (c) Carbohydrates ☐ (d) None of the above ☐
15. The patient of cataract will be operated on which part of the eye ?
 (a) Iris ☐ (b) Lens ☐
 (c) Cornea ☐ (d) Retina ☐

VI

[From Defence Services' Exam. 1983]

16. The most common cause of water pollution of Indian rivers is
 (a) Oil ☐ (b) Pesticide ☐
 (c) Kotten plants ☐ (d) Sewage ☐
17. Pulses are a rich source of
 (a) Fats ☐ (b) Carbohydrates ☐
 (c) Proteins ☐ (d) Minerals ☐
18. The building blocks of proteins are
 (a) fatty acids ☐ (b) amino acids ☐
 (c) mineral acids ☐ (d) organic acids ☐
19. Main cause of blindness in India is
 (a) Cataract ☐ (b) Glaucoma ☐
 (c) road accidents ☐ (d) Trachoma ☐
20. The enzyme found in the saliva of man is called
 (a) Lipase ☐ (b) Pepsin ☐
 (c) Ptyalin ☐ (d) Trypsin ☐

21. The deficiency of Vitamin K leads to which of the following diseases ?
 (a) Sterility ☐ (b) Night blindness ☐
 (c) Beriberi ☐ (d) Anaemia ☐
22. B.C.G. (Bacillus Calmette Gurein) vaccine is used to immunize against
 (a) Cholera ☐ (b) Leprosy ☐
 (c) Tuberculosis ☐ (d) Typhoid ☐
23. Electrocardiograph is an instrument used in the study of
 (a) Heart ☐ (b) Brain ☐
 (c) Liver ☐ (d) Lungs ☐
24. Bile is secreted by
 (a) Liver ☐ (b) Pancreas ☐
 (c) Spleen ☐ (d) Stomach ☐
25. Which of the following diseases are water-borne ?
 (a) Measles and small-pox ☐ (b) Polio and Diphtheria ☐
 (c) Malaria and Filariæ ☐ (d) Typhoid and Cholera ☐
26. An antibiotic is a substance to kill
 (a) Living organisms ☐ (b) Micro-organisms ☐
 (c) Viruses ☐ (d) Bacteria ☐
27. Maximum absorption of dietary food takes place on
 (a) Gullet ☐ (b) Small intestine ☐
 (c) Large intestine ☐ (d) Stomach ☐

VII

[From Civil Services' Exam. 1982]

28. Flood hit areas are to be immediately given medical cover. Which of the following is the most appropriate step ?
 (a) B.C.G. injection ☐
 (b) Inoculation against cholera ☐
 (c) Small-pox vaccination ☐ (d) None of the above ☐
29. The rich source of iron is
 (a) Eggs ☐ (b) Green vegetables ☐
 (c) Pulses ☐ (d) Milk ☐
30. Which among the following acts as a resistance against disease in the body ?
 (a) Vitamins ☐ (b) Carbohydrates ☐
 (c) Red Corpuscles ☐ (d) White corpuscles ☐
31. A universal donor has blood group
 (a) A ☐ (b) B ☐
 (c) O ☐ (d) AB ☐
32. Retina in the eyes acts as a——in the camera
 (a) Lens ☐ (b) Shutter ☐
 (c) Film ☐ (d) None of the above ☐
33. Milk of animals fed on grass contains large amount of a fat in
 (a) summer ☐ (b) winter ☐
 (c) spring ☐ (d) autumn ☐

34. Vitamins do not act as a/an
 (a) source of energy ☐
 (b) stimulant in the growth of the body ☐
 (c) agent in regulating the chemical processes in the body metabolism ☐
 (d) all of the above ☐
35. Which of the following enters human body through skin ?
 (a) Tape worm ☐ (b) Hook worm ☐
 (c) Ring worm ☐ (d) Thread worm ☐
36. Chlorophyll is a/an
 (a) halogen acid ☐
 (b) green pigment found in the plant ☐
 (c) chloro-organic compound ☐
 (d) element ☐
37. Health hazard floods are responsible for the spread of
 (a) Cholera ☐ (b) Malaria ☐
 (c) Influenza ☐ (d) Diarrhoea ☐
38. During Cardiac failure, which of the following is advised as a first aid ?
 (a) Mouth to mouth resuscitation ☐
 (b) Giving external cardiac massage ☐
 (c) Giving cool water to drink ☐
 (d) Giving complete body massage ☐
39. Dehydration in human body results due to loss of
 (a) Salts ☐ (b) Water ☐
 (c) Vitamins ☐ (d) Hormones ☐
40. Ready source of energy is available for athletes in
 (a) Vitamins ☐ (b) Fats ☐
 (c) Proteins ☐ (d) Carbohydrates ☐
41. The easiest way of finding out the nutritional states for large number of children in a short time is by
 (a) studying their behaviour ☐
 (b) studying their hair, face and eyes ☐
 (c) measuring their height and weight ☐
 (d) all of the above ☐

VIII

[From Asstt. Gde. Exam. 1982]

42. A deficiency of which of the following leads to an attack of diabetes ?
 (a) Digestion of food ☐ (b) Insulin ☐
 (c) Enzymes ☐ (d) Vitamins ☐
43. Which part of the human body is damaged by the disease called encephalitis ?
 (a) Lungs ☐ (b) Liver ☐
 (c) Brain ☐ (d) Kidneys ☐
44. Which of the following pairs of diseases is caused by the deficiency of some vitamins ?

- (a) Rickets and Jaundice ☐ (b) Pellagra and asthma ☐
 (c) Scurvy and rickets ☐ (d) Beriberi and diabetes ☐
45. The gland which is attached to the digestive system but does not have any role to play in digesting food is
 (a) Salivary gland ☐ (b) Liver ☐
 (c) Spleen ☐ (d) Pancreas ☐
46. Why is hydrochloric acid necessary in stomach ?
 (a) For maintaining an acidic medium ☐
 (b) For maintaining an alkaline medium ☐
 (c) For easy digestion of proteins ☐
 (d) None of the above ☐
47. Which of the following helps in the clotting of blood ?
 (a) Vitamin B₁ ☐ (b) Vitamin K ☐
 (c) Vitamin B₁₂ ☐ (d) Vitamin D ☐
48. Which of the following is the carrier of sleeping sickness ?
 (a) Fly ☐ (b) Tse-tse-Fly ☐
 (c) Sand Fly ☐ (d) Mosquito ☐
49. What is the function of kidney ?
 (a) Nitrogenous filtration ☐ (b) Blood filtration ☐
 (c) Excretion of urine ☐ (d) None of the above ☐
50. Which one of the following diseases is caused by the deficiency of vitamin B₁ (Thiamine) ?
 (a) Scurvy ☐ (b) Rickets ☐
 (c) Trachoma ☐ (d) Beriberi ☐
51. Hormones assist in which one of the following activities ?
 (a) Digestion of food ☐ (b) Activities of enzymes ☐
 (c) Regulation of the body processes ☐
 (d) Maintaining an optimum level of pH in the body ☐
52. Urea and Uric acid are formed in the metabolism of
 (a) Sugars ☐ (b) Fats ☐
 (c) Proteins ☐ (d) Minerals ☐
53. The most highly contractile part of human body
 (a) Skin ☐ (b) Stomach ☐
 (c) Urinary bladder ☐ (d) Iris ☐
54. Which of the following groups contains the names of the diseases caused by virus ?
 (a) Measles and ring worm ☐ (b) Gout and gout ☐
 (c) Pneumonia and mumps ☐
 (d) Chicken pox and poliomyelitis ☐
55. Which one of the following is a tissue ?
 (a) Liver ☐ (b) Heart ☐
 (c) Skin ☐ (d) Blood ☐
56. The human organ affected by malaria attack is
 (a) Spleen ☐ (b) Liver ☐
 (c) Lungs ☐ (d) Skin ☐

57. The increase in the incidence of malaria in India is due to
 (a) resistance of the mosquitoes to DDT ☐
 (b) resistance of the human beings to drugs ☐
 (c) poor sanitation ☐ (d) increase in population ☐
58. Which one of the following pair of diseases is caused by bacteria?
 (a) Cholera and T.B. ☐
 (b) Diphtheria and Chicken ☐
 (c) Cholera and typhoid ☐ (d) T.B and chicken pox ☐
59. Which one of the following diseases is hereditary?
 (a) Anaemia ☐ (b) Wephritis ☐
 (c) Diabetes ☐ (d) Night Blindness ☐
60. A man suffering from the bleeding of gums is advised to take
 (a) milk and carrot ☐ (b) sufficient protein ☐
 (c) citrus fruits ☐ (d) none of these ☐

IX

[From Senior Observers' Exam. 1982]

61. Our teeth and bone are made of mainly
 (a) Calcium hydrogen phosphate ☐
 (b) Calcium phosphate ☐
 (c) Calcium sulphate ☐ (d) Calcium silicate ☐
62. Gastric juice is produced in
 (a) mouth ☐ (b) liver ☐
 (c) pancreas ☐ (d) stomach ☐
63. The red blood cells in a human body die after about
 (a) 150 days ☐ (b) 90 days ☐
 (c) 120 day ☐ (d) 157 days ☐
64. Of the following organs in human body, largest is
 (a) Kidney ☐ (b) Heart ☐
 (c) Brain ☐ (d) Liver ☐
65. Vitamin D is produced in our body
 (a) by the action of ozone ☐
 (b) by the action of ultra-violet light ☐
 (c) by the conversion of oxygen into ozone ☐
 (d) by the conversion of hydrogen into helium ☐
66. On an average the number of beats per minute by heart of human adult is
 (a) 72 ☐ (b) 90 ☐
 (c) 92 ☐ (d) 86 ☐

X

[From I.T. Inspectors' Exam. 1982]

67. Which of the following diseases destroys the red blood corpuscles?
 (a) Typhoid ☐ (c) Anaemia ☐
 (c) Jaundice ☐ (d) Trachoma ☐

68. Small-pox is a disease caused by
 (a) Virus ☐ (b) Bacteria ☐
 (c) Fungus ☐ (d) Insect ☐
69. The presence of pollen in the atmosphere may cause
 (a) heart attack ☐ (b) asthma ☐
 (c) cancer ☐ (d) cholera ☐
70. Rh factor concerns the
 (a) blood group ☐ (b) colour of the skin ☐
 (c) colour of the eye ☐ (d) functioning of the liver ☐

XI

[From Auditors' Exam. 1982]

71. Which of the following is the richest source of protein ?
 (a) Groundnut ☐ (b) Fresh milk ☐
 (c) Pulses ☐ (d) Soyabean ☐
72. Diseases of the eye, specially night blindness, are caused by the deficiency of
 (a) Carbohydrates ☐ (b) Proteins ☐
 (c) Vitamin A ☐ (d) Vitamin B ☐
73. In the human digestive system, the gastric juice is produced by
 (a) Intestinal glands ☐ (b) Pancreas ☐
 (c) Salivary glands ☐ (d) Stomach glands ☐
74. Complex nitrogenous organic substances of very high molecular weights constitute what are known as
 (a) Carbohydrates ☐ (b) Fats ☐
 (c) Fats ☐ (d) Proteins ☐
75. Which part of the eye donated by a man is used in restoring the vision of another person ?
 (a) Cornea ☐ (b) Conjunctiva ☐
 (c) Lens ☐ (d) Retina ☐
76. Which one of the following (per gramme) is the richest source of Vitamin C ?
 (a) Apple ☐ (b) Lemon juice ☐
 (c) Mango pulp ☐ (d) Milk ☐

XII

[From I. Forest Service Exam. 1982]

77. A source of ready energy for the players is
 (a) Lemon ☐ (b) Glucose ☐
 (c) Milk ☐ (d) Sucrose ☐
78. On What day after menstruation, the ovulation takes place ?
 (a) Fifth day ☐ (b) Tenth day ☐
 (c) Sixth day ☐ (d) Fourteenth day ☐
79. Human eye is sensitive to
 (a) green light ☐ (b) yellow light ☐
 (c) red light ☐ (d) blue light ☐
80. A doctor while taking the radiograph of a patient asks him to stand close to the X-ray plate in order to

- (a) protect him from the electric shock ☐
 (b) get better shadow ☐
 (c) give him sharp electric shock ☐
 (d) get the large size radiograph ☐
81. The other name of vitamin C is ☐
 (a) Formic acid ☐ (b) Ascorbic acid ☐
 (c) Riboflavin ☐ (d) Silicic acid ☐
82. Sugar in the milk is in the form of ☐
 (a) Fructose ☐ (b) Glucose ☐
 (c) Surcose ☐ (d) Lactose ☐
83. Which of the following is used as a food preservator ? ☐
 (a) Sodium carbonate ☐ (b) Sodium bicarbonate ☐
 (c) Sodium chloride ☐ (d) Sodium benzoate ☐
84. Sugar contains ☐
 (a) Carbon, hydrogen and oxygen ☐
 (b) Hydrogen, carbon and sulphur ☐
 (c) Hydrogen, carbon, oxygen and nitrogen ☐
 (d) None of these ☐
85. Which of the following amino-acids contains sulphur ? ☐
 (a) Tyrosine ☐ (b) Methionine ☐
 (c) Lysine ☐ (d) Arginine ☐
86. Haemoglobin contains which of the following elements ? ☐
 (a) Iron ☐ (b) Copper ☐
 (c) Manganese ☐ (d) Aluminium ☐
87. Mother's Milk is more useful for child because ☐
 (a) it immunises the child against infection ☐
 (b) it is easily digestable ☐
 (c) it is the complete food for the child ☐
 (d) all the above ☐
88. In the sunlight, our skin builds up which of the following vitamins in the boody ? ☐
 (a) A ☐ (b) B ☐
 (c) C ☐ (d) D ☐

XIII

[From Engg. Services' Exam. 1982]

89. Which of the following have maximum caloric value ? ☐
 (a) Carbohydrates ☐ (b) Fats ☐
 (c) Proteins ☐ (d) Vitamins ☐
90. Cyanide acts as a poison by directly affecting the ☐
 (a) Brain ☐
 (b) affinity of blood for oxygen ☐
 (c) Cardiac and respiratory system ☐
 (d) Nervous system ☐
91. Enzymes are made from ☐
 (a) mineral acids ☐ (b) fatty acids ☐
 (c) group of proteins ☐ (d) carbohydrates ☐

92. In vasectomy, which organ is cut, a portion removed and stumps sutured ?
 (a) Epididymis ☐ (b) Urethra ☐
 (c) Spermatic cord ☐ (d) Oviducts ☐
93. What steps should be taken for post-natal care of the baby's health ?
 (a) Pre-natal mother's welfare ☐
 (b) Post-natal health of the mother ☐
 (c) Adopting family welfare schemes ☐
 (d) None of these ☐
94. Natural product of sun's transcendental energy is
 (a) minerals ☐ (b) starch ☐
 (c) vitamins ☐ (d) salts ☐

ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (a) | 3. (d) | 4. (a) | 5. (a) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (a) | 8. (c) | 9. (c) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (a) | 13. (c) | 14. (b) | 15. (b) |
| 16. (d) | 17. (c) | 18. (b) | 19. (a) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (c) | 23. (a) | 24. (a) | 25. (d) |
| 26. (d) | 27. (c) | 28. (b) | 29. (b) | 30. (d) |
| 31. (c) | 32. (c) | 33. (a) | 34. (a) | 35. (c) |
| 36. (b) | 37. (a) | 38. (a) | 39. (b) | 40. (c) |
| 41. (c) | 42. (b) | 43. (c) | 44. (c) | 45. (c) |
| 46. (c) | 47. (b) | 48. (b) | 49. (c) | 50. (d) |
| 51. (c) | 52. (c) | 53. (d) | 54. (d) | 55. (a) |
| 56. (a) | 57. (a) | 58. (c) | 59. (c) | 60. (c) |
| 61. (b) | 62. (d) | 63. (c) | 64. (d) | 65. (b) |
| 66. (a) | 67. (c) | 68. (a) | 69. (b) | 70. (a) |
| 71. (d) | 72. (c) | 73. (d) | 74. (d) | 75. (a) |
| 76. (b) | 77. (b) | 78. (d) | 79. (c) | 80. (c) |
| 81. (b) | 82. (d) | 83. (d) | 84. (a) | 85. (b) |
| 86. (a) | 87. (d) | 88. (d) | 89. (b) | 90. (d) |
| 91. (c) | 92. (c) | 93. (b) | 94. (b) | |

Q Choose the correct answer out of the alternatives suggested against each :

I

[Free Banking Board P.O. Exam. 1984]

1. Potato is obtained from which part of a plant ?
 (a) Branch ☐ (b) Root ☐
 (c) Stem ☐ (d) None of these ☐

II

[From Civil Services' Exam. 1983]

2. Age of a tree can be estimated by
 (a) counting the number of concentric rings ☐
 (b) counting the nodes and internodes of the trunk ☐
 (c) measuring the girth of the tree trunk ☐
 (d) counting the number of branches. ☐
3. The process of light exposure in a 24-hour cycle that controls the growth and development of certain plants and animals is called
 (a) Photosynthesis ☐ (b) Photoionisation ☐
 (c) Photoperiodism ☐ (d) Photol: inescence ☐
4. Amoebiasis, malaria and typhoid are diseases due to amoeba, malaria parasites and typhoid bacillus, which are collectively called
 (a) Anthropods ☐ (b) Protozoa ☐
 (c) Mollusca ☐ (d) Pisces ☐
5. Foot and mouth disease is prevalent among
 (a) Cattle only ☐ Cattle and pigs ☐
 (c) Sheep and cattle only ☐
 (d) Cattle, goats, sheep and other hoofed animals ☐
6. Bull semen for the purpose of artificial insemination is stored in
 (a) ice ☐ (b) liquid oxygen ☐
 (c) liquid nitrogen ☐ (d) liquid carbon dioxide ☐
7. Turmeric is taken from which part of the plant ?
 (a) Root ☐ Stem ☐
 (c) Fruit ☐ Flower ☐
8. Which of the following is a high yielding variety of rice ?
 (a) IR-21 ☐ (b) IR-8 ☐
 (c) K-64 ☐ (d) M-986 ☐

III

[From Defence Services' Exam. 1983]

9. Which of the following is the most important device to check soil erosion ?
- (a) Cultivate the soil parallel to slopes ☐
 - (b) Grow crops with wider row distance ☐
 - (c) Keep the land fallow during rainy season ☐
 - (d) Rotate with soil protecting crops ☐
10. Leaves on plants, though exposed to the sun, do not get hot because
- (a) the presence of water vapour in the air forms a protective layer on leaves surface ☐
 - (b) of continuous flow of breeze ☐
 - (c) of certain endothermic reactions ☐
 - (d) they ceaselessly evaporate large amount of water ☐
11. DDT acts on insects as
- (a) Contact poison ☐ (b) Inhalation poison ☐
 - (c) Repellent ☐ (d) Systematic poison ☐
12. Which of the following is an edible fungus ?
- (a) Ergot ☐ (b) Puff ball ☐
 - (c) Mush room ☐ (d) Slime moulds ☐

IV

[From Civil Services' Exam. 1982]

13. Honey bees are called social insects because
- (a) they visit all flowers to collect nectar ☐
 - (b) they live among them ☐
 - (c) they depend for their food upon other insects ☐
 - (d) they move socially with other insects ☐
14. Ozone present in the ozone layer of the atmosphere is important because
- (a) it gives oxygen on dissociation ☐
 - (b) it shields other gases ☐
 - (c) it helps in the growth of the plants by absorbing a large portion of the sun's ultraviolet radiation ☐
 - (d) none of the above ☐
15. After sowing seeds, the fertilizers used are
- (a) Phosphates ☐ (b) Nitrates ☐
 - (c) Green manures ☐ (d) All of the above ☐
16. To keep the seeds in good condition, we should keep it in a place which is
- (a) warm and dry ☐ (b) warm and wet ☐
 - (c) cool and dry ☐ (d) cool and wet ☐
17. The most preferential poultry feed is
- (a) Maize ☐ (b) Barley ☐
 - (c) Wheat ☐ (d) Rice husk ☐

V

[From Asstt. Gde. Exam. 1982]

18. An animal must have which of the following features to be classified as a mammal ?
- (a) Mammary gland ☐
 (b) Heart with four chambers ☐
 (c) Sexual reproduction ☐ (d) Lungs ☐
19. Which of the following pairs belongs to the category of cold blooded animals ?
- (a) Frogs and Snakes ☐ (b) Rats and lizards ☐
 (c) Snakes and birds ☐ (d) Birds and monkeys ☐
20. Man is distinguished from other organisms because
- (a) his cerebrum is functionally more developed ☐
 (b) he lives on land ☐
 (c) he walks ☐ (d) he builds home ☐
21. Which of the following pairs comprises poisonous reptiles ?
- (a) Cobra and crocodile ☐
 (b) Water snake and krait ☐
 (c) French water snake and coral snake ☐
 (d) Viper and krait ☐
22. The group containing the most advanced type of mammals is
- (a) cows and elephants ☐ (b) goats and dogs ☐
 (c) lions and cats ☐ (d) apes and monkeys ☐
23. The main difference between vertebrates and invertebrates is
- (a) tail ☐ (b) back bone ☐
 (c) hair on skin ☐ (d) posterior line ☐
24. Plants receive most of their nutrients from which of the following ?
- (a) Soil ☐ (b) Atmosphere ☐
 (c) Chlorophyll ☐ (d) Sunlight ☐
25. In human beings sex of the offspring depends on which of the following ?
- (a) Mother's hormones ☐
 (b) Sex chromosome of the mother ☐
 (c) X or Y Chromosome of the male sperm cell ☐
 (d) Chromosomes of sperms and ova ☐
26. Plant respiration takes place only during
- (a) day ☐ (b) night ☐
 (c) both day and night ☐ (d) none of the above ☐

V_A

[From Senior Observers' Exam. 1982]

27. The green colour of a leaf is due to the presence of
- (a) Iron ☐ (b) Etiolin ☐
 (c) Chlorophyll ☐ (d) None of the above ☐

VII*[From I.T. Inspectors' Exam. 1982]*

28. 'Murrah' is a well-known breed of
 (a) Water buffalo ☐ (b) Cow ☐
 (c) Pig ☐ (d) Sheep ☐
29. The evolution of young plant from a seed in moist condition is called
 (a) Respiration ☐ (b) Germination ☐
 (c) Fertilisation ☐ (d) Pollination ☐
30. Which one of the following is an example of a plant, which bears seeds but no fruits?
 (a) Pine apple ☐ (b) Cotton plant ☐
 (c) Eucalyptus plant ☐ (d) Peepal tree ☐
31. The dry weight of a green leaf will be the greatest
 (a) at midnight ☐ (b) in the evening ☐
 (c) at noon ☐ (d) late in the morning ☐
32. Which one of the following is a warm blooded animal?
 (a) Fish ☐ (b) Frog ☐
 (c) Lizard ☐ (d) Rabbit ☐
33. Majority of the plants get most their food from
 (a) Sun ☐ (b) Air ☐
 (c) Water ☐ (d) Soil ☐

VIII*[From Auditors' Exam 1982]*

34. Which of the following elements is *not* essential for plant growth?
 (a) Calcium ☐ (b) Magnesium ☐
 (c) Potassium ☐ (d) Sodium ☐
35. Which of the following is not a plant-product?
 (a) Cork ☐ (b) Gum ☐
 (c) Hemp ☐ (d) Lac ☐
36. A spider makes the web with the help of a liquid which comes out from its
 (a) mouth ☐ (b) salivary gland ☐
 (c) legs ☐
 (d) posterior part of the abdomen ☐

IX*[From I. Forest Service Exam. 1982]*

37. The process of 'Leaching' refers to the percolation of water from
 (a) upper layers of earth ☐ (b) lower layers of earth ☐
 (c) plant nutrients ☐ (d) none of these ☐
38. If a fence be attached to tree which is 7 metres high, how far will the fence be raised further after 10 days when the tree has grown to the height of 14 metres?
 (a) $3\frac{1}{2}$ metres ☐ (b) 7 metres ☐
 (c) 14 metres ☐ (d) Nil ☐

- (c) roots cannot penetrate deep into the soil ☐
 (d) of all the factors stated above ☐
83. Which of the following crops helps in nitrogen fixation ?
 (a) Rice ☐ (b) Wheat ☐
 (c) Maize ☐ (d) Beans ☐
84. Which of the following cows give maximum milk yield ?
 (a) Jersey ☐ (b) Holstein ☐
 (c) Red Sindhi ☐ (d) Sahiwal ☐

XV

[From Asst. Grade Exam. 1979]

85. During day time plants
 (a) take in oxygen and give out carbon dioxide ☐
 (b) take in carbon dioxide and give out oxygen ☐
 (c) take in nitrogen and give out oxygen ☐
 (d) take in oxygen and give out nitrogen ☐

XVI

[From I.T. Inspectors' Exam. 1979]

86. Plants stop taking carbon dioxide during which time ?
 (a) Twilight ☐ (b) Day-time ☐
 (c) Night-time ☐ (d) Dawn ☐
87. Textile fibre is extracted from which part of the cotton plant ?
 (a) Root ☐ (b) Leaves ☐
 (c) Stem ☐ (d) Cotton Seeds ☐
88. Which of the following is not a cereal ?
 (a) Oilseeds ☐ (b) Wheat ☐
 (c) Rice ☐ (d) Barley ☐
89. Silkworm, the silk insect, eats
 (a) mulberry leaves ☐ (b) flowers ☐
 (c) barks ☐ (d) roots ☐
90. Spider spins its web from a liquid secreted from its
 (a) posterior silk gland ☐
 (b) posterior abdomen glands ☐
 (c) mouth ☐ (d) salivary glands ☐
91. Which crop has the longest interval between sowing and reaping it ?
 (a) Wheat ☐ (b) Barley ☐
 (c) Maize ☐ (d) Sugarcane ☐
92. Which of the following crop can be grown on tropical, marshy as well as low lying areas ?
 (a) Wheat ☐ (b) Rice ☐
 (c) Potato/Oat ☐ (d) Barley ☐
93. Which of the following is not a plant product ?
 (a) Lac ☐ (b) Rubber ☐
 (c) Cotton ☐ (d) Sugar ☐

39. The plant cell walls differ from that of animal cell in occurring which of the following therein ?
 (a) Mitochondria ☐ (b) Nucleus ☐
 (c) Cellulose ☐ (d) Centrosome ☐
40. Bacterial cell wall is made up of
 (a) Chitin ☐ (b) Cellulose ☐
 (c) Mureins ☐ (d) None of these ☐
41. Which of the following is necessary for photosynthesis ?
 (a) Sunlight ☐ (b) Carbon dioxide ☐
 (c) Chlorophyll ☐ (d) All of these ☐
42. Which of the following is not obtained through plants ?
 (a) Cotton ☐ (b) Rubber ☐
 (c) Lac ☐ (d) Silk ☐
43. Rust, the common wheat disease, is caused by
 (a) Fungi ☐ (b) Bacteria ☐
 (c) Virus ☐ (d) None of these ☐

X

[From Engg. Services' Exam. 1982]

44. Herbicides are used for the elimination of
 (a) Plant diseases ☐ (b) Pests ☐
 (c) Weeds ☐ (d) Insects ☐
45. Mutation is defined as
 (a) science of human behaviour ☐
 (b) a sudden, indescribable change appearing in the offspring of a parent organisation due to alteration in a gene or chromosome ☐
 (c) a study of malnutrition ☐
 (d) none of these ☐

ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (a) | 3. (c) | 4. (b) | 5. (d) |
| 6. (c) | 7. (b) | 8. (b) | 9. (d) | 10. (d) |
| 11. (a) | 12. (c) | 13. (a) | 14. (c) | 15. (d) |
| 16. (c) | 17. (d) | 18. (a) | 19. (a) | 20. (a) |
| 21. (d) | 22. (d) | 23. (b) | 24. (a) | 25. (c) |
| 26. (a) | 27. (c) | 28. (a) | 29. (b) | 30. (a) |
| 31. (b) | 32. (d) | 33. (d) | 34. (d) | 35. (b) |
| 36. (b) | 37. (b) | 38. (d) | 39. (a) | 40. (c) |
| 41. (d) | 42. (d) | 43. (a) | 44. (c) | 45. (b). |

Inventions and Discoveries

Q. Choose the correct answers out of the alternatives suggested against each :

I

[From Banking Board Exam. 1984]

1. Polio vaccine was discovered by
 (a) Madam Curie ☐ (b) Hargobind Khorana ☐
 (c) Salk ☐ (d) None of these ☐

II

[From Defence Services' Exam. 1983]

2. The moons of the planet 'Jupiter' were discovered by
 (a) Copernicus ☐ (b) Galileo ☐
 (c) Kepler ☐ (d) Newton ☐
3. The idea that the universe is Heliocentric (Sun occupies the central position in the universal) was enunciated
 (a) by Copernicus ☐ (b) by Newton ☐
 (c) first by Galileo and then by Kepler ☐
 (d) first by Newton and later by Copernicus ☐

III

[From Senior Observers' Exam. 1982]

4. Barometer was invented by
 (a) Boyle ☐ (b) Newton ☐
 (c) Torricelli ☐ (d) Einstein ☐
5. Who invented the electric bulb ?
 (a) Galileo ☐ (b) Oris ☐
 (c) Bell ☐ (d) Edison ☐

IV

[From I. Forest Service Exam. 1982]

6. The name of the scientist, who first discovered that earth revolves round the sun is
 (a) Copernicus ☐ (b) Ptolemy ☐
 (c) Galileo ☐ (d) Aristarchus ☐

7. Who among the following was the first to discover the real cause of solar eclipse ?
 (a) Aryabhata ☐ (b) Bhaskara ☐
 (c) Varahamihira ☐ (d) Copernicus ☐

V

[From Engg. Services' Exam. 1982]

8. Dr. Hargovind Khorana got nobel prize for
 (a) elucidation of new genetic code ☐
 (b) determining the hereditary characteristics due to genes ☐
 (c) elucidation of the structure of DNA ☐
 (d) isolating the gene ☐
9. Dr. Christian Barnard is famous for
 (a) his work on cancer ☐ (b) his work on tissue closure ☐
 (c) his surgical transplantation of the human heart ☐
 (d) his work on viral infection ☐
10. Nobel prize was started after the name of Dr. Alfred Nobel, who invented
 (a) Aeroplanes ☐ (b) Noble metals ☐
 (c) Dynamite ☐ (d) Telphope ☐

VI

[From Asstt. Grade Exam. 1981]

11. Dr. Hargobind Khorana, the Indian-born scientist, was awarded Nobel Prize for his work on
 (a) blood circulation ☐ (b) blood transfusion ☐
 (c) synthetic gene
 (d) brain cells and their relations with the genes.

VII

[From Asstt. Grade Exam. 1979]

12. Pencillin, an important antibiotics, was invented by
 (a) Robert Fleming ☐ (b) Robert Koch ☐
 (c) Jonas Salk ☐ (d) Edward Jenner ☐
13. Who gave the law of gravitation ?
 (a) Newton ☐ (b) Archimedes ☐
 (c) Galileo ☐ (d) Faraday ☐
14. Who was first man to set foot on moon ?
 (a) Neil Armstrong ☐ (b) Alan Shepard ☐
 (c) Yuri Gagarin ☐ (d) Aldrin ☐
15. The first man to circumnavigate the world was
 (a) Columbus ☐ (b) Macro Polo ☐
 (c) Magellan ☐ (d) Amundsen ☐

VIII

[From Auditors' Exam. 1978]

16. Gregor Mendel is concerned with
 (a) discovery of germs ☐ (b) laws of heredity ☐

- (c) law of conservation of energy ☐
 (d) prevention of rabies ☐

17. Theory of Evolution was put up by

- (a) Charles Darwin ☐ (b) Albert Einstein ☐
 (c) Newton ☐ (d) C.V. Raman ☐

IX

[From I. T. Inspectors' Exam. 1978]

18. Who is called the Father of Geometry ?

- (a) Euclid ☐ (b) Pythagores ☐
 (c) Aristotle ☐ (d) Socrates ☐

ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (b) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) | 5. (d) |
| 6. (d) | 7. (d) | 8. (d) | 9. (c) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (a) | 13. (a) | 14. (a) | 15. (c) |
| 16. (b) | 17. (a) | 18. (a) | | |

8

World Geography

Q. Choose the correct answer out of the alternatives suggested against each :

I

[From Bank Prob. Officers' Exam. 1984]

- Grenada is situated in

(a) Arabian Sea	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Mediterranean Sea	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Caribbean Sea	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) None of these	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Dakshin Gongotri is

(a) a place to the south of Mansarovar	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) a rivulet flowing from Himalayas	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) a place south of Mount Everest	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) a station established by India in Antarctica	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Khunjerab Pass is situated in

(a) Ladakh	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Tibet	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Baluchistan	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) Pakistan occupied Kashmir	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

4. A cyclone is a system of wind in which the wind blows spirally
- (a) towards the centre of low pressure ☐
 - (b) towards central region of high pressure ☐
 - (c) towards a region of low pressure ☐
 - (d) outwards from a central region of high pressure ☐

II

[From Civil Services' Exam. 1983]

5. Los Angeles is a favourite place for film production because
- (a) it is situated in a place of picturesque beauty ☐
 - (b) it has no competition from European film-makers ☐
 - (c) it is the birth place of many actors ☐
 - (d) the local population watch more films than television ☐
6. Lucerne is a
- (a) Foliage crop ☐ (b) Cereal crop ☐
 - (c) Fruit crop ☐ (d) Fibre crop ☐
7. "Mulching" the soil is a process where by
- (a) big pieces of soil are broken down into smaller pieces ☐
 - (b) the field is irrigated at regular intervals ☐
 - (c) loose material, dung etc. are laid on the ground to prevent excessive evaporation or erosion of soil ☐
 - (d) transplanting of seedlings take place ☐
8. Which of the following is *not* favourite for the formation of deltas ?
- (a) Calm winds ☐ (b) Currents and tides ☐
 - (c) Sheltered coast ☐
 - (d) No large lakes in the river course ☐
9. Tropical rain forests appear in which of the following regions ?
- (a) South America, South Africa and Central Europe ☐
 - (b) Central America, parts of Australia Guinea coast ☐
 - (c) Congo basin, Central America, South East Asia ☐
 - (d) North and South of the Congo basin ☐
10. Tropical deciduous trees shed their leaves in summer because
- (a) leaves get dried up due the excessive heat ☐
 - (b) to prevent excessive loss of water through transpiration ☐
 - (c) because rainfall is inadequate ☐
 - (d) days are longer ☐
11. Which of the following is *not* correct ?
- (a) Doldrum—Equatorial low pressure zone ☐
 - (b) Hurricane—A wind having a mean velocity of less than 100 km per hour ☐
 - (c) New Moore Islands—India ☐
 - (d) Alluvium—Rann of Kutch ☐
12. *Assertion (A)* : The same side of the moon is always seen from the earth
Reason (R) The moon rotates on its axis once in each orbital revolution.

- (a) If A and R are true but R is not the reason for A ☐
 (b) If both A and R are true but R is the reason for A ☐
 (c) If neither A nor R is correct ☐
 (d) If A is correct but R is wrong ☐

13. Radio carbon dating process is used to find the age of

- (a) plants ☐ (b) fossils ☐
 (c) rocks ☐ (d) all the above ☐

III

[From State Bank Prob. Officers' Exam' 1983]

14. 'Light Year' is a unit of

- (a) velocity ☐ (b) time ☐
 (c) speed ☐ (d) distance ☐

15. Jaffna is situated in

- (a) Pakistan ☐ (b) Bangladesh ☐
 (c) Sri Lanka ☐ (d) none of these ☐

16. Which is the planet with the largest number of satellites ?

- (a) Mercury ☐ (b) Venus ☐
 (c) Jupiter ☐ (d) Mars ☐

17. Black soil is best suited for the cultivation of

- (a) Rice ☐ (b) Cotton ☐
 (c) Wheat ☐ (d) Maiz ☐

IV

[From L.I.C. Officers' Exam. 1983]

18. Why is Kimberly famous for ?

- (a) Oil ☐ (b) Gold ☐
 (c) Diamonds ☐ (d) Silver ☐

19. Which country is the largest producer of manganese in the world ?

- (a) Brazil ☐ (b) U.S.A. ☐
 (c) U.S.S.O.R. ☐ (d) India ☐

20. Oslo is the capital of

- (a) Norway ☐ (b) Denmark ☐
 (c) Switzerland ☐ (d) Finland ☐

21. Which among the following is the currency of Thailand ?

- (a) Baht ☐ (b) Taka ☐
 (c) Rupiah ☐ (d) Dollar ☐

V

[From Defence Services' Exam. 1983]

22. The currency of Bangladesh is

- (a) New Rupiah ☐ (b) Taka ☐
 (c) Cent ☐ (d) Rupee ☐

23. 'Watergate' is the name given for
 (a) a gate of a dam across Mississippi ☐
 (b) a dam across the Hudson river ☐
 (c) the headquarters of democratic party in Washington ☐
 (d) a five star hotel in Los Angeles ☐
24. No 10, Downing Street, London is the official residence of
 (a) Foreign Minister of U.K. ☐
 (b) Speaker of the House of Commons ☐
 (c) Chairman of the House of Lords ☐
 (d) Prime Minister of U.K. ☐
25. Which of the following crops is resistant to draught ?
 (a) Sorghum ☐ (b) Groundnut ☐
 (c) Rice ☐ (d) Barley ☐
26. How many planets are there in the solar system ?
 (a) Five ☐ (b) Seven ☐
 (c) Nine ☐ (d) Thirteen ☐
27. Nacre is otherwise known as
 (a) Oyster ☐ (b) Amoeba ☐
 (c) Plankton ☐ (d) Mother of Pearl ☐
28. The aurora borealis is a phenomenon occurring in the region of the atmosphere known as
 (a) Chemosphere ☐ (b) Ionosphere ☐
 (c) Troposphere ☐ (d) Stratosphere ☐
29. What part of earth's surface is covered with water approximately ?
 (a) $1/2$ ☐ (b) $1/3$ ☐
 (c) $2/3$ ☐ (d) $3/4$ ☐
30. Pine trees grow in
 (a) Coniferous forests ☐ (b) Wet deciduous forests ☐
 (c) Wet evergreen forests ☐ (d) Dry deciduous forests ☐
31. The maximum speed of earth's rotation is obtained at
 (a) the Poles ☐ (b) the Tropic of cancer ☐
 (c) 45° latitudes ☐ (d) the equator ☐
32. The name 'Red Sea' is derived from the reddish coloration caused by the presence of—algae
 (a) Brown ☐ (b) Red ☐
 (c) Blue green ☐ (d) Green ☐
33. The 'Aswan Dam' is constructed at a point where
 (a) there are several waterfalls ☐
 (b) there are several cataracts ☐
 (c) there are several pigeon towers to facilitate the collection of droppings needed to keep the land productive ☐
 (d) the old traditional basis irrigation facility exists ☐
34. Which one of the following planets takes the longest period of time for one revolution round the sun ?
 (a) Earth ☐ (b) Mars ☐
 (c) Saturn ☐ (d) Jupiter ☐

35. Which of the following theories has no connection with the origin of earth ?

- (a) Convention current theory of Holmes ☐
 (b) Binary star theory of Lyttleton ☐
 (c) Nebular hypothesis of Laplace ☐
 (d) Tidal hypothesis of Jeans and Jeffreys ☐

36. The largest sea in the world is the

- (a) Caribbean Sea ☐ (b) Black sea ☐
 (c) Mediterranean Sea ☐ (d) South China Sea ☐

VI

[From Civil Services' Exam 1982]

37. The India Pakistan boundary line has reference to

- (a) McMahon line ☐ (b) Radcliffe line ☐
 (c) Durand line ☐ (d) Maginot line ☐

38. 200 cm of rainfall, 20° C of temperature and well drained land is ideal for the cultivation of

- (a) Rice ☐ (b) Tea ☐
 (c) Coffee ☐ (d) Rubber ☐

39. The largest producer of tea in the world is

- (a) China ☐ (b) Sri Lanka ☐
 (c) India ☐ (d) Malaysia ☐

40. Generally speaking, all rocks may be classified into three major groups, such as

- (a) Marble, limestone, igneous ☐
 (b) Igneous, limestone, mica ☐
 (c) Igneous, marble, sedimentary ☐
 (d) Igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic ☐

41. The conclusion that Asia and Africa had a single landmass is provided by

- (a) the deserts in Asia and Africa ☐
 (b) the similarity in the climate of certain regions of Asia and Africa ☐
 (c) the finding of same type of fossils in both the regions ☐
 (d) all of the above ☐

42. Contour bunding is used

- (a) to stop the winds in sandy deserts ☐
 (b) to irrigate desert areas ☐
 (c) to prevent erosion in hilly areas ☐
 (d) none of the above ☐

VII

[From Asstt. Grade Exam. 1982]

43. Which of the following is the new name of Maldives Islands ?

- (a) Falkland Islands ☐ (b) Mozambique ☐
 (c) Mauritius ☐ (d) None of the above ☐

44. The difference in time per degree longitude between any two places on globe is

- (a) 4 minutes ☐ (b) 5 minutes ☐
 (c) 15 minutes ☐ (d) 30 minutes ☐

45. In which one of the following Gdansk city situated ?
 (a) U.S.S.R. ☐ (b) Yugoslavia ☐
 (c) Poland ☐ (d) Falkland Islands ☐
46. Which of the following countries does not have common border with India ?
 (a) China ☐ (b) Bhutan ☐
 (c) U.S.S.R. ☐ (d) Burma ☐
47. International date line follows which of the following ?
 (a) 0° meridian ☐ (b) Only 180° E meridian ☐
 (c) Only 180° W meridian ☐
 (d) Both 180° E and 180° W meridians ☐
48. Days and nights are of equal duration when the sun's rays are vertical on
 (a) the Tropic of Cancer ☐
 (b) the Tropic of Capricorn ☐
 (c) the Equator ☐ (d) the Arctic Circle ☐
49. The island of Diego Garcia in the Indian ocean belongs to
 (a) Mauritius ☐
 (b) The United States of America ☐
 (c) The United Kingdom ☐ (d) Seychelles ☐
50. Earlier, Belize was known by which one of the following names ?
 (a) British Honduras ☐ (b) French Honduras ☐
 (c) Dutch Honduras ☐ (d) Spanish Honduras ☐
51. Which of the following is not determinant of atmospheric temperature of a place ?
 (a) Distance from the sea ☐ (b) Height above sea level ☐
 (c) Latitude ☐ (d) Longitude ☐
52. The earth rotates on its axis from
 (a) East to West ☐ (b) West to East ☐
 (c) North to South ☐ (d) South to North ☐
53. When it is winter in India, the season in Chile is
 (a) Winter ☐ (b) Summer ☐
 (c) Autumn ☐ (d) Spring ☐
54. Which of the following statements is correct ?
 (a) Equatorial regions are regions of permanent low pressure ☐
 (b) Equatorial regions have low pressure during summer but high pressure during winter ☐
 (c) Atmospheric pressure is always high along equator ☐
 (d) None of the above ☐
55. Which country has the maximum coral reef ?
 (a) India ☐ (b) America ☐
 (c) Western Australia ☐ (d) Africa ☐

56. High tides occur when

- (a) the positions of the sun and moon form a right angle at the earth's centre ☐
 (b) the sun and the moon are in a straight line on the opposite sides of the earth ☐
 (c) the sun's rays are overhead on the equator ☐
 (d) the sun's rays are overhead on the Tropic of Capicorn ☐

57. Which of the following countries is the largest producer of gold in the world ?

- (a) Canada ☐ (b) U.S.S.R. ☐
 (c) South Africa ☐ (d) India ☐

58. Citrus fruits are normally grown in

- (a) Equitorial region ☐ (b) Cool temperate climate ☐
 (c) Mediterranean region ☐ (d) The Alpines ☐

VIII*[From Senior Observers' Exam. 1982]***59. Copenhagen is the capital of**

- (a) Finland ☐ (b) Sweden ☐
 (c) Denmark ☐ (d) Netherlands ☐

60. The White House is situated in

- (a) U.K. ☐ (b) U.S.A. ☐
 (c) Canada ☐ (d) U.S.S.R. ☐

61. It is necessary to know both the latitude and longitude of a place in order to determine its

- (a) Altitude ☐ (b) Location ☐
 (c) Standard Time ☐ (d) Local Time ☐

62. Which country is the largest producer of tea in the world ?

- (a) Sri Lanka ☐ (b) Indonesia ☐
 (c) India ☐ (d) China ☐

63. The coldest months in Australia are

- (a) January/February ☐ (b) July/August ☐
 (c) March/April ☐ (d) October/November ☐

IX*[From I. T. Inspectors' Exam. 1982]***64. How many known satellites Jupiter have ?**

- (a) 15 ☐ (b) 10 ☐
 (c) 12 ☐ (d) 14 ☐

65. Which is the planet nearest to the earth ?

- (a) Venus ☐ (b) Jupiter ☐
 (c) Mars ☐ (d) Mercury ☐

66. The largest producer of diamond is

- (a) Zaire ☐ (b) Ghana ☐
 (c) South Africa ☐ (d) U.S.A. ☐

67. The biggest producer of groundnut is

- (a) U.S.A. ☐ (b) China ☐
 (c) Indonesia ☐ (d) India ☐

68. Aswan Dam is located in
 (a) Uganda ☐ (b) Egypt ☐
 (c) Nigeria ☐ (d) Sudan ☐
69. The prime meridian is the time of
 (a) 90° W long. ☐ (b) 0° long ☐
 (c) 0° lat. ☐ (d) 90° E long ☐
70. The largest producer of manganese in the world is
 (a) U S S.R. ☐ (b) Brazil ☐
 (c) India ☐ (d) South Africa ☐
71. Port Stanley is the capital of
 (a) West India ☐ (b) Falkland Islands ☐
 (c) Hawaii Islands ☐ (d) Madagascar (Malagasy) ☐
72. The world's largest airport is at
 (a) Paris ☐ (b) Jeddah ☐
 (c) Moscow ☐ (d) New York ☐
73. Aurora Borealis' is
 (a) a small island in the South Atlantic ☐
 (b) a constellation of seven stars ☐
 (c) the name of a warm ocean current ☐
 (d) a phenomenon of light seen in the Northern Hemisphere ☐

X

[From Auditors' Exam. 1982]

74. The soil most suitable for cotton cultivation in India is
 (a) alluvial ☐ (b) desert ☐
 (c) laterite ☐ (d) regur ☐
75. Damascus is the capital of
 (a) Algeria ☐ (b) Lebanon ☐
 (c) Libya ☐ (d) Syria ☐
76. Which of the following countries is estimated to have largest oil resources?
 (a) Iran ☐ (b) Iraq ☐
 (c) Kuwait ☐ (d) Saudi Arabia ☐
77. The country, having largest area under cultivation, is
 (a) Burma ☐ (b) China ☐
 (c) India ☐ (d) Sri Lanka ☐
78. Kampala is the capital of
 (a) Kenya ☐ (b) Tanzania ☐
 (c) Uganda ☐ (d) Zambia ☐
79. In the production of rice, India's position in the world is
 (a) First ☐ (b) Second ☐
 (c) Third ☐ (d) Fourth ☐
80. Of the following which one is a commercial crop?
 (a) Cotton ☐ (b) Jowar ☐
 (c) Paddy ☐ (d) Wheat ☐
81. An acidic soil may be corrected by treatment with
 (a) Vegetable compost ☐ (b) Gypsum ☐
 (c) Lime ☐ (d) Calcium super phosphate ☐

XI

[From I. Forest Services' Exam. 1982]

82. In the southern hemisphere, earth is farthest from the sun on
 (a) 21st March ☐ (b) 21st June ☐
 (c) 23rd December ☐ (d) 22nd December ☐
83. Which of the following is *not* a warm current ?
 (a) Brazilian ☐ (b) Benguela ☐
 (c) Gulf stream ☐ (d) Kuroshio ☐
84. Which one of the following statements regarding troposphere is *correct* ?
 (a) Temperature increases as height increases ☐
 (b) Temperature decreases as height increases ☐
 (c) Temperature first increase and then decreases as height increases ☐
 (d) Temperature first decreases and then increases as height increases ☐
85. Which of the following is not a closed sea ?
 (a) Caspian sea ☐ (b) Aral sea ☐
 (c) Black sea ☐ (d) Red sea ☐
86. Which of the following flows into the Caspium Sea ?
 (a) Danube ☐ (b) Volga ☐
 (c) Rhine ☐ (d) Thames ☐
87. Which of the following is *not* connected with an atmospheric pressure ?
 (a) Azores 'high' ☐ (b) Icelandic 'low' ☐
 (c) Aleutian 'low' ☐ (d) Bombay 'high' ☐
88. Temperature cyclones bring with it
 (a) thunderstorms ☐ (b) torrential rains ☐
 (c) thunderstorms and also torrential rains ☐
 (d) none of these ☐
89. The cutting of forests may cause
 (a) fall in temperature ☐ (b) rise in temperature ☐
 (c) floods and soil erosion ☐ (d) increase of rainfall ☐
90. Tides are highest when the
 (a) moon is between the earth and the sun ☐
 (b) sun is between the earth and the moon ☐
 (c) sun, moon and earth are in a line as at new and full moon ☐
 (d) sun and the moon are at right angles as in the moon's first and third quarters ☐
91. The stars are not visible in the day time because
 (a) they are much smaller in comparison to sun ☐
 (b) they are at a great distance from the sun ☐
 (c) of sun's brightness during day time ☐
 (d) none of these ☐
92. Fold mountains are formed by
 (a) Compressional forces ☐ (b) Tensional forces ☐
 (c) both the above ☐ (d) none of these ☐

93. Which of the following groups contains the longest rivers in the world ?
 (a) Mississippi, Yellow river, St. Lawrence ☐
 (b) Amazon, Nile and Yangtze ☐
 (c) Amazon, Mississippi, Missouri, Nile ☐
 (d) Amazon, Nile, Yellow river ☐
94. The border line between Pakistan and Afghanistan is
 (a) Durand Line ☐ (b) McMahon Line ☐
 (c) Siegfried Line ☐ (d) Radcliffe line ☐
95. Which of the following continents is *not* divided by the equator ?
 (a) Asia ☐ (b) Australia ☐
 (c) South America ☐ (d) Africa ☐
96. Sea beach is
 (a) an expanse of sand along a seashore ☐
 (b) an expanse of sand in the sea ☐
 (c) an area of sea where bathing is allowed to the public ☐
 (d) none of these ☐
97. Which of the following is *not* a rabi crop ?
 (a) Mustard ☐ (b) Sesamum ☐
 (c) Cotton ☐ (d) Linseed ☐
98. Pampas are the vast grassy plains in
 (a) Australia ☐ (b) Brazil ☐
 (c) Africa ☐ (d) Argentina ☐
99. The shape of the earth is
 (a) Spherical ☐ (b) Elliptical ☐
 (c) Oblate spheroid ☐ (d) Prolate spheroid ☐
100. The revolution of the earth round the sun causes
 (a) days and nights ☐ (b) change of seasons ☐
 (c) solar eclipse ☐ (d) lunar eclipse ☐
101. Which of the following statements is *true* regarding International Date Line ?
 (a) International Date line is a straight line which coincides with the 180° meridian ☐
 (b) When IDL is crossed from east to west the date must be set back by one day ☐
 (c) When IDL is crossed from east to west, the date must be advanced by a day ☐
 (d) All the statements (a), (b), (c) are not true regarding IDL ☐
102. Wind is caused by
 (a) Rotation of earth ☐
 (b) Humidity in the atmosphere ☐
 (c) Unequal heating of the atmosphere by the sun ☐
 (d) Coriolis effect ☐
103. If someone wants to make a longest river journey he can do so in
 (a) Amazon ☐ (b) Nile ☐
 (c) Ganga ☐ (d) Mississippi ☐

104. In southern hemisphere, the longest day is
 (a) June 21 ☐ (b) March 21 ☐
 (c) December 22 ☐ (d) September 22 ☐
105. Which among the following groups of countries is the biggest in area ?
 (a) China—U.S.S.R.—U.S.A. ☐
 (b) Canada—U.S.S.R.—U.S.A. ☐
 (c) U.S.S.R.—China—Canada ☐
 (d) U.S.S.R.—Canada—China ☐
106. Which of the following countries is not situated on the border of Mediterranean Sea ?
 (a) Spain ☐ (b) Turkey ☐
 (c) Egypt ☐ (d) Portugal ☐
107. Doldrum is an area of
 (a) low rainfall ☐ (b) low temperature ☐
 (c) low humidity ☐ (d) low pressure ☐
108. Biosphere is
 (a) the core of the earth which is about 100 miles below earth ☐
 (b) the part of the earth's surface where human beings live ☐
 (c) the part of the earth's crust water and atmosphere where plants and animals can subsist ☐
 (d) none of these ☐
109. Condensation of water vapour in the atmosphere on particles of dust leads to the formation of
 (a) Fog ☐ (b) Frost ☐
 (c) Hail ☐ (d) Cloud ☐
110. Artesian wells are those in which
 (a) there is low water level ☐
 (b) the water at depth is under sufficient hydraulic pressure to force it up to the surface ☐
 (c) water rises under pressure from an impermeable stratum ☐
 (d) none of these ☐

XII

[From Engg. Services' Exam. 1982]

111. Which is the biggest desert in the world ?
 (a) Gobi ☐ (b) Thar ☐
 (c) Kalahari ☐ (d) Sahara ☐
112. A group of inter-connected islands is called
 (a) Strait ☐ (b) Peninsula ☐
 (c) Archipelago ☐ (d) Lagoon ☐
113. 'Great Circle' refers to
 (a) shortest distance between two points on the surface of earth ☐
 (b) routes for inland navigation ☐
 (c) waterway within a country ☐
 (d) none of these ☐

- 114.** The Himalaya mountains system belongs to which of the following ?
 (a) Fold mountains ☐ (b) Volcanic mountains ☐
 (c) Residual mountains ☐ (d) Block mountains ☐
- 115.** Which country is the largest producer of cocoa ?
 (a) Ghana ☐ (b) Malaysia ☐
 (c) Philippines ☐ (d) Mexico ☐
- 116.** McMahon line is between
 (a) India and Pakistan ☐ (b) India and China ☐
 (c) India and Bangladesh ☐ (d) India and Nepal ☐
- 117.** Mediterranean climate is characterized by
 (a) rainy summer and dry winter ☐
 (b) rain throughout the year ☐
 (c) rainy winter and dry summer ☐
 (d) none of the above ☐
- 118.** A strip of land connecting mainland with a peninsula is called
 (a) Gulf ☐ (b) Strait ☐
 (c) Isthmus ☐ (d) Lagoon ☐
- 119.** Which is the currency of Japan ?
 (a) Peso ☐ (b) Yen ☐
 (c) Lira ☐ (d) Dollar ☐
- 120.** In which type of soil is rice crop mostly grown ?
 (a) Soil of tropical region ☐
 (b) Soil of mediterranean region ☐
 (c) Black soil of monsoon region ☐
 (d) Loamy or clayey soil ☐

ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (b) | 3. (d) | 4. (a) | 5. (a) |
| 6. (a) | 7. (c) | 8. (b) | 9. (d) | 10. (b) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (b) | 13. (b) | 14. (d) | 15. (c) |
| 16. (c) | 17. (b) | 18. (c) | 19. (c) | 20. (a) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (b) | 23. (c) | 24. (d) | 25. (d) |
| 26. (b) | 27. (d) | 28. (b) | 29. (c) | 30. (a) |
| 31. (d) | 32. (b) | 33. (b) | 34. (c) | 35. (a) |
| 36. (d) | 37. (b) | 38. (b) | 39. (c) | 40. (d) |
| 41. (d) | 42. (c) | 43. (a) | 44. (a) | 45. (c) |
| 46. (c) | 47. (d) | 48. (c) | 49. (a) | 50. (a) |
| 51. (d) | 52. (b) | 53. (b) | 54. (a) | 55. (c) |
| 56. (b) | 57. (c) | 58. (c) | 59. (c) | 60. (b) |
| 61. (b) | 62. (c) | 63. (b) | 64. (d) | 65. (a) |
| 66. (a) | 67. (d) | 68. (b) | 69. (b) | 70. (a) |
| 71. (b) | 72. (b) | 73. (d) | 74. (d) | 75. (d) |

76. (d)	77. (c)	78. (b)	79. (c)	80. (a)
81. (c)	82. (b)	83. (d)	84. (b)	85. (d)
86. (b)	87. (d)	88. (c)	89. (a)	90. (c)
91. (c)	92. (c)	93. (c)	94. (a)	95. (b)
96. (a)	97. (a)	98. (d)	99. (c)	100. (b)
101. (d)	102. (c)	103. (b)	104. (c)	105. (d)
106. (d)	107. (d)	108. (c)	109. (a)	110. (b)
111. (d)	112. (c)	113. (a)	114. (a)	115. (a)
116. (b)	117. (c)	118. (c)	119. (c)	120. (d)

9

Geography of India

Q. Choose the correct answer out of the alternatives suggested against each :

I

[From Bank Prob. Officers' Exam. 1961]

- Pimpri is famous for

(a) Computer factory	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Pencillin factory	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Paper factory	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) None of these	<input type="checkbox"/>
- The tomb of Hazrat Khawajs Muin-ud-din Chisti is situated in

(a) Ajmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Agra	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Delhi	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) None of these	<input type="checkbox"/>
- The highest peak in India is

(a) Nanda Devi	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Kanchanjunga	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Mt. Everest	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) None of these	<input type="checkbox"/>
- The crocodile farm is located at

(a) Cochin	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Madras	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Bombay	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) None of these	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Railway staff college is located at

(a) Pune	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Baroda	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Rajkot	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) None of these	<input type="checkbox"/>

II

[From Civil Services' Exam. 1983]

6. Thein Dam hydel project is on river
 (a) Ravi ☐ (b) Beas ☐
 (c) Sutlej ☐ (d) Jhelum ☐
7. In which part of India do tea and coffee plantation overlap ?
 (a) South India ☐ (b) East India ☐
 (c) South East India ☐ (d) South West India ☐
8. Indian agriculture largely depends for its water supply on
 (a) Rivers ☐ (b) Wells ☐
 (c) Monsoon rains ☐ (d) Desalinised marine water ☐
9. To check the expansion of Thar desert, which of the following measures should be used ?
 (a) Construction of dams ☐ (b) Afforestation ☐
 (c) Construction of canals ☐ (d) Artificial rain ☐
10. Which of the following rivers flow westward ?
 (a) Krishna ☐ (b) Cauvery ☐
 (c) Mahanadi ☐ (d) Narmada ☐
11. In which of the following cities can one see the sun shine overhead at noon ?
 (a) Delhi ☐ (b) Visakhapatnam ☐
 (c) Trivandrum ☐ (d) Bangalore ☐
12. The country scene is one of desolation, with dry, deep and narrow gullies. There is little vegetation and that too thorny shrub variety. Human settlements are scarce. The scene may belong to
 (a) West Rajasthan ☐ (b) Bundelkhand region ☐
 (c) Malwa region ☐ (d) Chambal Valley ☐
13. In which state of India is coconut grown extensively ?
 (a) Karnataka ☐ (b) Andhra Pradesh ☐
 (c) Kerala ☐ (d) Agra ☐



14. In the map of India given above the distribution of an important mineral is given. Which mineral it is ?
 (a) Petroleum ☐ (b) Coal ☐
 (c) Iron ore ☐ (d) Gold ☐

III

[From L.I.C. Officers' Exam. 1983]

15. The place famous for Security printing press is
 (a) Panna ☐ (b) Nepanagar ☐
 (c) Nagpur ☐ (d) Nasik ☐
16. The Mudumalai sanctuary is situated in
 (a) Karnataka ☐ (b) Kerala ☐
 (c) Tamilnadu ☐ (d) Mysore ☐
17. Maruti Udyog has entered into a contract with which country about the manufacture of small car ?
 (a) France ☐ (b) China ☐
 (c) Japan ☐ (d) Germany ☐
18. Which state in India is the largest producer of mica ?
 (a) Bihar ☐ (b) Gujarat ☐
 (c) Kerala ☐ (d) Maharashtra ☐
19. Sharavathy project is located in which state ?
 (a) Kerala ☐ (b) Tamil Nadu ☐
 (c) Andhra Pradesh ☐ (d) Karnataka ☐

IV

[From Defence Services' Exam. 1983]

20. Which of the following is the steel town of Karnataka ?
 (a) Bhadravati ☐ (b) Bellary ☐
 (c) Devangere ☐ (d) Hospet ☐
21. Rourkela Steel Plant has been established with the assistance of
 (a) U.S.S.R. ☐ (b) U.S.A. ☐
 (c) West Germany ☐ (d) U.K. ☐
22. Where are passenger planes manufactured ?
 (a) Bangalore ☐ (b) Varanasi ☐
 (c) Vishakapatnam ☐ (d) Jamshedpur ☐
23. The chief coffee producing state in India is
 (a) Madhya Pradesh ☐ (b) Kerala ☐
 (c) Karnataka ☐ (d) Andhra Pradesh ☐
24. Which one of the following crops is grown and consumed on the largest scale in India ?
 (a) Wheat ☐ (b) Jowar ☐
 (c) Maize ☐ (d) Rice ☐
25. The largest producer of groundnut in India is
 (a) Gujarat ☐ (b) Maharashtra ☐
 (c) Tamil Nadu ☐ (d) Andhra Pradesh ☐
26. Which of the following plants has been built with British collaboration ?
 (a) Bokaro ☐ (b) Bhilai ☐
 (c) Durgapur ☐ (d) Rourkela ☐

27. Maharashtra state is ideal for cotton cultivation because
 (a) it has a good network of communications ☐
 (b) it has sticky black soil ☐
 (c) it has cheap and abundant labour ☐
 (d) it has a moderate climate ☐
28. The largest rubber producing state in India is
 (a) Kerala ☐ (b) Karnataka ☐
 (c) Tamil Nadu ☐ (d) Maharashtra ☐
29. Kandla is a port in
 (a) Karnataka ☐ (b) Andhra Pradesh ☐
 (c) Tamil Nadu ☐ (d) Gujarat ☐
30. The largest producer of sugar in India is
 (a) Bihar ☐ (b) Maharashtra ☐
 (c) Uttar Pradesh ☐ (d) Punjab ☐
31. Which of the following groups of states has both coal and water resources ?
 (a) West Bengal and Bihar ☐
 (b) Kerala and Karnataka ☐
 (c) Madhya Pradesh and Orissa ☐
 (d) Punjab and Rajasthan ☐
32. Teak forests are mostly found in
 (a) Assam ☐ (b) Western Ghats ☐
 (c) Jammu & Kashmir ☐ (d) Kumaon Hills ☐
33. Saharanpur in Uttar Pradesh is noted for
 (a) fertilizer industry ☐ (b) paper industry ☐
 (c) cement industry ☐ (d) sugar industry ☐
34. Which one of the following regions of India has combination of mangrove forest, beach forest, evergreen forest and deciduous forest ?
 (a) The Sunderbans ☐ (b) The Moore Islands ☐
 (c) The Kutch ☐ (d) Andaman and Nicobar ☐
35. The main cause of location of industries in Damodar-Hoogly region is
 (a) high density of population and good market ☐
 (b) abundance of Industrial raw material and coal ☐
 (c) the port facilities of Calcutta ☐
 (d) the stimulating and healthy population ☐
36. Sholapur is famous for
 (a) atomic power station ☐ (b) cotton textile industry ☐
 (c) leather goods industry ☐ (d) mining of copper ☐
37. The monsoons of western India are an example of
 (a) Convectional rains ☐ (b) Cyclonic rains ☐
 (c) Hurricanes ☐ (d) Relief rains ☐
38. Mazagaon is noted for
 (a) co-operative dairy farming ☐
 (d) iron ore export ☐
 (c) Locomotive engineering works ☐
 (d) Ship building industry ☐

39. Which of the following groups of minerals, India produces in sufficient surplus for export ?
 (a) Phosphates and nickel ☐ (b) Asbestos and borax ☐
 (c) Coal and bauxite ☐ (d) None of the above ☐
40. Sandal woods trees grow naturally in
 (a) Assam ☐ (b) Bihar ☐
 (c) Karnataka ☐ (d) Kashmir ☐
41. Which of the following iron and steel centres has its own ore and coal mines ?
 (a) Bokaro ☐ (b) Burnpur ☐
 (c) Durgapur ☐ (d) Jamshedpur ☐
42. Which of the following is situated in Orissa ?
 (a) Konark ☐ (b) Halebid ☐
 (c) Khajuraho ☐ (d) Char Minar ☐

V

[From Civil Services' Exam. 1982]

43. To visit Tuticorin, Mangalore and Paradip, one does not require to go
 (a) Tamil Nadu ☐ (b) Kerala ☐
 (c) Karnataka ☐ (d) Orissa ☐
44. Chambal river flows through the states of
 (a) Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh ☐
 (b) Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa ☐
 (c) Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan ☐
 (d) Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar ☐
45. Which of the following shipyards makes warships ?
 (a) Cochin Shipyard ☐
 (b) Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd. ☐
 (c) Mazagon Dock ☐ (d) Hindustan Shipyard ☐
46. Irrigation facilities should be improved urgently in India because
 (a) Irrigation yields better output ☐
 (b) Monsoon is irregular ☐
 (c) Rivers are dry most of the period in the year ☐
 (d) Land under irrigation is small ☐
47. Which of the following states has the largest coastal area in India ?
 (a) Kerala ☐ (b) Tamil Nadu ☐
 (c) Karnataka ☐ (d) Andhra Pradesh ☐
48. Khetri, Kolar, Sindri and Jharia are associated with
 (a) copper, gold, fertilizers and coal ☐
 (b) copper, gold, coal iron ☐
 (c) copper, gold, coal and gypsum ☐
 (d) iron, gold, coal and copper ☐
49. The river which flows between Vindhyas and Satpura ranges is
 (a) Narmada ☐ (b) Tapi ☐
 (c) Mahanadi ☐ (d) Godavari ☐

50. North India gets rainfall due to
 (a) Northern cold winds ☐ (b) South-West monsoons ☐
 (c) North-East monsoons ☐ (d) Western disturbances ☐
51. Bhakra Nagal, Hirakud and Kosi projects are situated respectively on the rivers
 (a) Sutlej, Mahanadi and Kosi ☐
 (b) Sutlej, Mahanadi and Purna ☐
 (c) Mahanadi, Beas and Godavari ☐
 (d) Beas, Mahanadi and Sutlej ☐
52. Duncan pass is located between
 (a) North Andaman and South Andaman ☐
 (b) North Andaman and Car Nicobar ☐
 (c) South Andaman and Car Nicobar ☐
 (d) South Andaman and Little Andaman ☐

VI

[From Asstt. Gde. Exam. 1982]

53. Which of the following is situated farthest from the Tropic of Cancer ?
 (a) Bombay ☐ (b) Calcutta ☐
 (c) Delhi ☐ (d) Bangalore ☐
54. Which of the following is most unlikely to experiment an earthquake ?
 (a) Delhi ☐ (b) Chandigarh ☐
 (c) Patna ☐ (d) Mysore ☐
55. From which of the following sources is table salt in Rajasthan mostly obtained ?
 (a) Lagoon ☐ (b) Sea water ☐
 (c) Sambar lake ☐ (d) Chika Lake ☐
56. Which of the following states of India does *not* lie along an international border ?
 (a) Haryana ☐ (b) Rajasthan ☐
 (c) Bihar ☐ (d) West Bengal ☐
57. Which of the following states is the largest producer of minerals ?
 (a) Karnataka ☐ (b) Bihar ☐
 (c) Madhya Pradesh ☐ (d) Kerala ☐
58. The largest producer of black pepper in India is
 (a) Kerala ☐ (b) Karnataka ☐
 (c) Tamil Nadu ☐ (d) Andhra Pradesh ☐
59. In India, the first underground nuclear explosion was carried out at which of the following places ?
 (a) Kalapakkam ☐ (b) Sriharikota ☐
 (c) Thumba ☐ (d) Pokhran ☐
60. Which is the largest producer of tobacco in India ?
 (a) Tamil Nadu ☐ (b) Karnataka ☐
 (c) Kerala ☐ (d) Maharashtra ☐

61. Which of the following is *not* a major coffee producing state in India ?
 (a) Karnataka ☐ (b) Andhra Pradesh ☐
 (c) Kerala ☐ (d) Tamil Nadu ☐
62. Nepanagar is famous for which of the following ?
 (a) Newsprint factory ☐ (b) Railway coach factory ☐
 (c) Shipyard ☐
 (d) Railway Locomotive works ☐
63. The region receiving most of its rainfall during winter is
 (a) Southern Bihar ☐ (b) Coastal Karnataka ☐
 (c) Mahanadi Delta ☐ (d) Coastal Tamil Nadu ☐
64. Which of the following states you would reject outright for the setting up of an offshore oil refinery ?
 (a) West Bengal ☐ (b) Gujarat ☐
 (c) Maharashtra ☐ (d) Madhya Pradesh ☐
65. Which one of the following is *not* a salt water lake ?
 (a) Chilka ☐ (b) Pulicut ☐
 (c) Wular ☐ (d) Sambhar ☐
66. Which one of the following resorts has a patch of permanent snow cover in its neighbourhood ?
 (a) Kodaikanal ☐ (b) Ooty ☐
 (c) Panchmari ☐ (d) None of the above ☐

VII

[From Senior Observers' Exam. 1982]

67. Kaziranga is famous as
 (a) a great national leader ☐
 (b) an important tea trading centre in Assam ☐
 (c) a beautiful lake on the east coast of India ☐
 (d) a games sanctuary ☐
68. Houses of Kerala have sloping roofs because of
 (a) heavy rains ☐
 (b) the vertical rays of the sun ☐
 (c) high velocity of winds ☐
 (d) sloping hills and mountains ☐
69. Which Indian State is the major producer of Mica ?
 (a) Madhya Pradesh ☐ (b) Rajasthan ☐
 (c) West Bengal ☐ (d) Bihar ☐

VIII

[From I.T. Inspectors' Exam. 1982]

70. Where do most of the people belonging to 'Dafia' tribe reside ?
 (a) Nagaland ☐
 (b) Andaman and Nicobar Islands ☐
 (c) Arunachal Pradesh ☐ (d) Manipur ☐
71. The Forest area known as "Silent Valley" is in
 (a) Kerala ☐ (b) Uttarakhand (U.P.) ☐
 (c) Nagaland ☐ (d) Karnataka ☐

72. The number of "Heavy water" plants *actually* in operation in India is
 (a) Five ☐ (b) Two ☐
 (c) Four ☐ (d) None of these ☐
73. "Udakamandalam" is the new name of
 (a) Tuticorin ☐ (b) Cape Camorin ☐
 (c) Kodai Kanal ☐ (d) Ootacumand ☐
74. Geologically the oldest mountains amongst the following are
 (a) the Western Ghats ☐ (b) the Aravallis ☐
 (c) the Himalayas ☐ (d) the Vindhayas ☐

IX

[From Auditors' Exam. 1982]

75. The Manas wild-life sanctuary is in
 (a) Assam ☐ (b) Gujarat ☐
 (c) Madhya Pradesh ☐ (d) Karnataka ☐
76. Typical desert climate is found at
 (a) Jaipur ☐ (b) Jaisalmer ☐
 (c) Jodhpur ☐ (d) Udaipur ☐
77. On which river is the 'Tehri Dam' based ?
 (a) Alakananda ☐ (b) Bhagirathi ☐
 (c) Yamuna ☐ (d) Mandakini ☐
78. Gitanjali Express runs between
 (a) Amritsar and Howrah ☐
 (b) Howrah and Bombay V T. ☐
 (c) New Delhi and Howrah ☐
 (d) Hyderabad and New Delhi ☐
79. The proposed Daitari steel project is in the state of
 (a) Bihar ☐ (b) Madhya Pradesh ☐
 (c) Orissa ☐ (d) West Bengal ☐
80. The source of the river Narmada is Amarkantak. In which state is Amarkantak located ?
 (a) Andhra Pradesh ☐ (b) Gujarat ☐
 (c) Maharashtra ☐ (d) Madhya Pradesh ☐
81. Black Pagoda is located at
 (a) Khajuraho ☐ (b) Konark ☐
 (c) Madurai ☐ (d) Mahabalipuram ☐

X

[From I. Forest Service Exam. 1982]

82. Which of the following groups of rivers form delta ?
 (a) Ganga-Mahanadi-Narmada ☐
 (b) Krishna-Ganga-Iapati ☐
 (c) Cauvery-Ganga-Mahanadi ☐
 (d) Narmada-Tapti-Krishna ☐
83. Which of the following is situated on Srinagar-Leh road ?
 (a) Nathu La ☐ (b) Jelep La ☐
 (c) Shipki La ☐ (d) Zoji La ☐

84. Indian monsoon has
 (a) dry summer and wet winter ☐
 (b) wet summer and dry winter ☐
 (c) rainfall all the year round ☐
 (d) none of these ☐
85. The rainfall in Allahabad in January is of
 (a) Orographic type ☐ (b) Cyclonic type ☐
 (c) Convectional type ☐ (d) None of these ☐
86. Which of the following groups contains the rivers with largest basin in India ?
 (a) Ganga—Godavari—Brahmaputra ☐
 (b) Godavari—Krishna—Mahanadi ☐
 (c) Ganga—Krishna—Godavari ☐
 (d) Krishna—Mahanadi—Ganga ☐
87. Plateau between U.P. and M.P. is known as
 (a) Piedmont plateau ☐ (b) Deccan plateau ☐
 (c) Intermontone plateau ☐ (d) None of these ☐
88. Cherrapunji receives the highest rainfall due to being
 (a) closer to Bay of Bengal ☐
 (b) in the path of south-west monsoon ☐
 (c) closer to Khasi hills ☐
 (d) None of these ☐
89. Khajuraho is situated in
 (a) Madhya Pradesh ☐ (b) Maharashtra ☐
 (c) Uttar Pradesh ☐ (d) Rajasthan ☐
90. If it is midnight in London then in New Delhi it is
 (a) midnight ☐ (b) 12 noon ☐
 (c) 5:30 A.M. ☐ (d) 5:30 P.M. ☐
91. The capital of Lakshadweep is
 (a) Port Blair ☐ (b) Silvassa ☐
 (c) Aizawal ☐ (d) Kavaratti ☐
92. Narora atomic power station is situated in/near
 (a) Gujarat ☐ (b) Rajasthan ☐
 (c) Mirzapur (U.P.) ☐ (d) Bulandshahar (U.P.) ☐
93. Which of the following states leads in the production of marine fisheries ?
 (a) Tamil Nadu ☐ (b) Kerala ☐
 (c) West Bengal ☐ (d) Andhra Pradesh ☐
94. Which of the following is exported to U.S.A., U.K., and Japan by India ?
 (a) Coal ☐ (b) Tin ☐
 (c) Manganese ☐ (d) Uranium ☐

XI

[From Engg. Services' Exam. 1982]

95. Sriharikota is situated in
 (a) Andhra Pradesh ☐ (b) Karnataka ☐
 (c) Tamil Nadu ☐ (d) Kerala ☐

ANSWERS

1. (b)	2. (a)	3. (b)	4. (b)	5. (b)
6. (a)	7. (d)	8. (c)	9. (b)	10. (d)
11. (a)	12. (a)	13. (c)	14. (c)	15. (d)
16. (c)	17. (c)	18. (a)	19. (d)	20. (a)
21. (c)	22. (a)	23. (c)	24. (d)	25. (d)
26. (c)	27. (b)	28. (a)	29. (d)	30. (c)
31. (a)	32. (b)	33. (b)	34. (a)	35. (b)
36. (b)	37. (a)	38. (d)	39. (d)	40. (c)
41. (a)	42. (a)	43. (b)	44. (c)	45. (c)
46. (b)	47. (d)	48. (a)	49. (a)	50. (b)
51. (a)	52. (d)	53. (d)	54. (a)	55. (c)
56. (a)	57. (b)	58. (a)	59. (d)	60. (d)
61. (b)	62. (a)	63. (d)	64. (d)	65. (c)
66. (d)	67. (d)	68. (a)	69. (d)	70. (b)
71. (a)	72. (c)	73. (d)	74. (b)	75. (a)
76. (b)	77. (b)	78. (b)	79. (c)	80. (c)
81. (b)	82. (c)	83. (d)	84. (b)	85. (c)
86. (c)	87. (d)	88. (a)	89. (a)	90. (c)
91. (d)	92. (d)	93. (b)	94. (c)	95. (a)

10

Facts about India

Q. Choose the correct answer out of the alternatives against each :

I*[From Bank P.O. Exam. 1984]*

- The first scientific satellite of India to join space was
 (a) Bhaskara I ☐ (b) Rohini ☐
 (c) Aryabhata ☐ (d) None of these ☐
- Rakesh Sharma is
 (a) a recipient of Arjuna award for sports ☐
 (b) a young Hindi poet ☐
 (c) a nuclear scientist working in BARC ☐
 (d) first Indian to go in space ☐

3. The Antodaya Movement aims at
 (a) uplifting the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes ☐
 (b) eradication of poverty ☐
 (c) conservation of forests ☐
 (d) none of these ☐
4. The Indian year starts from
 (a) Vaisakha ☐ (b) Phalgun ☐
 (c) Chaitra ☐ (d) None of these ☐

II

[From Civil Services' Exam. 1983]

5. The death rate according to 1981 census is...per thousand persons
 (a) 14.8 ☐ (b) 15.8 ☐
 (c) 10.8 ☐ (d) 9.8 ☐
6. 'TRYSEM' is concerned with
 (a) a new system of semester examinations in India ☐
 (b) training the rural youth for self employment ☐
 (c) a training programme for students in educational psychology ☐
 (d) a training course for farmers in dryland farming ☐
7. The maximum revenue source of village panchayats is
 (a) government grants ☐ (b) sales tax ☐
 (c) voluntary help by village co-operatives ☐
 (d) local taxes on land fairs and festivals ☐
8. The traditional market place in India is
 (a) marketing co-operatives ☐
 (b) fairs ☐
 (c) janata shops ☐ (d) Government shops ☐
9. How many international aerodromes are there in India ?
 (a) 4 ☐ (b) 5 ☐
 (c) 7 ☐ (d) none of these ☐
10. Match the following
- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| I. Kathakali | A. Orissa | |
| II. Odissi | B. Kerala | |
| III. Bharatnatyam | C. Tamil Nadu | |
| IV. Kuchipudi | D. Andhra Pradesh | |
- (a) I—A, II—B, III—C, IV—D ☐
 (b) I—A, II—B, III—C, IV—D ☐
 (c) I—B, II—D, III—A, IV—C ☐
 (d) I—B, II—A, III—C, IV—D ☐
11. The death rate according to 1981 census is... per thousand persons
 (a) 14.8 ☐ (b) 15.8 ☐
 (c) 10.8 ☐ (d) 9.8 ☐
12. The correct sequence of the following densely populated States is
 I Uttar Pradesh II Kerala
 III Bihar IV West Bengal

- (a) II, III, I, IV ☐ (b) IV, I, II, III ☐
 (c) I, IV, II, III ☐ (d) II, IV, III, I ☐
 13. The next Ardha Kumba Mela will be held in
 (a) 1984 ☐ (b) 1986 ☐
 (c) 1994 ☐ (d) none of these ☐
 14. In April 1982, INSAT—IA was launched from
 (a) Cape Conaveral ☐ (b) A Soviet Cosmodrome ☐
 (c) Sriharikota ☐ (d) Thumba ☐

III

[From State Bank Prob Officers' Exam. 1983]

15. National film award for the best film in 1982 was awarded to
 (a) Arth ☐ (b) Katha ☐
 (c) Chokh ☐ (d) Kharij ☐
 16. 'Chipko Andolen' is a movement to prevent
 (a) dowry deaths ☐ (b) soil erosion ☐
 (c) felling of trees ☐ (d) wastage of energy ☐
 17. Dada Saheb Phalke Award for 1982 was given to
 (a) Satyajit Ray ☐ (b) Naushad Ali ☐
 (c) V. Shantaram ☐ (d) L. V. Prasad ☐
 18. Arjuna Award is associated with
 (a) sports ☐ (b) badminton ☐
 (c) tennis ☐ (d) journalism ☐
 19. N.D.A. consists of
 (a) C.P.I. and CPI (M) ☐ (b) B.J.P. and Lok Dal ☐
 (c) Janata Party and Lok Dal ☐
 (d) Telugu Desam and Sanjay Vichar Manch ☐

IV

[From L. I. C. Officers' Exam 1983]

20. In which state has the classical dance of "Odissi" originated?
 (a) Gujarat ☐ (b) Andhra Pradesh ☐
 (c) Orissa ☐ (d) Uttar Pradesh ☐
 21. Which newspaper was started first?
 (a) The Hindu ☐ (b) Economic Times ☐
 (c) Indian Express ☐ (d) The Statesman ☐
 22. India's INSAT-I (A) remained in space for how many days?
 (a) 120 days ☐ (b) 135 days ☐
 (c) 150 days ☐ (d) 200 days ☐

V

[From State Bank Prob. Officers' Exam. 1983]

23. Palekar Award is concerned with
 (a) wages of working journalists ☐
 (b) wages of singers ☐
 (c) welfare of non-working journalists ☐
 (d) none of the above ☐

VI

[From Defence Services' Exam. 1983]

24. What is the approximate number of radio stations in India ?
 (a) 75 ☐ (b) 85 ☐
 (c) 95 ☐ (d) none of these ☐
25. What is the largest circulated periodical in Indian languages ?
 (a) Sudha ☐ (b) Dharamjug ☐
 (c) Malayala Manorama ☐ (d) Kamudam ☐
26. The master control facility for INSAT is set up in
 (a) Karnataka ☐ (b) Andhra Pradesh ☐
 (c) Gujarat ☐ (d) Kerala ☐

VII

[From Civil Services' Exam. 1982]

27. Which is the most urbanised state in India ?
 (a) Punjab ☐ (b) Maharashtra ☐
 (c) Gujarat ☐ (d) Tamil Nadu ☐
28. Antyodaya Scheme is aimed at
 (a) protection of minorities from atrocities ☐
 (b) helping the scheduled castes ☐
 (c) helping the minorities ☐
 (d) uplifting the poorest among the poor ☐
29. 'Vayudoot' is
 (a) Air force head-quarters ☐
 (b) a fighter aircraft ☐
 (c) a naval warship ☐
 (d) the third air line in India ☐
30. States earn more revenue directly through which of the following taxes ?
 (a) Sales tax ☐ (b) Custom duties ☐
 (c) Excise duties ☐ (d) Income tax ☐
31. Which state in India has the highest density of population ?
 (a) Kerala ☐ (b) Assam ☐
 (c) Uttar Pradesh ☐ (d) Bihar ☐
32. Panchayati Raj is mainly aimed at
 (a) rural employment ☐
 (b) agriculture and rural industries development ☐
 (c) political awareness among village people ☐
 (d) giving training to villagers for fighting elections ☐

VIII

[From Asstt. Gde. Exam. 1982]

33. The percentage of illiteracy in India is about
 (a) 37 ☐ (b) 15 ☐
 (c) 25 ☐ (d) 62 ☐
34. Who has founded the political party called 'Telugu Desam' ?
 (a) T. Anjiah ☐ (b) N.T. Rama Rao ☐
 (c) M. Chenna Reddi ☐ (d) A Nageshwar Rao ☐

35. 'Mohini Attam' is a dance from
 (a) Tamil Nadu ☐ (b) Kerala ☐
 (c) Orissa ☐ (d) Andhra Pradesh ☐

IX

[From Senior Observers' Exam. 1982]

36. India has refused to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty mainly because
 (a) it places undue restrictions on the peaceful uses of atomic energy ☐
 (b) it makes non-nuclear powers to agree to renounce their option to accept from nuclear powers or to produce their own nuclear weapons ☐
 (c) it perpetuates the nuclear powers monopoly of atomic weapons ☐
 (d) it fails to establish a balance of responsibility between nuclear and non-nuclear powers ☐
37. Arjuna Awards were introduced in India in
 (a) 1958 ☐ (b) 1955 ☐
 (c) 1964 ☐ (d) 1961 ☐
38. Which of the following Hindustani ranges is specially suited for the season of rains ?
 (a) Multani ☐ (b) Behag ☐
 (c) Purabi ☐ (d) Malhar ☐
39. APPLE was launched from
 (a) a cosmodrome in USSR ☐
 (b) Cape Canaveral (USA) ☐
 (c) Korou (French Guyana) ☐
 (d) Sriharikota (India) ☐
40. When was the first Indian Earth Observation Satellite launched ?
 (a) July 1980 ☐ (b) April 1975 ☐
 (c) June 1979 ☐ (d) August 1979 ☐
41. How many General Elections have been held in India since 1952 ?
 (a) Six ☐ (b) Seven ☐
 (c) Eight ☐ (d) None of the above ☐

X

[From Auditors' Exam. 1982]

42. What is the name of the first Earth Observation Satellite launched by India ?
 (a) APPLE ☐ (b) Aryabhata ☐
 (c) Bhaskara ☐ (d) Rohini ☐
43. The Indian Air Force, was formally constituted on
 (a) 1st April, 1932 ☐ (b) 8th October, 1932 ☐
 (c) 30th January, 1932 ☐ (d) 10th July, 1935 ☐
44. Which of the following is the election symbol of Congress (I) ?
 (a) Charkha ☐ (b) Halder with wheel ☐
 (c) Farmer ploughing the field ☐
 (d) Hand ☐

XI*[From I. Forest Service Exam 1982]*

45. Green revolution was made possible by the use of
 (a) high yielding varieties of seed ☐
 (b) powerful fertilizers ☐
 (c) inter-cultivation ☐ (d) none of these ☐
46. APPLE'S most characteristic feature was that it was
 (a) weather satellite ☐ (b) an Indian satellite ☐
 (c) a geostationary satellite ☐ (d) none of these ☐
47. The main aim of the Indian expedition to Antarctica is
 (a) to study deep sea exploration and living and non-living resources in the Indian Ocean and Antarctic region ☐
 (b) to explore the cold polar regions for adventurous purposes ☐
 (c) to conduct communication studies in very high frequency ☐
 (d) none of these ☐
48. Crimes are investigated in India by
 (a) civil police ☐ (b) judiciary ☐
 (c) military police ☐ (d) none of these ☐
49. Crime rate is increasing because of
 (a) light punishment ☐ (b) lenient laws ☐
 (c) loopholes in the laws ☐
 (d) inherent maladies of the society ☐
50. The growth rate of population in India was highest during
 (a) 1941-51 ☐ (b) 1951-61 ☐
 (c) 1961-71 ☐ (d) 1971-81 ☐
51. Which among the cities crossed the one million mark in population in 1981 census?
 (a) Pune ☐ (b) Madurai ☐
 (c) Nagpur ☐ (d) Kanpur ☐

XII*[From Engg. Services' Exam. 1982]*

52. Who laid the foundation of Forward Bloc?
 (a) Jawaharlal Nehru ☐ (b) Subash Chandra Bose ☐
 (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak ☐ (d) Mrs. Indira Gandhi ☐
53. The first railway line in India was opened on 16th April 1853 between Bombay and Thane. What was its length?
 (a) 20.5 km ☐ (b) 43.6 km ☐
 (c) 25.5 km ☐ (d) 33.0 km ☐
54. Why is India known as the 'Land of Villages'?
 (a) 80 per cent of the people live in villages ☐
 (b) There are more than five lakh villages in India ☐
 (c) Villages cover a greater area as compared to cities ☐
 (d) All the above ☐

ANSWERS

1. (b)	2. (b)	3. (a)	4. (c)	5. (d)
6. (a)	7. (a)	8. (a)	9. (a)	10. (a)
11. (a)	12. (c)	13. (b)	14. (a)	15. (a)
16. (a)	17. (b)	18. (d)	19. (c)	20. (b)
21. (a)	22. (c)	23. (b)	24. (d)	25. (c)
26. (a)	27. (c)	28. (c)	29. (a)	30. (c)
31. (a)	32. (a)	33. (d)	34. (c)	35. (b)
36. (c)	37. (b)	38. (d)	39. (d)	40. (b)
41. (c)	42. (b)	43. (b)	44. (b)	45. (b)
46. (c)	47. (d)	48. (b)	49. (b)	50. (b)
51. (d)	52. (b)	53. (d)	54. (a)	

11

Indian Economy

Q. Choose the correct answer out of the alternatives suggested against each.

I

[From Civil Services' Exam. 1983]

1. Some of the measures of the Fifth Five Year Plan were :

- I. Removal of poverty
- II. Economic self-sufficiency
- III. Heavy industrialisation
- IV. Conservation of Foreign Exchange

Of these the strategic objectives of the plan in priority order were

- (a) I, II, III, IV ☐ (b) II, I, III, IV ☐
 (c) I, II, IV, III ☐ (d) II, I, IV, III ☐

2. The overall aim of planning in India is

- I. Removal of poverty
- II. Rehabilitation of economy
- III. Heavy industrialisation
- IV. Import substitution

Arrange them in correct priority in different five year plans.

- (a) I, II, III, IV ☐ (b) II, I, III, IV ☐
 (c) I, II, IV, III ☐ (d) II, I, IV, III ☐

3. Of these, which is/are the most essential for proper development of an industry ?

A. Infrastructure

B. Skilled manpowers

C. Finance

D. Raw material

E. Latest sophisticated technology

(a) A, B, C, D, E

☐ (b) B, C, D,

☐

(c) Only E

☐ (d) A, B, C, D

☐

4. In what way Indian cotton industry was inferior to that of England during the British rule in India ?

(a) Indian textile industry had an ever increasing and large domestic market ☐

(b) There was plenty of raw material available ☐

(c) The industry was not managed by highly skilled technicians and managers ☐

(d) India was the traditional home for cotton textiles ☐

5. In India the computation of national income is often difficult because of

(a) large population growth ☐

(b) very low per capita income ☐

(c) very little domestic savings ☐

(d) non co-operation of the private sector ☐

II

[From State Bank Prob. Off Exam. 1983]

6. According to Planning Commission's definition of 'Poverty line' in terms of 'Calories', minimum number of calories required by a person is

(a) 2200

☐

(b) 2700

☐

(c) 2400

☐

(d) 3000

☐

7. The Sixth Five Year Plan envisages an overall growth rate of how much percent ?

(a) 5.2

☐

(b) 5.8

☐

(c) 4

☐

(d) 6.2

☐

III

[From L.I.C. Officers' Exam. 1983]

8. What is the main cause of inflation ?

(a) Expansion of money supply and bank credit ☐

(b) Deficit financing ☐

(c) Shortage of money supply ☐

(d) None of the above ☐

IV

[From Defence Services' Exam. 1983]

9. Sixth Five-Year Plan is for the period

(a) 1980-81 to 1984-85

☐

(b) 1981-82 to 1985-86

☐

(c) 1979-80 to 1983-84

☐

(d) 1982-83 to 1986-87

☐

10. The chairman of the first National Planning Committee was

(a) Jawaharlal Nehru

☐

(b) C.D. Deshmukh

☐

(c) Asoka Mehta

☐

(d) Gulzari Lal Nanda

☐

11. Which of the following countries is the leading buyer of Indian exports ?

- (a) U.S.S.R. ☐ (b) U.S.A. ☐
 (c) U.K. ☐ (d) Japan ☐

V

[From Civil Services' Exam. 1982]

12. The largest source of energy in India is

- (a) Hydro-electric ☐ (b) Solar ☐
 (c) Thermal ☐ (d) Nuclear ☐

13. Mixed economy means

- (a) co-existence of small and large scale industries ☐
 (b) co-existence of private and public sectors ☐
 (c) promotion of agriculture as well as industries ☐
 (d) co-existence of rich and poor ☐

14. The rupee-exchange rate is currently linked with

- (a) Pound Sterling ☐ (b) Dollar ☐
 (c) Franc ☐ (d) Basket of currencies ☐

15. First Five Year Plan laid stress on

- (a) Agriculture ☐ (b) Industry ☐
 (c) Power ☐ (d) Uplifting of the poor ☐

16. Main source of India's national income is from

- (a) Agriculture ☐ (b) Industry ☐
 (c) Forestry ☐ (d) None of the above ☐

17. Capital intensive industries

- (a) increase employment in rural areas ☐
 (b) increase unemployment ☐
 (c) give blow to the growth of large scale industries ☐
 (d) provide opportunities for workers' participation in management ☐

18. Nehru Model of Development laid greater stress on

- (a) collective use of land ☐ (b) using imported seeds ☐
 (c) agricultural development ☐
 (d) rapid industrialisation with particular emphasis on the development of basic and heavy industries ☐

VI

[From Senior Observers' Exam. 1982]

19. The industrial house which tops the list in respect of investment in public sector is

- (a) Dalmias ☐ (b) Thapars ☐
 (c) Tatas ☐ (d) Birlas ☐

VII

[From Asstt. Gde Exam. 1982]

20. India's share in the world production in tea is roughly

- (a) 50% ☐ (b) 30% ☐
 (c) 20% ☐ (d) 10% ☐

21. India earns maximum foreign exchange from which of the followings ?

- (a) Tea ☐ (b) Cotton ☐
 (c) Coffee ☐ (d) Mica ☐

VIII

[From I.T. Inspectors' Exam. 1983]

22. Which of the following is an example of credit instrument ?
 (a) A draft ☐ (b) A Banker's acceptance ☐
 (c) A Bond ☐ (d) A share (of stock) ☐
23. Which of the following is used to measure the economic growth of a country ?
 (a) Total real gross national product at current prices ☐
 (b) Gross National Product at current prices ☐
 (c) Total gross national product over the period ☐
 (d) Per capita gross national product at current prices ☐
24. Which of the following measures may not help in improving our balance of payments position ?
 (a) Devaluing the rupee ☐
 (b) Imposing of higher duty on imports ☐
 (c) Encouragement of import substitution ☐
 (d) Imposition of higher duty on exports ☐
25. Which of the following states account for the largest share of industrial production and capital investment ?
 (a) West Bengal ☐ (b) Gujarat ☐
 (c) Maharashtra ☐ (d) Tamil Nadu ☐
26. The overall strategy for the Second Year Plan was evolved by
 (a) Prof. V.K.R.V. Rao ☐ (b) Prof. K N. Raj ☐
 (c) Prof. Paul Streeten ☐ (d) Prof. P C. Mahalanobis ☐
27. The main argument advanced in favour of small-scale and cottage industries is that
 (a) they further the goal of equitable distribution of income ☐
 (b) they require comparatively small capital ☐
 (c) they generate a large volume of employment ☐
 (d) their cost of production is low ☐
28. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of Indian agriculture ?
 (a) Low level of productivity ☐
 (b) Overdependence on nature ☐
 (c) Predominance of large farms ☐
 (d) Multiplicity of crops ☐
29. The outlay of the 6th Five Year Plan, as approved by the National Development Council, exceeds the Fifth Year Plan (after taking into account rise in prices) by
 (a) 80% ☐ (b) 3% ☐
 (c) 40% ☐ (d) 60% ☐
30. In order to be scheduled to be the Reserve Bank of India, a Bank should have capital and reserve of not less than
 (a) 9 ☐ (b) 3 ☐
 (c) 5 ☐ (d) 7 ☐
 (in lakhs of rupees)

31. The overall industrial growth in 1981-82 was
 (a) 8.2% ☐ (b) 4.1% ☐
 (c) 5.1% ☐ (d) 6.2% ☐
32. During 1981, the production of Sugar in India was about
 —(in lakh tans)
 (a) 52 ☐ (b) 40 ☐
 (c) 42 ☐ (d) 50 ☐

IX

33. In 1981-82, the public sectors units made a total profit of Rs 403 crore. Which unit made the highest profit?
 (a) B.H.E.L. ☐ (b) H.M.T. ☐
 (c) M.M.T.C. ☐ (d) S.A.I.L. ☐
34. The main source of revenue for financing the Public sector under the 2nd Five Year Plan was
 (a) Deficit Financing ☐ (b) Additional Taxation ☐
 (c) External assistance ☐ (d) Public loans ☐
35. The total production of aluminium in India during 1981-82 was about
 (a) 1,50,000 tonnes ☐ (b) 2,10,000 tonnes ☐
 (c) 2,40,000 tonnes ☐ (d) 2,90,000 tonnes ☐
36. Which of the following is the most important foreign exchange earning mineral of India?
 (a) Mica ☐ (b) Iron Ore ☐
 (c) Bauxite Ore ☐ (d) Gypsum ☐
37. Which state of India has largest irrigated area as a percentage of the cropped area?
 (a) Haryana ☐ (b) Punjab ☐
 (c) Tamil Nadu ☐ (d) Uttar Pradesh ☐

ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (d) | 3. (b) | 4. (c) | 5. (a) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (d) | 8. (b) | 9. (b) | 10. (d) |
| 11. (a) | 12. (d) | 13. (b) | 14. (a) | 15. (c) |
| 16. (c) | 17. (d) | 18. (a) | 19. (b) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (c) | 23. (a) | 24. (b) | 25. (c) |
| 26. (a) | 27. (b) | 28. (d) | 29. (d) | 30. (c) |
| 31. (a) | 32. (b) | 33. (d) | 34. (b) | 35. (b) |
| 36. (a) | 37. (b) | | | |

Literature

Q. Choose the correct answer out of the alternatives suggested against each :

I

[From Bank P.O. Exam. 1984]

1. Rājatarangini was written by
 (a) Kalidas ☐ (b) Bhoj ☐
 (c) Kalhan ☐ (d) None of these ☐
2. 'Ad valorem' means
 (a) according to value ☐
 (b) according to excise rules ☐
 (c) according to old rules ☐ (d) according to new rules ☐
3. 'James Bond' was created by
 (a) Desmond Bagley ☐ (b) Agatha Christie ☐
 (c) Ian Fleming ☐ (d) Erle Stanley Gardner ☐

II

[From Civil Services' Exam. 1982]

4. Which of the following books is in the form of letters ?
 (a) My Experiments with Truth ☐
 (b) Discovery of India ☐
 (c) Glimpses of World History ☐
 (d) Autobiography of Nehru ☐
5. Who wrote a book on the theory of economic drain of India during the British period ?
 (a) Jawaharlal Nehru ☐ (b) Annie Besant ☐
 (c) Dadabhai Naoroji ☐ (d) Mr. V. K. Rajwade ☐

III

[From State Bank Prob. Officer's Exam. 1983]

6. Who among the following established reputation as literary English writer ?
 (a) Amrita Pritam ☐ (b) K.P.S. Menon ☐
 (c) Mahadevi Verma ☐ (d) Humayun Kabir ☐
7. The Book 'Midnight's Children' was written by
 (a) Mulk Raj Anand ☐ (b) Salman Rushdie ☐
 (c) Harold Robinson ☐ (d) Collins and Lapierre ☐

8. "Our sweetest songs are those which tell of saddest thought", was said by
 (a) P.B. Shelly ☐ (b) Shakespeare ☐
 (c) Wordsworth ☐ (d) Keats ☐
9. "Man is born free, yet he is everywhere in chains", was said by
 (a) Thomas Hardy ☐ (b) Shakespeare ☐
 (c) Jean Jacques Rousseau ☐
 (d) None of these ☐
10. What is the movie based on George Bernard Shaw's play 'Pygmalion' ?
 (a) My Fair Lady ☐ (b) Come September ☐
 (c) Come with the Wind ☐ (d) None of these ☐
11. Gunnar Myrdal's book 'Asian Drama' deals with
 (a) Economic problems and their solutions in South Asian countries
 (b) British rule in India ☐
 (c) British impact on the South Asian countries ☐
 (d) Planning in India ☐

IV

[From State Bank Prob. Officers Exam. 1983]

12. Who among the following is an Indo-Anglian writer ?
 (a) Amrita Pritam ☐ (b) V.R. Narela ☐
 (c) S K. Potterkhatt ☐ (d) Nayantara Sehgal ☐

V

[From Defence Services' Exam. 1982]

13. Who wrote the book, "The Year of the Vulture" ?
 (a) Uma Vasudeva ☐ (b) Amrita Pritam ☐
 (c) Amita Malik ☐ (d) K. Shivaram Karanth ☐
14. "Once again India leads the word" are the words of
 (a) S.N. Banerjee ☐ (b) Mahatama Gandhi ☐
 (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale ☐
 (d) None of the above ☐

VI

[From Asstt. Grade Exam. 1982]

15. Who among the following wrote 'Das Kapital'
 (a) Desh Bandhu ☐ (b) Karl Marx ☐
 (c) John Milton ☐ (d) None of the above ☐
16. Who was the author of 'Geet Govinda' ?
 (a) Kalidasa ☐ (b) Bana Bhatt ☐
 (c) Jaya Dev ☐ (d) Chaitanya ☐
17. Indian's National Anthem was composed by
 (a) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee ☐
 (b) Ravindra Nath Tagore ☐
 (c) Rajendra Prasad ☐ (d) Pandit Ravi Shanker ☐

VII

[From Senior Observers' Exam. 1982]

18. The book "India Wins Freedom" was written by
 (a) Mohd. Ayub Khan
 (b) (Maulana ' ' ' Kalam Azad ☐
 (c) Rajendra Prasad ☐ (d) Subhash Chandra Bose ☐
19. The book 'Ramcharit Manas' was written by
 (a) Surdas ☐ (b) Kalidas ☐
 (c) Tulsidas ☐ (d) Valmiki ☐
20. The book "Alice in Wonderland" was written by
 (a) Lewis Carrol ☐ (b) P.G Wodehouse ☐
 (c) George Eliot ☐ (d) Bernard Shaw ☐

VIII

[From I.T. Inspectors' Exam 1982]

21. Which of the following books was *not* written by Kalidas ?
 (a) Shakuntalam ☐ (b) Kadambri ☐
 (c) Kumarsambhava ☐ (d) Meghdoot ☐
22. The real names and 'pen' names (*nom de plume*) of four important authors are given below Which one is *not* correct ?
- | 'Pen' name | Real name | |
|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Ghalib | Sadullah Beg Khan | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (b) Firaq Gorakhpuri | Ragunath Srivastava | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Agyeya | S.H. Vatsyayan | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (d) Prem Chand | Dhanpat Rai Srivastava | <input type="checkbox"/> |

IX

[From Auditors' Exam 1982]

23. Who wrote 'Vande Mataram' ?
 (a) Aurobindo Ghosh ☐
 (b) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee ☐
 (c) Sarat Chandra Chatterjee ☐
 (d) Sarojini Naidu ☐
24. The book "Origin of Species" was written by
 (a) Darwin ☐ (b) Karl Marx ☐
 (c) Lamarck ☐ (d) Mendel ☐
- Who said—"I have nothing to offer but blood, toil tears, and sweats" ?
 (a) Adolf Hitler ☐ (b) Benito Mussolini ☐
 (c) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose ☐
 (d) Winston Churchill ☐
- Who wrote the 'Panchatantra' ?
 (a) Bana Bhatta ☐ (b) Bhava Bhuti ☐
 (c) Kalidas ☐ (d) Vishnu Sharma ☐
27. Who created the character "Agent 007" ?
 (a) Agatha Christie ☐ (b) Arthur Canon Doyle ☐
 (c) Ian Fleming ☐ (d) E. Stanlay Gardner ☐

28. "Gul-e-Naghma" was written by
 (a) Faiz Ahmed Faiz ☐ (b) Firaq Gorakhpuri ☐
 (c) Ghalib ☐ (d) Josh Malihabadi ☐
29. Who wrote the famous song 'Sare Jahan Se Achchha Hindustan Hamara' ?
 (a) Bankim Chander Chatterjee ☐
 (b) Rabindra Nath Tagore ☐
 (c) Mohammad Iqbal ☐
 (d) Quazi Nazrul Islam ☐

X

[From I Forest Service Exam. 1982]

30. Match the following :

*Authors**Books*

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| I. Percival Griffiths | A. The Economic History of India |
| II. R.C. Dutt | B. A nation in the making |
| III. R. Palme Dutt | C. India Today |
| IV. S N. Banerjee | D. Modern India |
- (a) I—B, II—A, III—(C), IV—(D)
 (b) I—D, II—(C), III—(A), IV—B
 (c) I—D, II—A, III—C, IV (B)
 (d) I—B, II—C, III—(A), IV—D
31. Kalidas wrote
 (a) Kumar Sambhava and Raghuvansa ☐
 (b) Meghdoot and Kiratarjuniya ☐
 (c) Raghuvansa and Kiratarjuniya ☐
 (d) Malti Madhav and Kiratarjuniya ☐
32. Harsha Vardhana wrote
 (a) Naganandan and Ratnavali ☐
 (b) Naganandan and Kadambari ☐
 (c) Ratnavali and Narshada ☐
 (d) Naganandan and Narshada ☐
33. 'White House Years' was written by
 (a) Richard Nixon ☐ (b) Ronald Reagan ☐
 (c) Henry Kissinger ☐ (d) none of the above ☐
34. Babar wrote 'Memoires' in which of the following language
 (a) Arabic ☐ (b) Persian ☐
 (c) Urdu ☐ (d) Turkish ☐
35. 'Geet Govinda' was written by
 (a) Jaya dev ☐ (b) Kalidas ☐
 (c) Banabhatt ☐ (d) Rabindra Nath Tagore ☐

XI

[From Engg. Services' Exam. 1982]

36. Who wrote "The Coolie" ?
 (a) K A. Abbas ☐ (b) R.K. Narayan ☐
 (c) Mulk Raj Anand ☐ (d) Raja Rao ☐

Match the two columns :

<i>Author</i>	<i>Book</i>
I Kutilya	A. Great Expectation
II Sir Walter Scott	B. Ivanhoe
III William Shakespeare	C. Arthshatra
IV Charles Dickens	D. Macbeth
(a) I—C, II—B, III—D, IV—A	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) I—A, II—D, III—C, IV—D	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) I—D, II—C, III—A, IV—B	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) I—C, II—B, III—A, IV—D	<input type="checkbox"/>

ANSWERS

1. (c)	2. (a)	3. (c)	4. (c)	5. (c)
6. (d)	7. (b)	8. (a)	9. (c)	10. (a)
11. (a)	12. (d)	13. (c)	14. (d)	15. (b)
16. (c)	17. (b)	18. (b)	19. (c)	20. (a)
21. (b)	22. (b)	23. (b)	24. (a)	25. (d)
26. (d)	27. (d)	28. (b)	29. (c)	30. (c)
31. (a)	32. (a)	33. (c)	34. (d)	35. (a)
36. (c)	37. (a)			

13

Terminology

Q . Choose the correct answer out of the alternatives suggested against each

I

[From Bank P.O. Exam. 1984]

- Tallow refers to

(a) uncultivated land	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) poisonous chemical	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) oil of animal origin	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) none of these	<input type="checkbox"/>
- 'Mona Lisa' is

(a) a folk dance of Italy	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) a World famous painting	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) a famous Hollywood actress	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) a character in Paradise Lost	<input type="checkbox"/>
- 'Tamil Eelam' is

(a) a Youth wing of DMK	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) a slogan for cultural superiority of Tamil Youth	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) a pro-government Tamil organisation in Sri Lanka	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) a militant group demanding a separate state in Sri Lanka	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. 'Sarvodaya' movement was started by
 (a) Mahatama Gandhi ☐ (b) Jayaparkash Narayan ☐
 (c) Vinoba Bhawe ☐ (d) Jawaharlal Nehru ☐
5. 'Coup d' etat' means
 (a) declaration of emergency in a disturbed area ☐
 (b) promotion of presidential rule ☐
 (c) dissolution of Parliament ☐
 (d) violent change of Government ☐

II

[From Civil Services' Exam. 1983]

6. North-South dialogue refers to talks
 (a) for the reorganisation of States between North India and South India ☐
 (b) for sharing economic resources between rich countries of the North and poor countries of the South ☐
 (c) between countries of North America and South America for economic co-operation ☐
 (d) between U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. in the field of space research ☐
7. The tendency of lower caste people to improve their living standard and status by imitating the upper class people is known as
 (a) Assimilation ☐ (b) Sanskritisation ☐
 (c) Urbanisation ☐ (d) Acculturation ☐

III

[From State Bank Prob. Officers' Exam 1983]

8. 'Ergonomics' is the science of
 (a) economics of labour ☐ (b) soil and crop ☐
 (c) efficiency of workers ☐
 (d) form of living organisation ☐
9. 'Franchise' is
 (a) a delicate dish of France and China ☐
 (b) a method of birth control ☐
 (c) a French wine ☐
 (d) none of these ☐

IV

[From Engg. Services' Exam 1982]

10. 'Sociology' is
 (a) geographical transportation of soil particles ☐
 (b) science of human behaviour ☐
 (c) science of human settlement ☐
 (d) science of evolution, structure and functions of human society ☐
11. Extensive subsistence agriculture is
 (a) farming in the forests of equatorial region ☐
 (b) farming in the thickly populated areas ☐
 (c) farming in the thinly populated areas ☐
 (d) farming on the slopes of the Western Ghats ☐

V

[From State Bank Prob. Officers' Exam. 1983]

12. "Lino type" is the term associated with
 (a) Painting ☐ (b) Oil painting ☐
 (c) Printing ☐ (d) None of the above ☐
13. What does "Poll rigging" mean?
 (a) Use of unfair means in polls ☐
 (b) Booth capturing ☐
 (c) Campaigning vigorously ☐
 (d) Campaigning beyond the time limit ☐

VI

[From Civil Services' Exam. 1982]

14. 'White Paper' is
 (a) Paper of good quality ☐
 (b) Paper having white colour ☐
 (c) Document published by the Indian Government on matter of national importance ☐
 (d) Paper used for bearer bonds ☐
15. 'Mixed economy' means
 (a) co-existence of small and large scale industries ☐
 (b) co-existence of private and public sectors ☐
 (c) promotion of agriculture as well as industries ☐
 (d) co-existence of rich and the poor ☐
16. "Operation floods" refers to
 (a) use of preventive measures for flood devastation ☐
 (b) a study about floods ☐
 (c) dairy development for increased milk production ☐
 (d) none of the above ☐
17. 'Multinational' means
 (a) a person having passports and visas of many countries ☐
 (b) a person having property of many countries ☐
 (c) a person holding citizen of many countries ☐
 (d) a company operating in more than one country ☐
18. 'Flame of forest' is
 (a) a tree blossomed with flowers like flame with in the leafless season ☐
 (b) forest developed in the forest due to strong wind ☐
 (c) a lady who worked for the development of the forests ☐
 (d) an insect which glows like flame in the forest ☐
19. 'Hydroponics' means
 (a) cultivation of plants without the use of soil ☐
 (b) detection of sound in water ☐
 (c) animal living in water ☐
 (d) a Japanese way of flowering ☐
20. 'Plankton' refers to
 (a) a kind of fish ☐
 (b) a submerged platforms in waters ☐
 (c) drifting of organisms in a body of water ☐
 (d) a kind of animal living under water ☐

VII

[From Asstt. Grade Exam. 1982]

21. 'Amnesia' refers to
 (a) loss of appetite ☐ (b) loss of memory ☐
 (c) loss of sight ☐ (d) loss of sense of touch ☐

VIII

[From I.T. Inspectors' Exam. 1982]

22. If 1% increase in the price of a product causes a decline of 2.5% in its demand, the *demand* is said to be
 (a) indeterminate ☐ (b) elastic ☐
 (c) inelastic ☐ (d) constant ☐
23. "That Govt. is the best which governs the least". This view is held by
 (a) Utilitarians ☐ (b) Idealists ☐
 (c) Individualists ☐ (d) Fabians ☐
24. The costs, which do not vary with changes in a firm output, are known as
 (a) Social costs ☐ (b) Variable costs ☐
 (c) Fixed costs ☐ (d) Implicit costs ☐
25. 'Free economic goods' are
 (a) those given to us by nature ☐
 (b) those which are not important ☐
 (c) those given to us by Government ☐
 (d) those given to us by our parents ☐

ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (b) | 3. (d) | 4. (c) | 5. (d) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (d) | 8. (c) | 9. (d) | 10. (d) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (c) | 13. (a) | 14. (c) | 15. (b) |
| 16. (c) | 17. (d) | 18. (a) | 19. (a) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (b) | 22. (b) | 23. (d) | 24. (c) | 25. (a) |



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